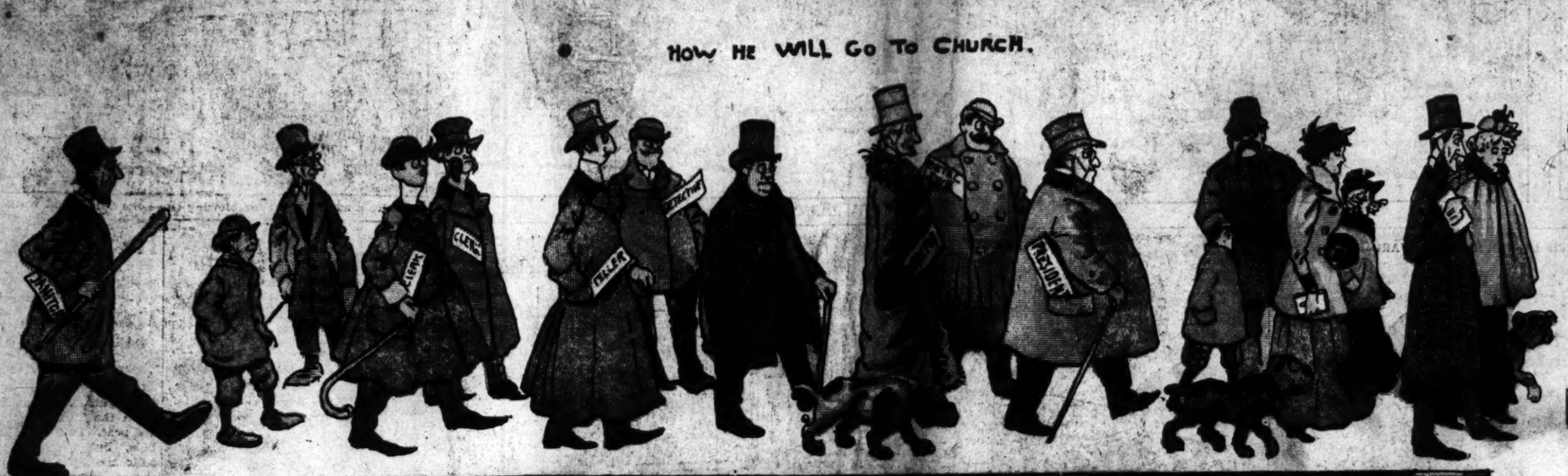
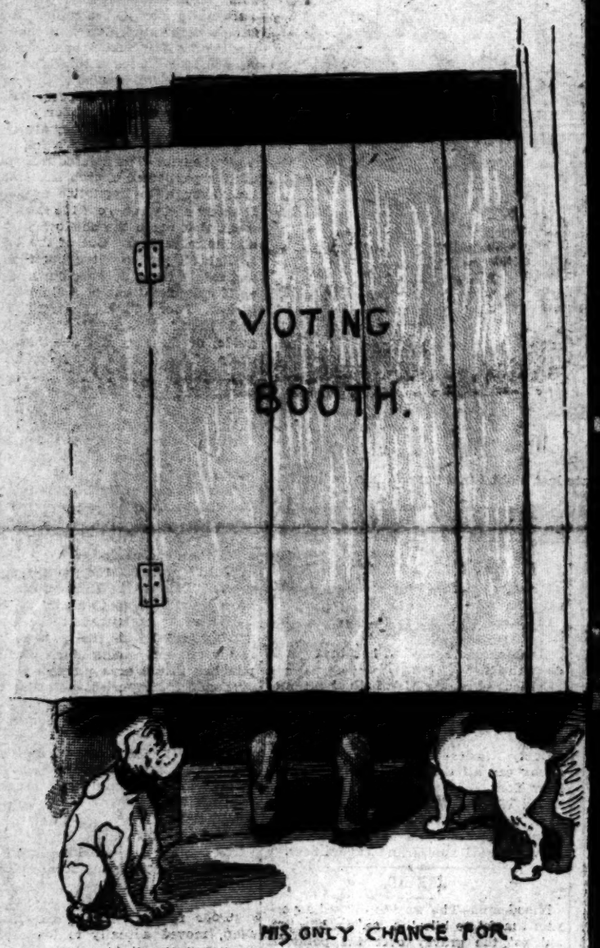
St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

PRICE FIVE CENTS. ST LOUIS, SUNDAY, JANUARY 13, 1895. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

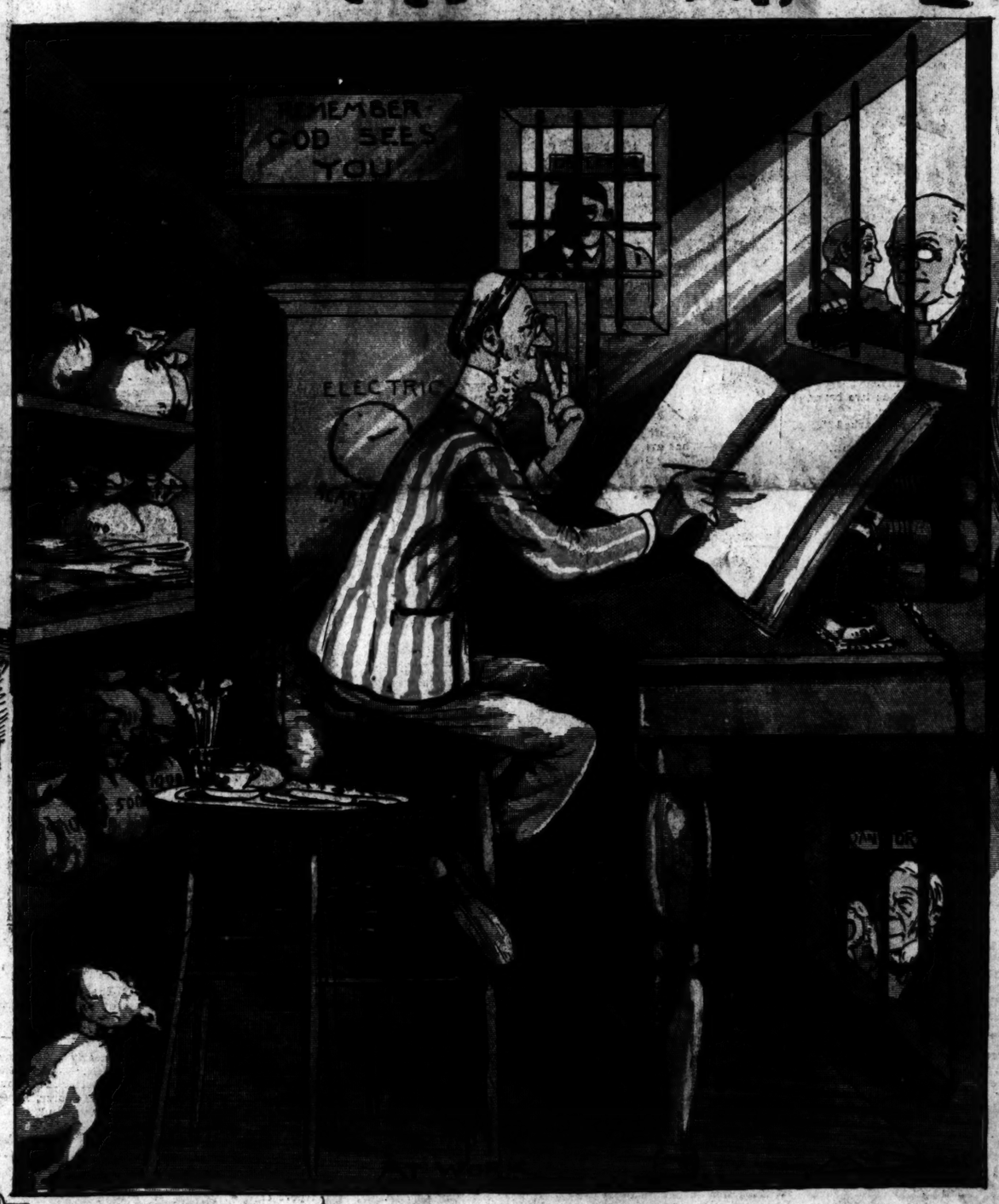
WILL IT COME TO THIS?

HOW HE WILL GO TO CHURCH.





HIS ONLY CHANCE FOR SOLITUDE

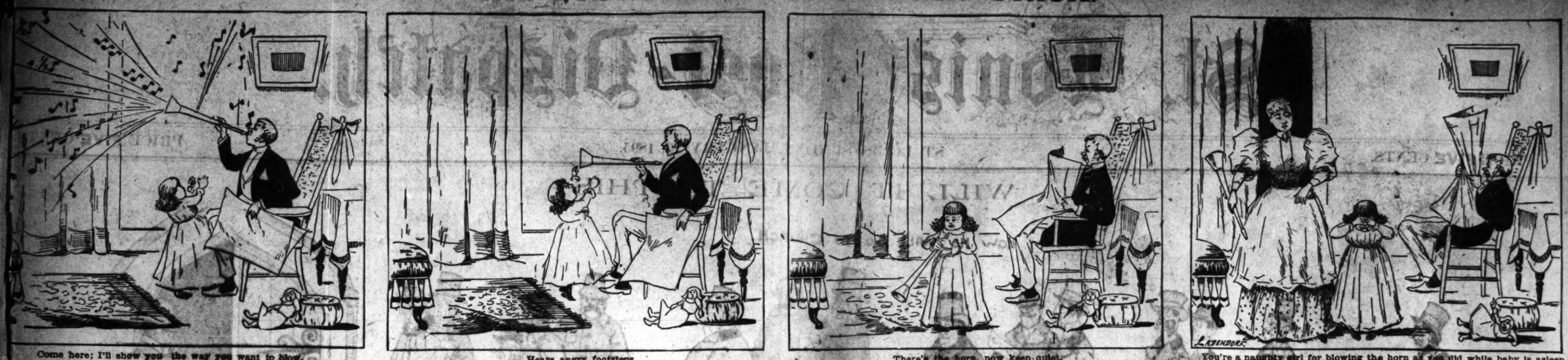


HOW HE WILL APPEAR IN SOCIETY.

AT THE THEATER.

HOW TO MAKE OUR BANK CLERKS HONEST.

MR. YOUNGHUSBAND'S MEAN TRICK.



Come here; I'll show you the way you want to blow.

Hears angry footsteps.

There's the horn, now keep quiet.

You're a naughty girl for blowing the horn as you did while baby is asleep.

RIGINAL JOKES

BY ALL MEANS.

—The police captains ought to fit r patrolmen with bell-punches.
—What for?
—It would tend to stop their down blackmail they are sent ollect.

HER BE LOST THAN FOUND.

n Ann—When you lost your way, 't you ask a policeman?
Treetop—Afraid he'd put a bunco n to me.

INHERITED.

dle—How did you get your crest; it?
—No, thank Heavens, I am not a grandfather paid for it for me.

ON DUTY.

he Brass Buttons—Kindly throw your hands. I see you have got a thorough clubbing.
ant Citizen—What do you mean, al?
the Brass Buttons—No harm in- assure you. I've been assigned a page story on the sensations cemen who lives in fear of the Committee.

HARD TO TELL.

—Is this cigar foreign or domes. . It was given to me o comes to see our

POINTER.

dy daughter has eloped man on the train ahead.
d—Better get off at Rector

'AL MEANING OF ATHLETICS.

Do you go in for athletics per- your class at college?
d—You bet. I'm 600 bones n football bets alone this sea- r, b' gad!

A LA GRANNIS.

—Why do you always speak of "wave," as if it were something sea?
ger—Ah! that's just it, my dear. use somebody is always going omething he shouldn't be going

ON THE RIALTO.

—While on the road did you yourself to one-night stands?
—Yes, and all-day walks.

OWN INTERPRETATION.

ditish—Do you believe in the the press in Chicago.
saille—Don't we though! A popular with the men and

THE NAPOLEONIC CRAZE IN THE FOURTH WARD.

Mickey Tully—What! Napoleon at St. Helena wid dat mug? Aw, git out, Chimmy, you makes me tired.

who hadn't steel-bound ribs and a coat-of-mail corset would be hugged to death in a week.

WELL, NOW!

Mills—I see that the Congressmen are not satisfied with the artistic requirements of the late coinage. They are offering prizes for new designs on a silver dollar.

Stax—Indeed! As if between the tariff and the sugar deals they hadn't designs enough on it already.

THAT'S HIS REPUTATION.

Marston—Why is it they say that the sun never sets on a British subject?

Pipps—It would be sure to hatch a new land-grab if it ever did.

NOBLE RESIGNATION.

Fiance—Dearest, don't you think you could love mother enough to have her come and live with us?

Reggy (heroically)—More, darling, more!

Fiance—How much more?

Reggy—Enough more to have us go and live on her.

SNUGLY BERTHED.

Mephisto—Well, who are you?

Shade—A Yale freshman who burst a blood-vessel leading the college cry.

Mephisto—Good. Just the man we want at this end of our long-distance interstellar telephone. Asmodeus, wheel out the calliope and make room for this football fiend!

WHAT HE DREADED.

It was Christmas Eve. Suddenly the young man started in terror.

"What was that?" he whispered, hoarsely.

"It is only my father filling up the stockings for to-morrow," replied the maiden, reassuringly.

"I thought," murmured the youth, as he asked her once more not to sit on his keys, "I thought he might be filling up his boots!"

The Postmistress of Pokumville.

That dude down in Chepatchetville
He's writin' twice a day
Love letters nigh a half inch thick,
To young Matilda Pray.
An' Miriam Fits she has two beaus,
An' this is solmen true,
One hez his letters pos'marked "Pike,"
The other "Kalamazoo."
Sich things as this they pain my soul
An' worry near to kill;
For I'm postmistress, as you know,
Down here in Pokumville.

An' 'Rastus Perkins gits a dun
From Peitenham & Pack
Mos' ev'ry week an' sometimes twice
For his wife's sealskin sacque.
An' Martha French—the stuck-up thing!
With all her lace and frills—
Is gettin' duns from Trask each month
For three years' bonnet bills.
For I'm postmistress an' I near
Wear out the soul and kill;
For I'm postmistress an' I hear
The sins of Pokumville.

An' so I'm worritted to death
'Bout Bascom's flour bill,
An' 'bout how Seriphina Jones
Comes on with her beau, Will,
An' lest good Deacon Angevine
Shall fall away from grace,
An' lest our Elder Green shall bring
A new wife to the place.
I carry all their woes myself,
A burden fit to kill.
I feel responserable for all
The folks of Pokumville.

I work ez hard ez I can work,
The best thet I can do.
'Tis half-past nine afore I git
The postal cards read through.
An' w'en Orinthy writes to John
Or Susan writes to Ned,
I rack my brains in wonderin'
Jest w'at them gals hev said.
I think if I do not resign
This awful work will kill.
An' then a new postmistress here
Will reign in Pokumville.

SATISFACTORY.

Mistress—What are your qualifications as a cook?
Applicant—None; but I've got the scandal of the whole block down pat.
Mistress—You'll do. I'll come down and help you out with the cooking once a day.

DOUBTFUL.

He—Just as I was going out of the gate last night I met your father coming in.
She—Was he pleased to see you?
He—I can't make out. He said if he had known I was calling on you he would have been home earlier.

THE LONG BOX AND THE LOW TUNNEL.

AT THE CALUMET.

Willie—Well, Reggy has at last done himself proud.
Stabber—Good. That's no more than fair after doing everybody else he could lay his hands on.

IN THE WINDY CITY.

Marie—Charming lady, Mrs. Prairie-Ave; but don't you think that she is a little over-groomed?
Mix—Well, why not? She has been a bride four times this year.

EX CATHEDRA.

Risley—Isn't Miss De Rullion a decided blonde?
Picstone—Decided? I should say so. She has refused me seven times in four months.

A CONNOISSEUR.

Mr. Moneytorks—How much is that oil painting worth?

Criticus—How much did you pay for it?

Mr. Moneytorks—What has that got to do with it?

Criticus—Because it's worth about one-third.

WIDE FOR THE MARK.

Dusty Rhodes—I've been a prisoner in a box car all the way from Omaha to New York.

Fitz William—Why didn't you get out at a transfer station?

Dusty Rhodes—Door shrunk; car loaded with dried apples and export beer.

UNKIND.

Nicodemus—The way to do wid a possum am to' to bile 'im, an' parbile 'im, an' po' the gravey over the 'taters, an'—

Uncle Mose—Look 'ere, yo' nigger, git away from 'ere; yo' want to starve yo' po' uncle to def?

UNFAIR.

Jess—A society woman can't be seen twice in the same gown any more.

Bess—No, but a society man can order a dress suit to be married in, and can wear it for the remainder of his natural life.

He Was Moved To Pity.

A Thrilling Episode Proving that the Quality of Mercy Is Akin to Us All—Even Highway Robberies.

It was a dark and sleet-blown December night. The avenues were deserted. Even the Tammany policeman was off his beat. This may sound like hyperbole, but everything goes with the policeman, for he, too, will soon have to go. There was absolutely nothing going on in the great city. The theatres were quite empty, the policy and faro games were running on half time. Only the church fair just around the corner seemed to be doing a thriving business. They always do somehow, these church fairs, even when comic opera, the kinetoscope, a slugging match or a mustard plaster fails to draw. They always get a full house, and you know a full house is rarely beaten. The painted transparency of this particular church fair was brilliant enough to hypnotize a politician. It threw a gleam across the snowy pavement that made the shadows beyond it all the more dark. Out of the brilliantly lighted portico there burst a young and manly form, dashing down the steps as if catapulted out of a Roman engine of war. Poor fellow! He looked as if he had been through Hades without a guide, or discharged from the witness-chair of the Lexow Committee. Bundling himself together he plunged into the thick of the night. As he reached the dark corner, out of the pitch-black shadows there leaped a monstrous apparition, whose eyes seemed a sort of diabolical phosphorescence in the darkness.

"Your money or your life!" murmured the villain hoarsely.

"Bah!" returned the young man.

"Your money or your life, I say!" cried the fiend again.

"Bah!" repeated the young man once more. "This is the thirty-ninth time I have been held up to-night."

"Where?" exclaimed the scoundrel, staring aghast at the pockets turned inside out and empty of so much as a punched nickel or a postage stamp.

"Yonder!" he cried, pointing tragically at the transparency.

"And what is that?" queried the robber.

"That? It is a place where you can get more pointers in your own perfesh than Bill Sikes could have taught you in a lifetime."

"What is it?"

"A church fair."

The villain let go his deadly grip.

"And you just came from being held up in there?"

"Yes."

"Poor fellow!" sighed the highwayman, moved actually to tears of pity. "I never expect to get down to that, hang me if I do! I have at least some spark of pity left in my hardened soul. The night is very dark and the walking very bad. Here! here is a quarter for car-fare and a bracer. Drink hearty. I hope the next time we meet of a dark night you will be on your way there instead of just returning."

"Thanks," replied the shorn lamb, and thus the poor fellow and the robber so suddenly turned good Samaritan parted never to me-heet a-ga-hen!

'S HISTORY F JERUSALEM.

mbles Asheville, N.C., Has Better Roads.

yright, 1895, by Edgar W. Nye.)

t admirer and constant reader on Commonwealth avenue, Bos- as:

I it be too much trouble for you briefly and tersely something modern Jerusalem and how to ? I am told that you have vis- city within a recent period and ll us about how to reach it and look for when we get there. We that you write with great eager- pleasure. What do you think nmanship?"

ainly gives me much pleasure a few lines in answer to the stions, and while at it I would n make them terse. I can thing just as easily as any People who prefer a terse ays get it here. Those who ll dissatisfied with former work me and who desire to return it have it tersed can do so.

e Jerusalem, as most students , is Canaanitish, though it em to have a Hebrew root. rew name is Jerushalaim, and d in Hebrew characters on the tation of the Joppa and Jerusalem road looks to me like the stenographic report of a Chinese autopsy.

Joshua speaks of Jerusalem as the shoulder of the Jebusites (Joshua xv., 8); also, if my memory serves me properly, in chapter xviii., verse 16, Joshua further on refers to the nice fresh figs which are still to be had of the peanuttist who has the day run from Jaffa to town.

Four hundred years or more Jerusalem was in the grip of the Jebusites, and the primaries were in their hands.

A homination by the Jebusites during that period was tantamount to an election.

(I use the word tantamount by permission of Rev. Joseph Cook, with an agreement on my part not to muss it up.)

Jerusalem naturally seems to have been located upon a succession of hills and reminds me of Asheville, N. C., in that respect.

After David's conquest of Jerusalem it came more into prominence and ceased to be regarded as a tank town.

(I should have said at the start I am only undertaking to give some of the profane history of the city.)

During David's rule, and for 400 years, in fact, Jerusalem ranked with Thebes, Tyre, Babylon and Nineveh. But she had no opera-house, no railway connection with the tide-water, no system of lighting the town, and even the royal palace was a big stone cistern less cheerful than the Tombs, of New York City.

People wore their bath-gowns to meeting, and candidates for office bathed the feet of voters—prior to election; after which the candidates reversed matters.

We hear much of the magnificence of Jerusalem, but Grand Rapids is a better town for investment, and Solomon, in all his glory, never lived in half the style that I do when times are good.

Of course ideas about style were different. While I like fine stock and literature he ran more to harems and social life, but he did not have the stationary soapstone tubs in the laundry or

AT THE STATION.

hot and cold water elsewhere in the house.

Jerusalem was thus for 460 years the county seat and metropolis until captured by Nebuchadnezzar. It is said that when the city was taken by Shishak he gathered up the magnificence of Solomon, and among other bric-a-brac the 500 shields overlaid with gold which Solomon had in his country-house in the forest of Lebanon. These shields represented the sum of $720,000, which in those days, when one could buy a whole Dorcas society for $30, represented a sum that could hardly then be comprehended.

Jerusalem again regained her independence B. C. 961 and began sending out commercial men on the road. This victory filled Jerusalem with joy, and times were better in every way. The commercially speaking all-wool clothing trade picked up, and there were less red figure and fire sales.

For fifty years prosperity seemed to follow the fortune of the ancient city under Asa; but, alas, there came then an alliance with the idolatrous old man Jehoshaphat and the vulgar Ahab and Jezebel.

In all secret or profane history perhaps there never was a more unpopular person at the time of her death than Jezebel. She was turned down by all the better class of people, and her funeral may be regarded in the light of historical facts as a frost.

Jehoshaphat's son married a daughter of Ahab and Jezebel, and idolatry was revived. He began probably by idolizing his wife. This shows that we cannot be too careful, for inside of a year idolatry became general.

This went on till the city was invaded by Philistines and Arabians, who captured the majority of the king's children and a plurality of his wives.

Idolatry and polygamy seem to have gone hand in hand after Solomon's time. He was the first great historical polygamist and poet of passion.

But our correspondent asks more particularly about modern Jerusalem and how to reach it. So let us pass on rapidly to speak of these matters of more vital interest perhaps to the trifling and thoughtless wording.

Starting out from Boston, one would cross the common and either take the train for New York or ship direct to the Mediterranean, Constantinople, whence one can sail across to Jaffa.

Jaffa was formerly Joppa and is in the province of Syria, 23 miles northwest of Jerusalem. There are 5,000 inhabitants, 27 of whom are Syrian train hands and the balance beggars.

Jaffa was 3,000 years ago the port of Jerusalem, and the cedars of Lebanon were shipped there from Tyre and thence per bull team to Jerusalem for the building of the temple. The harbor is one of the measliest known to navigation, for it is filled up with sand, and the river and harbor appropriation of Syria is evidently used by the committee in secret session.

During the crusades the Christian armies landed at Joppa, or Jaffa, and killed off several rival denominations.

It is claimed that Jaffa is rapidly growing, and that town lots are on sale with that understanding, but the Jaffar who approaches me on this subject will think he has had appendicitis and been operated on.

I own some cranberry lots already in North Minneapolis, facing Hudson's justly celebrated bay and water front.

Those will do me for the present until real estate takes an upward turn, as my farm in North Carolina does at one end.

You can land at Joppa on a calm day by means of a whaleboat, or you can try it on a breezy day and pay as for being resuscitated by a fragrant physician on shore.

Some take the railroad to Jerusalem nowadays, and some hire a livery team in Joppa, but all around the train is the better way, for though twice as far by rail, it costs less and only takes one-half the time.

Jerusalem is very nearly the same elevation as Asheville, N. C.—say 2,500 feet—but the roads are better after you get out of town, though, of course, Jerusalem has had several thousand years the start. Still Asheville is preferable to Jerusalem, and McKissick keeps a

THE FLOURISHING CAMEL.

good deal better beast than old Jehoshaphat's Sick-a-Bed Reddin, who runs the eating works at Jerusalem.

You can go from Joppa to Jerusalem and return for about $2 via the Flying Levite train, or you can watch your chances and catch No. 11, mixed freight, which goes slower and gives one a chance to see the Oriental stone matchbox architecture of the Wady Surar and the Wady Bittir. Most of the wood and timber about Jerusalem have been skun off in past years and made up into relics of the true cross, so that now a man without a camel is likely to freeze to death.

The train on the Flying Levite consists of two second-class coaches and one first class. The first-class coach is very ordinary, with cane seats, but these are safer than silk plush in a land where everything is contagious except soap.

French is spoken by the trainmen and French money received for tickets as well as for glass revolvers loaded with pink candy and sold on trains or along the route. French books can also be bought at the stations. Some of these books explain why there is no God and also why there is no virtue, thus giving a vivid idea of the set in which no doubt the author moves.

Many look for the Messiah as a result of the building of the road, and a committee meets all trains, but after looking over the arrivals at Old Man Sick-a-Bed Reddin's place they turn sadly away towards their homes.

The hope of the coming of the Messiah is, so Dr. Mendes says, founded on the prophecy of Isaiah, which reads:

"They shall bring all your brethren out of all the nations for an offering unto the Lord upon horses, and in chariots, and in litters, and upon mules, and upon swift beasts to my holy mountain Jerusalem, saith the Lord."

"Swift beasts," it is said, is not the correct translation, but "swaying furnaces," which gives a good idea of the Joppa locomotive when the track needs a little ballasting. Jerusalem, it seems to me, holds a higher and more theatric place in the minds of those who have not been there. Too much free discussion of Jerusalem, too, has been going on for some years past, and now it has become a sort of museum of events over which there is much discussion also. To an American who loves to see thrift, progress and industry the town and its surroundings seem the very essence of dirt and dolessness. The pickled olive groves seem to be doing well, and the celebrated camel, the original and pioneer discoverer of the great idea that he could drink or let it alone, seems to flourish here, and it is just as well to be about eighteen feet away while he is doing his flourishing.

There are other ways of reaching Jerusalem besides the Joppa route, if one desires to extend his vacation. For instance, he may land at Cape Town and go through the dark continent on a safety, crossing the desert by means of a milk camel, or he may start from the Chinese coast and travel west as far as his vital organs hold out, but the Joppa route is the more direct, though the officers of the Joppa and Jerusalem railroad issue no passes, I find.

Hence I need hardly add that the roadbed is in a frightful condition and the rolling stock thoroughly run down.

A rival road with a more liberal management would do well there and build up the town.

Your penmanship, to which you allude, is very good indeed, but rather too ornate. You would do well as a bookkeeper and could put in your time shading your beautiful letters instead of transferring the funds of the concern to your own account.

You write a good hand, and I would be glad to open up a correspondence with you with a view to matrimony.

Bill Nye

MIGHT MAKE A HALF-BACK.

(From Judge.)

(Copyright, 1894, by Judge Publishing Co.)

Deacon Huskanall—Gol darn all spruce-gum! ef I don't look jes' like th' picters of them feetball players ye see in th' papers—all 'ceptin' th' whiskers.

EXPECTED

(From Judge.)

(Copyright, 1894, by Judge Publishing Co.)

Clubber—Did you hear about Jones?

Homer—No.

Clubber—Went to the masquerade ball as the devil. Told his wife he was going to the office.

Homer—I see.

Clubber—Well, the boys took him home in costume and a cab at 3 A. M., rang the bell and left him.

Homer—That was tough.

Clubber—It was. His wife came down, took one look and said: "Oh, it's you, is it? Well, Jones hasn't got home yet, but you can come in and wait for him."

A ROMANCE OF THE STAGE.

Bride Fainted, Bridegroom Struck His Forehead, Then They Remembered.

(From Judge.)

The lovely prima donna stood at the altar beside her handsome actor-lover, her face lighted with a holy joy and the hand which held the bouquet trembling with the delightful anticipation of the innocent young maiden who for the first time stands on the threshold of married life. Every one in that vast congregation declared in a whisper to his or her neighbor that a handsomer pair never approached the altar, and that this would be a happy union, whatever might be said of the marriages of other actors and actresses.

Even the gray-haired clergyman seemed to be impressed with the idea that this marriage would be an exceptional one, for before he began to read the service he smiled on the girl in a fatherly way and whispered a kindly word to her. Then in solemn tones he proceeded with the marriage ceremony and everybody waited with breathless interest for the moment when the voices of the bride and bridegroom would be heard.

The moment came at last. "Will you take this woman to be your wedded"—The clergyman got no further. He was interrupted by a wild shriek from the girl.

"Stop! stop!" she cried, springing back into the aisle. "This ceremony cannot go on. Those words—they—they recall—oh, merciful heavens! I had forgotten all about it!" And she sank half fainting into the arms of a bridesmaid.

Immediately there was an uproar and a rush for the altar. When the clergyman succeeded in quieting the crowd and making his way to the girl he took her hand and said: "What is it, my child? Why cannot the ceremony go on?"

"Because—because," wailed the girl, "this man to whom you were about to marry me is—is already my husband. We were married nine months ago and, oh, heavens! in the rush of last season's engagements I forgot all about it. Don't you remember, Harold?" addressing the actor, who had stood bewildered throughout the scene.

"Say 'Harold' again," cried the young man.

As she complied the actor struck his forehead wildly and exclaimed, "Sure, I remember it all now. When I met you last week I thought there was something familiar about your face, but never, till this moment, did I remember that we were married nine months ago."

Then the congregation was dismissed and the happy couple, thus so fortunately reunited, went their way.

With or Without.

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

"I sell all my periodicals with or without," said the train-boy to the traveller. "Regular price with; double price without."

"With or without what?" asked the puzzled traveller.

"Those 'without' have all references to 'Trilby' eliminated."

The grateful customer took his "without."

HER PETITION.

It Was to the Throne of Grace, and Was Considered Satisfactorily.

(From the Florida Citizen.)

Miss Jones is really quite a little angel, for she is hardly four years old, and therefore has no man's blighted affections on her hands and no jealous sister's tears upon her conscience. Miss Jones is not fond of saying her prayers at night, and the other night during the cold spell she compromised the matter by saying them in bed, to the horror of her nurse, who remonstrated with her, and finally compelled her to get out of her cot and say them on the cold floor.

You remember the cold spell lasted for two days and over. On the second night Miss Jones was discovered by her nurse saying her prayers in bed again. The nurse ordered her out upon the floor. Miss Jones refused to budge an inch from her warm bed. The nurse tried all of her arguments in vain, then played her trump card.

"See here, missy," she said, "if you don't say yo' pra'rs on de flore de Lord won't like it."

"Humph," grunted Miss Jones, curling up prepared for slumber, "I done asked him last night after you had left me. I told him it was too cold and that I was 'fraid of the cold, and he said: 'That's all right, Miss Jones, don't mention it, don't mention it.'"

KANSAS AIR.

Sometimes It Is Too Strong a Tonic for Ordinary Lungs.

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

A man from the tamarack swamps went to Kansas thinking to improve his condition, but after three years of it he returned to his native heath.

"How did you like it out there?" asked an acquaintance.

"Not very much."

"It's a good country, ain't it?"

"I've seen better."

"The air is better there than it is here, ain't it?"

"Sometimes it is, but not always."

"I don't see why it ain't as good one time as another."

"Well, it ain't."

"Why?"

"Cyclones."

"I thought they purified it?"

"That's what I thought till I tried it, but when I had to breathe furniture and weatherboarding and stone and shingles and live-stock and dry goods and farming implements and all sort of things about every time I took a breath I changed my mind pretty soon. Kansas may have some advantages, but air ain't one of them as a steady thing."

A Suggested Remedy.

(From Truth.)

Morton—Poor fellow, did he lose his eyes in the war?

Morton—Why no, he tried to gaze a woman in the street when she had her umbrella up.

AN OPPORTUNITY NOT TO BE LOST.

(Copyright, 1894, by Keppler and Schwarzmann, Inc.)

First Servant Girl—Oi t'ought yez was a-goin' to lave yez place by T'anksgivin'?

Second Servant Girl—Oi did so intind, Mary Ann; but Oi heerd me lady was a-goin' to git a new set av chiny for Christmas, an' Oi wasn't missin' th' pleasure av a whack at thot, yez kin bet yez loife!

MONEY TO BURN.

(Copyright, 1894, by Keppler & Schwarzmann, Inc.)

Populist—When we dictate the country's financial affairs, you'll have money to burn.

Banker—Yes; and that's about all it will be good for, too!

A RECENT LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE

(From Life.)

I.

This is the house that Jack Astorbilt.

Will She!

(From Brooklyn Life.)

The girl who is "coming" is long on her way,
Her arrival too oft has been sung;
She isn't here yet, so we can all say,
Except by her pen and her tongue.

Now we certainly hope, if she's sure it is best,
She'll taboo what a maid now enjoys,
Wear "pants," raise a beard, and do all the rest
Of the things that are done by the boys.

Departed.

(From Judge.)

Last year we paced these very ways,
Last year we dreamed we held a part.
To-night I walk the way alone
With sad remembrance in my heart.

As some fair vision of the night,
I seem to see in that far bourne
The smile that is no more for me,
The form that never shall return.

Oh, cruel fate, that severed us!
Oh, riven lives that were so gay!
Whatever made your parents move
To Brooklyn on the first of May?

Roasting Chestnuts

(From Brooklyn Life.)

In the hall we sat by the quaint fire-place,
Where the glow from the embers shone on her face;
And I stole just as near to her side as I dared,
While my heart, like the chestnuts, was ready to burst.

There, with trembling and fear, my story I told,
Tho' I knew 'twas of that and threatened and old;
And this answer came, as I fell on my knees,
"I'll have no more chestnuts to-night, if you please."

The Answer.

(From Puck.)

He held the maiden by the hand,
He said: "Be mine! Be mine!
My wealth shall be as your command,
My household shall be thine."

She gave him one imperious look,
His hopes were shattered down—
"Sir, ye want me a first-class cook,
Ye take a place out town?"

On a Street Car.

(From Harlem Life.)

He'd a dreamy, far-off look in his eyes
Such a wholly unconscious air,
While the busy conductor collected the fares—
A poet he was, you'd declare—
But no—he was only trying to look
As if he had paid his fare.

The Telephone Girl.

(From Puck.)

The habits of her daily work
Her mind so much consume,
That when I call, "Hello, Central!"
She answers "Number, please."

The Mugwump.

(From the Indianapolis Journal.)

"This old fellow," said the teamster, fondly patting his horse on the neck, "has been hauling for the city for twenty-five years."

"Got a pull, I suppose," sneered the Mugwump gentleman.

II.

This is the bed that lay in the house that Jack Astorbilt.

A QUIET WEDDING.

It Seemed Lively Enough to the Editor, but Alkali Ike Thought It Dull.

(From Harper's Magazine.)

"Did you attend the Bircher-Jacklong wedding out at Billy-bee Dam last night, Ike?" asked the able editor of the Hawville Clarion.

"Aw, yes!" answered Alkali Ike, wearily; "I was thar."

"Of course there was a lively time, and all that?"

"Accordin' to how you looked at it. I called it mighty slow. Outside of the regular routine and the eatin' nothin' happened worth mentionin'.

"To be sure, the preacher and the groom got into a row because the divine wanted his pay in advance; but that is a common occurrence. The Rev. Mr. Harps is too old a bird to take any chances.

"Of course Jack Howcome, the fiddler, had had too much, as usual, and this time he fell off from the table and broke his bow arm; Jack always was more trouble than he was worth.

"The bride's mother, who didn't like the groom, anyhow, jumped on to the poor fellow's neck just before the ceremony with a rollin' pin, and it took half a dozen of us ten minutes' hard work to tie the lady fast in a rockin' chair and carry her a few hundred yards out on the [illegible].

"During the rumpus somebody stole the feed [illegible] never saw hide nor hair of it after the [illegible] evenin'. They accused me of [illegible], I was as innercent as a lamb. I hain't that kind of a man; and, besides, I had a private snack of my own.

"That was every blamed thing that happened, except that a deputy sheriff slid in and arrested Coyote Pete for some stealin' or a little suthin' that a-way, and some feller had a fit.

"Shucks! Weddin's hain't noways what they used to be a few years ago. Lord! them was the times! But now everything is gittin' to be too much like it is in the East."

In Society.

(From the Kansas City Gossip.)

Society Queen—I want a family Bible.

Dealer—Are you one of the "Four Hundred?"

Queen—Yes.

Dealer—Then we have them especially made for you; with forty blank pages for marriages, forty for divorces, two for deaths and none for births. How's that?

Queen—Simply fine.

DRAWING THE LINE.

(From Judge.)

(Copyright 1894 by Judge Publishing Company.)

Flowery Fields—T'ank heaven, de Republicans are in again, Willie, an' dere'll be lots uv work.

Weary Willie—Wot of it?

Flowery Fields—Why, now we kin draw de social line more closely. Dere's been a number uv people in our set lately dat I t'ink would acterally work if dey had a chance. We kin weed dem charac ters out now.

IT IS COMING.

(From Judge.)

(Copyright, 1894, by Judge Publishing Company.)

Mabel—I wish you would look, Maud, and see if my trousers hang all right behind.

A Modern Fable.

(From Puck.)

Once upon a time a Bicycle accosted a Horse.

"Get off the earth!" said the Bicycle; "I am going to supplant you entirely."

The Horse smiled.

"Nay, nay," it rejoined gently, "they can't make canned corned-beef out of you."

III.

This is the bum all tattered and torn that slept in the bed that lay in the house that Jack Astorbilt.

A Great Shock.

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

He had fainted.

As she entered the room attired for the theatre, he gazed at her in stupefied amasement for an instant, and then, without a word, had fallen at her feet.

It was in this position we find him at the opening of this story. As the girl looked down upon him lying there so helpless, she gave a piercing scream and fell on her knees beside him.

"Oh, Claude, Claude," she cried as she caught his listless hand in hers, "speak to me. What is it? What is it?"

But Claude gave no heed to her frenzied appeal.

She became calmer as she chafed his cold hands in her soft warm ones, and after a few moments she thought of the pretty little vinaigrette he had given her. Even then it was in her hand, and she threw off its lid and held it under his nostrils. As the pungent odor permeated his head he moved uneasily. Her efforts were renewed then and presently he opened his eyes.

"Where am I?" he asked, dreamily.

"Here, Claude. Here, with me at your side. Do you know me?" and her cure trembled as she waited to hear him speak again.

He brushed his hands across his eyes as if he would remove a veil.

"Oh, yes," he said: "I remember now," and he rose unsteadily to his feet.

"What was it, Claude? What was the matter?" she asked, anxiously.

He looked at her closely and nodded affirmatively as if to confirm something he had seen or heard.

"It was so unexpected; so unexpected," he said vaguely.

"Tell me, dear, what it was?" she said in tender appealing tones. "Was it your heart?"

"No," he said with almost painful hesitancy, "no; it was the sight of a woman going to the theatre without a bonnet on," and he clutched at the couch as if he might go down again.

Then she smiled sweetly, and he told her that he loved her as he had never loved woman.

She Was a Peach, Indeed.

(From Truth.)

Her Father—So you have had a proposal, my daughter?

Herself—Yes, papa—several. An iceman proposed to me.

Her Father (breathlessly)—Did you accept him, my dear?

Herself—Nay, nay, papa.

Her Father—Ingrate!

Herself—After him a plumber proposed to me, dear papa.

Her Father (excitedly)—And him—did you accept him?

Herself—Not for jewels and precious stones, papa mine.

Her Father—Fool! Idiot!

Herself—I had a third proposal, papa. The gentleman is an iceman in the summer time and a plumber in the winter.

Her Father (on the verge of apoplexy)—Madeline—

Herself (calmly)—I accepted him, father.

Her Father—Fall on my neck, my angel child—you are the rarest rose of them all.

IV.

This is the footman all shaven and shorn who discovered the bum all tattered and torn as he slept in the bed that lay in the house that Jack Astorbilt.

LITERARY AND MUSICAL.

he Was in Love with "Trilby" and He wi "Sweet Marie."

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

His hair was long and flowing and it would have been difficult to say whether he was a poet or a musician, at first blush. After blushing several times, however, the casual observer would have soon concluded from the air about him that he was a musician. Somehow, the air is more distinctly defined in music than it is in poetry, anyhow.

The young woman in the case was clearly literary. Her hair was in a slump, and her cuffs looked as if they ought to have the hose turned on them.

"Have you," she asked after they had been talking some time, "have you read 'Trilby?'"

"I beg your pardon," he replied, starting as if the name were not entirely unfamiliar, "did you say 'Trilby?'"

"Oh, sir, I do," she repeated, "have you read 'Trilby?'"

"Oh, er, I'm," he hesitated; "well, no, I haven't. You see, I have been so very busy learning 'Sweet Marie' for my approaching recital that really I have not had time to read much recently."

Then she smiled sweetly, and he told her that he loved her as he had never loved woman.

HIS LITTLE SURPRISE PARTY.

(From Scribner's Magazine.)

"Now my good fellow, this three-sheet poster must be put up just as have tacked it here, and above all, be sure and fit the edges nicely. Her 50 cents for you."

"Begobs, but it's good stuff yez can get for 50 cents; and only watch me this poster up in great shape."

"My dear Miss Fill, I see my man is finishing a little surprise that I have store for you in the shape of a poster. I'm sure you will like it."

V.

This is the copper summoned at dawn to follow the footman, all shaven and shorn, and fire the bum all tattered and torn that slept in the bed that lay in the house that Jack Astorbilt.

A Dictionary Dispute.

(From the Florida Citizen.)

The other day a great gaunt colored man entered the express office, and edging up to the man in charge took off his hat and asked if there had been anything received for George Washington.

The clerk looked at the man searchingly, and then with a knowing air remarked:

"Ah, what game are you trying to work on me now? He's been dead long ago."

This story is much the same as the story about the Congressman who declared in an address to the House:

"As Daniel Webster says in his great dictionary."

"It was Noah who wrote the dictionary," whispered a colleague, who sat at the next desk.

"Noah, nothing," replied the speaker. "Noah built the ark."

Necessary Accounts.

(From Judge.)

"Is the ambulance ready?"

"It is close at hand."

"And the corps of physicians?"

"Ready within call."

"You say there are 25,000 people present?"

"At least that number."

"Then let the football game proceed."

On the Back Lot.

(From Puck.)

The Boston Mother—Do you believe in Santa Claus, Claudius?

Claudius—Only as an institution, mamma; not as an entity.

Afraid to Be Original.

(From the Washington Star.)

"The trouble with some of our p[olit]icians," said Farmer Corntossel, "is they're thinkin' too much bout 'rig[ht]ty.'"

"I hedn't noticed it," replied his w[if]e. "It's so, though. They're so 'fear[ful] repeatin' theirselves that they don't [do] nothin' but makin' the same kind o' speech[es] Congress thet they made on the stu[mp]."

The Bike in Hades.

(From Puck.)

"You get off here," said Charo[n] he warped his boat into the slip a[t] bottomless pit.

"Dear me!" exclaimed the c[ar]"I am disappointed. I did so wa[nt] try those gold pavements; but I [sup]pose there are worse things than [or]ders, after all."

The Documents in the Case.

(From the Chicago Record.)

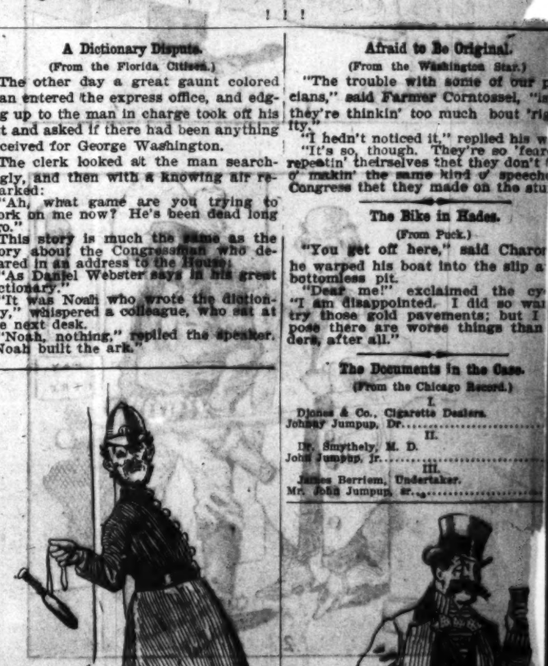
Djones & Co., Cigarette Dealers.
Johnny Jumpup, Dr.....

II.

Dr. Smythely, M. D.
John Jumpup, Jr.....

III.

James Berriem, Undertaker.
Mr. John Jumpup, sr.....



VI.

This is the manager taking who will hire the copper some m[or]morn to bring him the footm[an] shaven and shorn, and knowing sh[e] all tattered and torn—he expe[cts] strike the public dumb with the s[ur]the footman and she the bum, t[he] that slept till they thought him d[ead] the silken, pillow-shammed, carv[ed] bed that lay in the house that [Jack] Astorbilt.

KING NEPTUNE UP TO DATE.

NEPTUNE BAITED HIS HOOK WITH A SHRIMP, AND CAST IT INTO THE SEA.

HE WELCOMED THE CATCH OF A DAINTY NYMPH WITH ICHTHYOLOGICAL GLEE.

The New Autocrat.

The summer-witch's wand is laid
  Aside, and, lo! the reign
Of the romantic winter-maid
  Makes Gotham fair again.
Sweet tyrant! Was there ever queen
  That rayed our lives so brightly?
Ah, never crown on brow serene
  Rested more lightly.

But somehow that same winter-witch,
  Who wins a summer beauty,
Cares not for men, nor poor nor rich—
  She has a grander duty.
Flirtations, love, the latest catch—
  Slight things like these exempt her;
Not even some grand ducal match
  Would serve to tempt her.

Clubs, missions, lectures, sewing-bees,
  Our politics and slums,
Big books, high art and learned ease—
  These are the things she runs.
Thwarted in love? Begun to fade?
  Or with some fad entranced?
Oh, no, indeed; the modern maid
  Has merely "advanced."

SHE WAS TOO CLEVER.

Mamma—Agnes, are you marrying Mr. Bones of your own free will?

Agnes—No, indeed. Out of respect to his late grandfather's.

NOT A VERY HAPPY NEW YEAR

Government Adviser.

had a large and unconfined, su-
e, transcendent lack of mind, a
ous brainpan and a spatter of
oscopical gray matter; he was
ped, as all might see, with gener-
ncapacity. He was a mental void,
yet, in words not hesitant or few,
criticise the Cabinet and tell the
ress what to do.

though his skull was empty more
a non-advertising store, his bome
ought, as I have stated, with hol-
ess reverberated, his cranial arch
d down like sin for lack of pres-
from within, and, though his brain
ooms to let, large empty chambers
few, he'd criticise the Cabinet and
he Congress what to do.

mental outfit, all might see, was
ous in deficiency; his mental
gth, as I have stated, was never
restimated; his mind was very
you see, as a great minus quan-
But yet with wisdom's wisest set,
e old Yankee instinct true, he'd
ise the Cabinet and tell the Con-
what to do.

Woman, Woman, Woman!

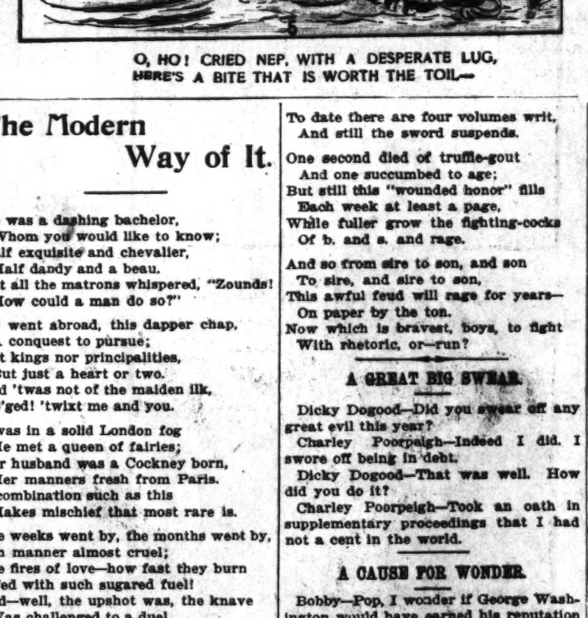
Woman! woman! woman! woman!
  Aren't you getting tired
With woman this and woman that
  Till patience is expired?
The stage is filled with woman's plays,
  All books are woman's, too;
The woman fad will drive us mad,
  I swear, 'twixt me and you.

Woman! woman! woman! woman!
  Give us peace, I pray;
Let poor, weak, simple-minded man
  Have just a little say.
Of course the earth, the sun, the moon,
  The stars of heaven and all
Were but designed for womankind,
  But is man, then, so small?

Woman! woman! woman! woman!
  Give us just a show;
It is a woman's age, of course,
  Her paradise below.
But man—poor nature's sad mistake—
  Will still exist, I fear;
So treat him kindly—him who blindly
  Owns you as his peer.

TOO MUCH FOR ALKALI IKE.

LDN'T HELP SHOWING HIS ENTHUSIASM IN THE GOOD OLD COW-BOY FASHION.



BUT HE DIDN'T CARE MUCH FOR LI HUNG CHANG WHO LOST HIS SHIRT IN COREE.

O, HO! CRIED NEP, WITH A DESPERATE LUG, HERE'S A BITE THAT IS WORTH THE TOIL—

The Modern Way of It.

He was a dashing bachelor,
  Whom you would like to know;
Half exquisite and chevalier,
  Half dandy and a beau.
But all the matrons whispered, "Zounds!
  How could a man do so?"

He went abroad, this dapper chap,
  A conquest to pursue;
Not kings nor principalities,
  But just a heart or two.
And 'twas not of the maiden ilk,
  B'ged! 'twixt me and you.

'Twas in a solid London fog
  He met a queen of fairies;
Her husband was a Cockney born,
  Her manners fresh from Paris.
A combination such as this
  Makes mischief that most rare is.

The weeks went by, the months went by,
  In manner almost cruel;
The fires of love—how fast they burn
  Fed with such sugared fuel!
And—well, the upshot was, the knave
  Was challenged to a duel.

The challenge was accepted, then
  The seconds all were chosen;
Ah, such a diplomatic crowd,
  From Tiber to the Posen,
Was never met to fix a bout
  Since River Thames was frozen.

Ah, then the principals laid down
  Their arms and took up pens;
And as you know, when talk begins,
  The lust for battle ends.
To date there are four volumes writ,
  And still the sword suspends.

One second died of truffle-gout
  And one succumbed to age;
But still this "wounded honor" fills
  Each week at least a page,
While fuller grow the fighting-cocks
  Of b. and s. and rage.

And so from sire to son, and son
  To sire, and sire to son,
This awful feud will rage for years—
  On paper by the ton.
Now which is bravest, boys, to fight
  With rhetoric, or—run?

A GREAT BIG SWEAR.

Dicky Dogood—Did you swear off any great evil this year?

Charley Poorpeigh—Indeed I did. I swore off being in debt.

Dicky Dogood—That was well. How did you do it?

Charley Poorpeigh—Took an oath in supplementary proceedings that I had not a cent in the world.

A CAUSE FOR WONDER.

Bobby—Pop, I wonder if George Washington would have earned his reputation for veracity if—

Fond Parent—If what?

Bobby—If he had to testify before the Lexow committee.

CANNOT SMOKE THEM.

This is the season of the year
  When sweet wives buy cigars
For husbands who, in turn, give them
  To friends they meet at bars.

NOR THE TURK AT WHICH HE CRIED—O! DANG! I'LL MAKE THE PAN HOT FOR YE.

IT PULLS LIKE A TAMMANY DISTRICT MUG ON A LOAD OF WIGWAM SPOIL—

GREAT CROKER! A COP, WHAT HAVE I DONE TO HOOK SUCH A FISH AS THIS, NOW?

How Matilda Kept Her New Year's Resolutions.

(Afore I spin my yarn to you
  Right here an' now I wish to pause
An' tell you it is gospel true
  My wife's the best wife ever was.
Now I have made this plain as day,
I'll spin my yarn and say my say.)

Las' New Year's Day my wife she vowed
  Thet she'd no more unloose the bung
Thet held her temper in an' swowed
  No more she'd bang me with her tongue;
No more she'd em'ty on my path
The roarin' flood-gates of her wrath.

Las' Tuesday wus a New Year's day,
  Es calm an' sweet es heaven itself
I packed all grief an' pain away,
  I packed it on the highes' shelf.
For not one jaw-word did she say
  Through all that long an' blessed day.

But W'ensday mornin' she got riled
  Cos I brought mud in on by boots,
An' broke out purty middlin' wild
  In one of her eternal toots.
An' fired her grape an' blazed away
For purty nigh a half a day.

Nex' day I split pie on my vest
  (She is the boss at makin' pie),
She said I wus the dirtiest
  Ol' sloven an' deserved to die.
A man who couldn' eat pumpkin pie
'Thout slobberin' roun' he ought to die.

An' then her wild volcaner broke,
  An she bleched forth for half a day,
An' filled the atmosphere with smoke
  In her own sweet peculiar way.
I grabbed my overcoat in fright,
Skun out and didn't come back till night.

Las' Friday night I broke a lamp,
  An' she came down upon me then,
An' called me lubber, lummux, scamp,
  The mos' outrageous gawk of men,
An' took a piece of ol' sink lead
An' banged me with it on the head.

With this sink lead she laid me out
  I fainted an' grew deathly pale,
An' yes'day mornin' Sheriff Strout
  He took Matilda off to jail;
Wounded and sick I languish here
Without her tender care to cheer.

But I won't yield to grief an' doubt,
  An' to Matilda I'll be true,
Nex' New Year's Day will she git out,
  An' we'll begin our life anew.
(An' now I'll say, before I pause,
She is the best wife ever was).

They Are Strangers Now.

The orchestra was thundering like an approaching Kansas cyclone. To close the eyes for one solitary moment and listen to the Wagnerian shrieks of the thousand dollar-a-minute prima donna one would have thought it the straight-jacket [illegible] Bloomingdale's. But the beauty and chivalry of half New York was there all the same, not the least prominent of the latter being Mr. Reggy Catlippe and Mr. Cholmondeley Van Dusen, two scions of the ultra exclusive swagger set.

They had left their respective parties in their boxes and had gone out between the acts "to meet a man." After that short and tasty interview they sauntered back through the foyer and stood for a moment behind the dress circle, simultaneously drawing forth binoculars and holding up the house en masse, critically commenting upon the latest foreign noble arrivals, the pretty debutantes, the newest gowns and matrimonial prospects in general. It was indeed a glorious panorama of royal heads, glistening white shoulders, dimpled arms and rosy cheeks, each beuty flanked by her bodyguard of adoring gallantry.

"Gad!" burst forth Reggy as he spied Mrs. Van Dusen in a prterre box, "Cholly, my boy, your wife is perfectly magnificent to-night. Her figure is out of sight."

"Not much!" replied the husband cynically.

"Well," returned the other, blushing slightly as he spoke, "enough to escape arrest, anyway, thank heaven."

The cynical hubby gave the speaker a glance of scorn and passed on just as the kettle-drum exploded with a loud "bang!" that was heard away over in Beyrouth, and some say even as far away as Brooklyn.

HAD TRIED IT.

Cora Fee—You have a husband, I suppose?

Flory Fay—Oh, yes; and lately I've taken up Mr. Croker's idea, of having a business man as an associate.

NOT TO BE EXPECTED.

Hicks—I don't believe these stories about people who kill themselves for love; I'm sure I should never do that.

Mrs. Hicks—It's different with you; you only love yourself.

BASILY TOLD.

Miss Wanterno—Tell me, Mr. Pushpen, what do you consider the work of your life?

Pushpen—Living.

MADE THE RIGHT SIGN.

Haverly—How did you manage to stop that cable car?

Austen—The gripman and I are brother Masons.

DON'T.

William Ann—How did the policeman happen to club you?

Upcreek—I asked him where the Lexow committee held their sessions.

A HANDICAP.

King Bebee—Will you marry me—I'm a self-made man?

May B. Knott—Dear, no. In our set we require fathers and grandfathers.

A HARVEST OF PEACE.

Foggs—While you were engaged in farming, what did you plant with the happiest results?"

Boggs—My mother-in-law.

WE THINK NOT.

Lives there a man with soul so dead
Who never to his wife has said,
"Go easy with my present, dear,
For times are pretty bad this year?"

WHERE JOURNALISTS NEVER GO.

Herlso—Are you a member of the Press Club?

Spaceryt—Do I look like a shyster lawyer or a jim-crow actor?

INCREASED EFFORTS.

Miss Ballott—Have you made any resolutions for the coming year?

Miss Bloomer—Yes, indeed. I have resolved to be more manly.

Mr. L

Post-Dispatch,
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DELIVERED BY CARRIER TO ANY PART OF THE CITY, 10c a Week.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

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VOL. 46, NO. 157 ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1895.—THIRTY PAGES. PRICE, 5 CENTS.

JAPAN'S BRIBES FAILED TO CONCEAL HER SHAME.

Alluring Offers to Suppress the Story of Port Arthur's Massacre Declined by Creelman.

The London Times "Induced" to Hold Back Its Story of Japanese Savagery.

CABLE TOLLS TO THAT PAPER PAID BY TOKIO OFFICIALS FOR THE FAVOR.

The Government Feared the Effect Publication of the Butcheries Would Have on the Treaty Pending at Washington—The Post-Dispatch Correspondent Could Not Be Bought—And the Whole World Learned the Truth—Japan's Scheme of Annexation—A Remarkable Chinese Military Document.

Special War Correspondence Post-Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1895, by the Press Pub. Co.)

TOKIO, Japan, Dec. 29, via San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 12.—I learned last night that Field Marshal Oyama has announced to his friends that Japan will never give up an inch of the conquered Chinese Peninsula, and that Port Arthur and Tallenwhan must now be recognized as Japanese fortresses. It seems to be certain that Japan will insist on the surrender of the whole Shinking Province, although her armies have not yet completely subjugated it. Preparations are now being made for a permanent Japanese Government there.

This would include such important cities as Moukden and Newchwang, against which the operations of the first and second army corps are directed. The army will never consent to peace on any other basis and the administration of Count Ito is too weak to control the military leaders or to stand against their programme. The Emperor is entirely in the hands of his military advisers. Apparently Japan will ask for a money indemnity, variously estimated at from $150,000,000 to $400,000,000 and the cession of the Shinking province and the Island of Formosa. But in any case the cry of the whole army is still for the immediate occupation of Peking.

The announcement that the Chinese Emperor had authorized Chang Ting Huan to proceed to Japan and arrange for peace at any price made no sensation here, for it is generally recognized that the Japanese intend to prolong the war. There seems to be no intention to end the struggle, and I have been assured that the Cabinet recognizes the improbability of checking the war fever.

The Japanese Government and the native press are still in a rage over your correspondent's honest description of the barbarities at Port Arthur. A desperate attempt was made to conceal the most significant facts about the great massacre until the new treaty could be rushed through the Senate, but it was because the treaty was about to be considered that I refused to suppress a single detail of the butcheries.

MISLEADING CABLES TO LONDON.

The London Times correspondent was approached by the Government and yielded to an appeal to send a misleading cablegram to his paper in order to break the force of my dispatches in advance. The Government offered to give the Times special facilities for news and agreed to pay all the cable bills of that journal. The Times consented to allow the Government to pay the expenses of all cablegrams beginning "The Government requested me to state," or words to that effect, and authorized the Government to send these prepaid dispatches even when its correspondent was not present. This delicate form of bribery worked successfully, and the Times correspondent has on several occasions sent cablegrams at the request of the Government which he knew to be partly false. All this is intended to influence the action of the United States Senate.

The correspondent of a San Francisco paper was allowed to go with the Japanese army, and his first act was to write back an attack on your correspondent. He, too, had been "relaxed." When my description of the Port Arthur atrocities was published the Japanese Minister at Washington immediately cabled the most important parts of it to his Government. The Foreign Office sent a prominent man to approach me. He said the Government was willing to make a generous arrangement with the World and Post-Dispatch on condition that I should cable at once something to soften the truth. He declared that the Government recognized the difficulty of getting a body like the Senate to confirm the treaty in the case of such disclosures. He had not come to discuss the morals of the facts of the situation. He had an offer to make.

COULD NOT BE BRIBED.

The Japanese Government was willing to make things exceedingly pleasant for me and give the papers I represent all the dispatches from the seat of war ahead of any other paper. They would thus have control of the news. The only return the Government asked for this splendid and exclusive privilege was that I should send over my name a single message throwing doubt on my Port Arthur dispatch. The avowed object of this was to enable the Mikado of Japan to carry the treaty through the Senate under the influence of Mr. Cleveland's recommendations.

I replied that I could see no way to soften the effect of the Port Arthur slaughter unless the Emperor or his responsible Ministers would officially deplore it and order an investigation publicly with a view to punishing the Generals who permitted the massacre to occur for three days after the battle.

I had written my dispatch as an eye witness and was forced to the conclusion that such a vast orgie of murder in cold blood amounted to a revelation of the inhumanity of the Japanese to whom no civilized warfare. I had written the plain truth, and it was for the Senate in its sober deliberations to decide whether, under the circumstances, it was wise to turn over the lives, property and liberties of Americans to the unrestrained control of Japan, or to wait for a few years more. The representative of the Government begged me to consider the matter for twenty-four hours and then send him an answer. He thought the World and Post-Dispatch would be glad to seize such an unparalleled opportunity to get ahead of all rivals.

I said that it was not necessary to consult them on that point as all the representatives here are competent to deal with such questions. The next day I sent a formal letter declining the offer, and saying that there was not money enough nor influence enough in Asia to control a stroke of my pen; that Japan's worst enemies were those who flattered and deluded her. Since then the whole native press of Japan has attacked me, especially the authorized organ of the Government, the Japan Mail. And all this because I refused to follow the example of the London Times, and sell out. The Japan Gazette replies editorially:

"What is of greatest moment to us is the fact that the atrocities committed evoke no condemnation; they are excused, denied and minimized, but never condemned. The Ministers know that the Port Arthur story of blood and cruelty will now remove the veil from Western eyes and they fear the verdict. But if we are to judge from the tone of the Japanese papers the grief will begin and end with the Ministers. A large number of the Japanese would seemingly rather assist in a similar outrage than convict the perpetrators of wrong."

It is rumored here that the Japanese Government is prepared to spend a large sum of money in Washington in order to carry out its scheme. How money can affect the situation I cannot say. Meanwhile I have returned my military pass to Viscount Mutsu, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and have offered to cable at your expense anything the Government has to say.

THE NEXT MOVE.

The general understanding is that the Sendai garrison is being sent to China to satisfy the cry of the opposition and military parties for an immediate advance on Peking. It is reasonably sure now, though, that the next assault will be on Wei-Hai-Wei, and the new expedition of the Northern troops will probably undertake the capture of the fortress forthwith.

Cold weather is China's only active ally at present, and every message from the front brings news of soldiers and coolies dying from exposure.

A letter addressed by the Chinese generals at Port Arthur and the Governor of that stronghold to Maj. Cameo has just been made public. It illustrates better than anything I have seen, the utter inability of the Chinese to grasp the military situation. In my dispatch describing the battle and massacre at Port Arthur, I gave a copy of a letter addressed by Maj. Cameo in behalf of the Field Marshal, asking for the surrender of the forts. Here is the reply that was received:

A REMARKABLE DOCUMENT.

"In reply to yours, we beg to state that at this moment we intend shortly to engage you in the field. We have received your communication, by perusing which we learn for the first time that you were once in Pekin with the Minister for your country and traveled on occasions between Tien-Tsin and Taku. During that period we humble generals were away from home on official business and could not enjoy the opportunity of personally welcoming you. This is to us a matter of most profound regret.

"Now, contrary to our expectation, we have received your kind favor, when we are about to meet you in battle, explaining our dangerous positions and suggesting the course to be taken by us. We are truly grateful for the kindly consideration you have displayed toward us. You have dwelt on the defeats that our army and navy have recently suffered and you boast of the strength of the army and navy of your country. We must, however, remind you that your statements are entirely erroneous and in particular you are utterly inorant of the position of our middle kingdom and the ability of our officers of our country. The defeat of the Chinese troops at Asan was attributable to the fact that our country dispatched troops to Corea at the request of that country, only to suppress the insurgents, the true intention of our country being to arrest the ringleaders, but to disperse those who were compelled by threats to join the insurgents and we had no desire whatever to kill any of them. For this reason our country did not deem it necessary to send any particularly able officers or powerful troops.

"Quite unexpectedly your country opened warfare against our troops without any cause whatever, and so sudden was the onslaught on our troops that Gen. Yeh could not direct them to prepare any defense against them. In defending Ping Yang one of our Generals lost considerable time in executing his plan of operations. These two defeated Generals are now undergoing examination by our Government in reference to their neglect of duty. Had there been at Asan and Ping-Yang proper commanders in charge the result of the action might have been different.

"Lastly as to the defeat in the Yalu District, Gen. Tso, with his ablest assistants, was present there, but before a large force had been mustered the assistant commanders, thinking for a moment, advanced too recklessly and were finally entrapped in the ambush of the wily enemy. Thus was reversed the victory of our army. Such errors on the part of the commanders are inevitable in carrying on any war. The question of the strength of the two countries cannot be gauged by the defeats or victories of a short time. You, because of a few casual successes in action, now despise us. When commanders are the least bit conceited all the men under them are alienated from them. The truth of this saying has been verified in every battle from ancient times down to the present moment. You are now proud, and the defeat of your army being foreshadowed in your pride, we feel great apprehension on your account. We humble Generals have been with the army from childhood and have risen to our present position on account of good services in the field. We exterminated the long-haired rebels, as well as the Mohammedan rebels, after fighting almost countless desperate battles. We have thus had a certain amount of fighting and have been specially chosen by the Emperor for the duty of defending Port Arthur. You stated in your letter that the troops garrisoned at this place were raw recruits. You are ignorant of the fact that they are all well-trained braves from Kowsal, who have already the reputation of being the strongest division in our army. They are assisted by picked men from Pei Yang and the Eastern provinces. These picked men now garrisoning Port Arthur number over 20,000. All the officers are in perfect accord and the men are perfectly disciplined. They are well aware that the place is surrounded by sea on three sides, leaving them no road to retreat. They are all prepared to die and have no desire for life.

"The Lord of Wai-In, one of the ablest generals in oldest times when invading the State of Chow, took up his position before a lake, thus preventing his men from retreating, and was successful in the action. These tactics have been admired by all nations ever since.

"An old saying has it that 'The army of the just side is the younger, and that of the unfair side the older.' Ever since your country was opened to trade with foreign powers, our emperor has regarded all those powers on one level, and on all bestowed his universal love, and he has never showed any hostile feeling toward your country. It is recognized by all the powers that Corea has been a tributary of our empire for over 500 years, your country has now broken the treaty without cause, and has sent troops into that country, taking advantage of its domestic troubles. Then you come to invade our country. Which side is in the right is quite clearly to be seen without any explanation whatever.

"We have received telegrams informing us that you are coming with 20,000 braves, all armed with the sharpest weapons to attack Port Arthur. You are invited to send a letter, appointing the day of attack. We are prepared to meet you in the field and decide the contest. Hoping immediate action, we respectfully return this reply to yours with the compliments of the season."

JAMES CREELMAN.

AROUND PEKIN.

A Force of 180,000 Men to Protect the Capital and Tien-Tsin.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—Advices from Yokohama by to-day's steamer say that the total number of troops available for the defense of Tien-Tsin and Pekin is now estimated at 130,000, but they are scattered through the country near the capital at various stations and recognize no single commandment. Only about 30,000 are believed to be armed with serviceable weapons.

The movements of the British fleet indicate that possession will soon be taken of the Island of Chusan, and it is believed in diplomatic circles that England proposes to hold this valuable station indefinitely.

Gen. Von Hanneken, the German engineer, is industriously trying to organize the raw recruits placed under his command, and the confidence reposed in him by a section of the government provoke the ire of the native militia to such an extent that violent quarrels are of daily occurrence.

Gen. Oyama is not moving rapidly northward, but holds the Western coast of Liao-Tang Gulf, as if in readiness for some operation requiring a passage across the gulf. All the recent fighting near New Chwang has been done by detachments from the first army.

In spite of the strong objections to the Chinese Government the foreign Envoys at Pekin have called a force of marines and sailors, numbering nearly 400, to the capital for the protection of the Legations and the few foreigners remaining there.

ICE AND SNOW.

Yesterday Was the Coldest of the Season.

Old Boreas seems to be satisfied with the display of his power Friday night and yesterday forenoon. Since then a milder temperature has prevailed. Saturday's record up to 11 p. m. is as follows:

1 a. m.	9	1 p. m.	1
2 a. m.	10	2 p. m.	9
3 a. m.	10	3 p. m.	10
4 a. m.	8	4 p. m.	12
5 a. m.	7	5 p. m.	13
6 a. m.	5	6 p. m.	14
7 a. m.	4	7 p. m.	13
8 a. m.	4	8 p. m.	14
9 a. m.	4	9 p. m.	15
10 a. m.	2	10 p. m.	15
11 a. m.	1	11 p. m.	14
12 m.	3		

At 6 p. m. the wind was blowing from the north at the rate of twenty-eight miles an hour.

Snow fell at intervals and in small quantities from about 3 p. m. to 9 p. m.

ICE MAY GORGE.

River men are of the opinion that if the present cold spell continues much longer the ice that now fills the river will soon form a gorge and dam it somewhere in this vicinity. The men on the harbor boat stated last night that they would not be surprised at any moment to discover that such a gorge had been formed.

Only four or five steamboats are tied up on the Levee unable to get away on account of the ice. Those in charge of these boats say that there is no danger when a gorge forms, but when it commences to break up then comes the danger.

RIVER RECORD.

In the winters of 1868-69, 1873-74, 1875-76, 1877-78, 1881-82 and 1888-89 the river was open all winter. In the other years between 1865-66 and the present year navigation was suspended as follows:

1865-66—Dec. 19 to Jan. 12, 27 days.
1866-67—Dec. 26 to Feb. 3, 35 days.
1867-68—Jan. 8 to Feb. 18, 40 days.
1869-70—Dec. 21 to Dec. 22, 7 days.
1870-71—Dec. 21 to Jan. 22, 32 days.
1871-72—Dec. 1 to Dec. 18, Jan. 30 to Feb. 24, 45 days.
1872-73—Nov. 19 to Jan. 20, 51 days.
1874-75—Dec. 30 to Feb. 27, 58 days.
1876-77—Dec. 3 to Feb. 5, 53 days.
1878-79—Dec. 16 to Jan. 29, Feb. 14 to 17, 46 days.
1879-80—Dec. 17 to Dec. 31, 15 days.
1880-81—Nov. 13 to Dec. 5, Dec. 7 to 14, Dec. 24 to Feb. 15, 79 days.
1882-83—Dec. 7 to 22, Jan. 1 to Feb. 13, 29 days.
1883-84—Dec. 18 to Feb. 5, 48 days.
1884-85—Dec. 29 to 30, 25 days in January and February, 47 days.
1885-86—Dec. 10 to Dec. 22, Jan. 7 to Feb. 16, 55 days.
1887-88—Dec. 19 to Jan. 31, 43 days.
1890-91—Closed 20 days.
1891-92—Closed 13 days.
1893-94—Closed 10 days.

THE WEATHER.

It Will Be Fair and a Little Warmer in Missouri To-Day.

Forecast for Missouri—Fair; warmer in western portion; northerly winds, becoming southerly.

Arkansas—Fair; warmer in northern and western portions; northerly, shifting to south, winds.

Illinois—Fair; colder in northwest portion; northerly winds.

The low barometer area is central over Montana and is high over the Dakotas and Minnesota. The temperatures have risen decidedly in the northwest and in the Upper and central Mississippi Valleys, while it is decidedly colder in the Lower Mississippi and the Ohio Valleys, Pittsburg, Pa., and Louisville, Ky., reporting temperatures at zero; Cincinnati, 4 degrees below zero and Parkersburg, W. Va., 4 degrees below zero. Snow is reported from the Upper and Lower Lake regions.

NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT

To Be Given for the Odd Fellows' Emergency Fund.

A stereopticon, musical and literary entertainment will be given in Odd Fellows' Hall No. 1 Saturday evening, Jan. 19, for the benefit of the Odd Fellows' Emergency Fund. Prof. Wilson will give a stereopticon lecture on "Odd Fellowship."

E. B. Pike will explain the objects of the entertainment. Mandolin, piano, guitar, violin and zither solos, a recitation by Thomas J. Faust and a lecture by "Whale Oil Gus" are among other features of the programme. Gus has had eighteen years experience as a "whaler." He will exhibit apparatus used in catching and cutting up whales. His companion is 15-year-old "Monday," who is also known to have been born on a whaling vessel.

EVERY nickel paid on the 5-for-5 basis means a contribution of 9½ cents to two needday patients.

WITH A WHIP.

A Slandering Professor Is Thrashed at Columbia, Mo.

Told Stories About Miss Katherine Turner and Other Ladies.

Col. Turner and His Son Archibald Mete Out Punishment.

LIBELER MADE TO SIGN A RETRACTION AND THEN PUBLICLY WHIPPED.

Col. Turner Kept the Professor Covered With a Revolver While His Son Plied the Lash—The Slanderer Left After His Punishment for Parts Unknown—Miss Turner a Niece of Gov. Stone and Is a Noted Beauty.

Columbia, "the Athens of Missouri," is still gossiping about a highly sensational episode which occurred there a short time ago, in which Col. Turner, his son (Archibald Turner) and a music-teacher were the participants.

The episode in question was a vigorous horsewhipping, in which the music-teacher was the victim of the other two men's indignation. The cause of this outburst of temper on the part of the Turners was the alleged defamatory remarks which the Professor had been making about Miss Katherine Turner, Col. Turner's daughter, and numerous other young ladies in the first social set in Columbia.

Miss Turner is well known in St. Louis and all through the State, owing to the prominence given her by Gen. James Lewis when he chose her as the representative beauty of Missouri to the Atlanta Exposition, something over a year ago.

The music-teacher who figured in the case came to Columbia from Boston about two years ago. He had a fine tenor voice, was well up in literature, and was a young man of rather good address, although somewhat insignificant in appearance. Many of the

MISS KATHERINE TURNER.

daughters of the best families in the town attended the school, and the Professor, naturally, became acquainted with them.

Columbia prides itself on its literary atmosphere, and, by reason of this, the New Englander soon received a certain sort of recognition in the best houses.

INSULTED YOUNG LADIES.

According to the stories which are now told about him, he did not demean himself as a gentleman should. It is said that he often indulged in positively insulting remarks about the young ladies with whom he was allowed to associate, Miss Turner among the rest.

When knowledge of this came to Col. Turner he determined not only for his own honor, but for the honor of Columbia, to chastise the professor in such a manner that in the future wherever he might be he would be sure to keep his mouth shut. Accordingly, after consulting with his son, Archibald, the two men repaired to his boarding house, the father armed with a pistol and the son with a horsewhip.

They found the literary musician in, and without waiting for explanations, young Turner sailed into him. According to reports, the professor fled precipitately up stairs with the Turners after him, the son wielding his whip all the while. The professor succeeded in eluding his pursuers finally, it is said, and escaped into the adjoining house, where he was temporarily protected.

Not satisfied with this drubbing the irate Turners decided to finish up their job, and learning that the musician intended to skip the town laid plans accordingly. They received information that their victim would leave on a certain train and that fearing further vengeance at their hands he had decided to get aboard at Moore's Station, a little place some miles from Columbia; so the Turners got on the train at the main station and when the professor marched into his car at Moore's Station he found himself face to face with his tormentors again.

SIGNED A RETRACTION.

No disturbance was raised on the train, but when Rowena station was reached the father and son got off and took the victim with them. There they brought out a paper which they had prepared and forced the professor, in the presence of a gaping depot crowd, to sign it. It stated that everything he had said about Miss Turner and the other young ladies was absolutely and maliciously false; that he was a liar, and several other things equally uncomplimentary.

Then he was invited to remove his coat. He did so at the point of Col. Turner's revolver. Archie Turner thereupon produced the dread horsewhip again and applied it with all his force for fifty lashes, which the wretched victim was obliged to bear as unflinchingly as he could for fear of receiving worse from the revolver.

When the Columbians were thoroughly satisfied that the slanderer had been punished enough he was allowed to slink off. They took the next train back home and received the congratulations and commendations of all the other fathers and brothers who had been thinking of doing the same thing.

NOT SEEN SINCE.

The musical and literary professor has not been seen in Columbia since the occurrence, and it is safe to say that he will never more set foot upon its classic soil. If he does he might catch it worse than he did this time.

Miss Katherine Turner is a very beautiful and charming girl, and if the professor made the derogatory remarks he is alleged to have given utterance to he deserved all he got. The young lady has been visiting in St. Louis the past week with Mrs. Harriet Kennon of 715 Leonard avenue, who is a relative of hers. She went to Jefferson City yesterday morning to visit Gov. Stone, whose niece she is.

WEDDED TO A LORD.

Mary Yohe, the Actress, Obtains an English Husband.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Mary Yohe, the American actress, it is said on good authority, has been married to Lord Francis Hope, brother of the Duke of Newcastle. The Hampstead Parish register shows that Miss Yohe and Lord Francis Hope were married there on Nov. 27 last.

Lord Francis Hope was born Feb. 3, 1866, and is the brother of the Duke of Newcastle. He is the heir presumptive to the Dukedom of Newcastle, as the Duke has no children. The latter was married in 1883. He was originally named Henry Francis Hope Pelham-Clinton; but in 1887, by royal license, he assumed the additional name of Hope in order to acquire a fortune left him by his grandmother, the wife of a rich diamond merchant, of Amsterdam, Henry Thomas Hope.

For two years past stories have been in circulation to the effect that May Yohe was married to Lord Francis Hope, and they have been as frequently denied. It is said relations with the American burlesquer.

The register gives Miss Yohe's name as May Augusta Yohe, 25 years of age, spinster. The residence of both parties is entered in the register as being at Cooks, 215 Piccadilly, London.

Miss Yohe has been flying very high since she made a success in the "Lady Slavey" at the Avenue Theater. Miss Yohe drives to the theater nightly in the neatest of broughams, with a coachman in livery and accompanied by her maid. She treats the rest of the company with the greatest distance. She is said to be extremely jealous of anybody getting applause besides herself, and is reported to have repeatedly threatened to leave the company.

Lord Francis Hope has long been the devoted cavalier of Miss Yohe. He is constantly with her, and the pair may be seen nearly every Sunday dining at the Savoy. There is no doubt that Miss Yohe is a great favorite with the London theater-going public, and she has hustled the "Lady Slavey" into prosperous business at the Avenue Theater. She made a decided hit in Joseph Watson's charming song, "What Is a Poor Girl to Do?" a song which caught the town and which has already found its way to the organs of Oxford street and the Strand.

CAUSED AN UPROAR.

M. Rouanet's Remarks in the French Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, during the debate on the Budget provision for the Legion of Honor, M. Rouanet, Socialist, said:

"I was going to propose to reduce the budget; but, after the recent votes, I am satisfied that the Chamber cannot make upright decisions."

The above remarks called forth violent interruptions and an uproar followed, causing the President of the Chamber, M. Brisson, to intervene and propose the suspension of M. Rouanet.

Thereupon M. Millerand, Socialist, interposed and said the Chamber of Deputies could not expel M. Rouanet and quoted an article in the Figaro, which said that if the Chamber of Deputies did not vote for the release of M. Gerault-Richard, the members of that body ought to be sent to Mazas Prison. This caused an uproar and brought forth from the President the reply that the Chamber could not ignore such outrages.

The expulsion of M. Rouanet was revoked and he left the Chamber.

SENTENCED FOR TREASON.

BELGRADE, Jan. 12.—The trial of the peasant Deputy, Danke Tjadics, and eight others on the charge of high treason in conspiring to seize King Alexander and place Peter Karageorgivics, the Servian pretender, on the throne, was concluded today. Tjasics and four others were sentenced to three years' imprisonment because he confessed. The others were acquitted.

DEATH OF AN EX-PRIEST.

Similarity in Names Causes Confusion as to His Identity.

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 12.—Information has been received here from St. Louis of the death of Elias V. Lebreton, a Catholic clergyman, who some time ago withdrew from the church, became a Methodist and married a Lowell woman. He went about the country, lecturing against the church, but he had succeeded in becoming addicted to the use of liquor, and fell into bad ways. Last fall he deserted his wife.

Fr. Elias V. Lebreton died at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital this city a few weeks ago, after a long and painful illness, but he never went back to his allegiance to the Roman Catholic Church. He was famous as the discoverer of an eye-water which had much curative power. A priest named Fr. Elias V. Lebreton, stationed at St. Mary's, Vigo County, Ind., left the Roman Catholic Church last year and went to Texas. It is believed that some persons, reading the notice of the death of the eye-water discoverer, thought it was the ex-priest.

BILL COOK CAUGHT.

The Indian Territory Bandit Captured at Fort Stanton.

SANTA FE, N. M., Jan. 12.—Marshal Hall received the following telegram to-day from Deputy Marshal Perry, dated Fort Stanton:

BILL COOK AS HE IS TO-DAY.

"Captured Bill Cook of Oklahoma Territory this morning. Will take him from here to Roswell, thence to Oklahoma Territory."

Cook is the leader of the band that has been terrorizing the Indian Territory for the last few months, and there is a large reward for his capture, dead or alive.

ELKINS' CONTRACT.

A Bill Introduced to Have the Fur Seal Industry Investigated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—Representative McMillan of Tennessee has introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the House all of the information in his possession in regard to the taking of fur seals in the Behring Sea since January, 1889, including all contracts, all suits or claims against the Government, the loss of revenue from the suspensions of sealing, and an itemized statement of the expenditures for the Paris arbitration; also, what expenses the United States has incurred, and is paying, in consequence of the treaty for the Government of Samoa.

AFTER BROOME.

Dr. Baudny Wants an Explanation—Medical Society Meeting.

Dr. W. G. Moore, a strict constructionist of the code of ethics is Dr. McPheeters' successor as chairman of the Committee on Ethics, before which Dr. Marks is to be tried for advertising.

Dr. Baudny rose with blood in his eye as soon as the Medical Society was in order last evening and asked to be heard on a question of personal privilege. He proceeded to read from an article in an afternoon paper in which Dr. Broome is quoted on the subject of the late annual election for President. He denounced Dr. Broome's quoted statements in unmeasured terms, saying he would not submit to such misrepresentations of his motives. Dr. Broome was represented as saying that Dr. Baudny's action on the night of the election showed that things were cooked for Dr. Mooney beforehand.

"No man living shall impugn my motives or misrepresent me in such a manner," Dr. Baudny said. "As a fact I stated before that election that I would vote for Dr. Mooney only in case Dr. Ford did not run. This article embroils me with two friends, Dr. Love and Dr. Ford, and I shall not tolerate any such treatment. I am sorry Dr. Broome is not here."

President Mooney announced that Dr. Wm. M. McPheeters had declined to act as chairman of the Committee on Ethics and that Dr. W. G. Moore was appointed in his stead. Dr. Barclay resigned as a member of the Committee on Publication and Dr. H. W. Hermann was appointed to the vacancy.

On motion of Dr. F. R. Fry, a resolution was adopted urging the necessity of a State institution for feeble-minded children.

Dr. Baudny took up Dr. Fuch's recommendation that the "Proceedings of the St. Louis Medical Society" be published in pamphlet form. He would pay the editor a salary and, if necessary, have the contributors pay something for illustrations. Publication for investigation. This motion

Dr. Henry H. Summa and Dr. A. H. Meisebach rendered the scientific programme of the evening.

Dr. Henry H. Summa and Dr. A. H. Theisenbach renders the scientific programme of the evening.

WILL NOT APPEAL.

The Mulford Heirs to Acknowledge Mrs. Mulford's Claims.

The suit begun by the common-law wife of the late John R. Mulford, the broker, against the administrator of Mr. Mulford's estate, to be recognized as his widow and to share in his property, will proceed no further, the heirs having decided to recognize her claims. Mr. Mulford, who had an extended acquaintance and stood prominent in club circles, was supposed to have been an unmarried man, and his friends were very much astonished to learn after his demise that he had contracted marital relations with the plaintiff and was the father of an interesting child. Mrs. Mulford began her suit in the Probate Court, where her claims were sustained. The heirs then appealed to the Circuit Court and later took a change of venue to Marshall, Mo. The Harmon court has decided in her favor. Mr. Frank M. Estes, the attorney for the heirs, has written a letter to Mrs. Mulford's counsel that the case will go no further. The estate is worth $40,000.

A MAN FROZEN.

Found Lying Unconscious on the Sidewalk.

Shortly after midnight an unknown man, about 35 years old, was found by the police lying unconscious on the sidewalk in front of 1702 North Eleventh street. He was sent to the Dispensary, where it was found that he had frozen his feet, but he appeared to have first been overcome by liquor. He was sent to the City Hospital.

EIGHT HOUSES BURNED.

Barnesville, an Ohio Town, Swept by Fire Last Night.

BARNESVILLE, O., Jan. 12.—Fire tonight destroyed eight business houses before it was got under control.

If you want the ten-cent concert Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal card addressed "Post-Dispatch, St. Louis."

IN THEIR EYES

Horrible Act Perpetrated by a Crazy Woman.

Threw Cayenne Pepper in the Eyes of Two Priests.

They Were in the Confessional at St. Leo's Church.

MRS. HARTY AND O'BRIEN PAINFULLY INJURED, BUT WILL RECOVER.

Mrs. Mary Bresnahan Is the Woman Who Did the Crazy Deed—She Was Once an Inmate of a Lunatic Asylum—Her Husband Says She Is Not Responsible—The Priests Will Not Prosecute Her.

Mrs. Mary Bresnahan, a middle-aged woman, supposed to be mentally unbalanced, created a most sensational scene in St. Leo's Catholic Church, northwest corner of Twenty-third and Mullanphy streets, about 7:20 o'clock last night, by throwing cayenne pepper into the eyes of Fathers Jeremiah J. Harty and James J. O'Brien, while these two priests were hearing confessions.

Mrs. Bresnahan lives with her husband, Frank Bresnahan, who is a driver for the St. Louis Transfer Company, in a neat little dwelling at 2629 Madison street. They are a childless old couple, and are fairly well-off in this world's goods, owning several houses in the block in which they reside. They have lived in St. Leo's parish for years, and have always been devout Catholics.

Seven or eight years ago Mrs. Bresnahan went insane on the subject of religion, and was confined for a while in St. Vincent's Asylum. Since her discharge from there she has been very attentive to her religious duties, going to 5 o'clock mass every morning. Yesterday morning, she went to St. Leo's as usual.

About 7:15 last evening she rose from the supper table and told her husband she was going to the store to get some butter. Instead of visiting a grocery, however, she went to Bolscher's drug store on the southeast corner of Jefferson and Cass avenues and purchased a cent's worth of cayenne pepper.

BOUGHT THE PEPPER.

Tucking the package of pepper under her shawl, she hurried to St. Leo's Church. She entered the temple of worship, where the lights were burning dimly and the few penitents present were bowed in prayer.

Instead of going to a pew she crept stealthily across the rear of the church until she stood in front of the confessional of Fr. Harty, the pastor of the church. No attention was paid by the others to her movements, as they had often seen her in church before and supposed she intended going to confession.

Instead of waiting her turn to enter the confessional, Mrs. Bresnahan slipped the package of pepper into her right hand unobserved, and then with a movement as quick as a cat she jerked back the curtain that screened the priest in the confessional and threw a handful of the fiery substance into his eyes.

BLINDED THE PRIESTS.

Before anyone realized what she had done she rushed over to Fr. O'Brien's confessional on the opposite side of the church and repeated her sensational performance. Fr. Harty was completely blinded by the pepper, but Fr. O'Brien only received it in the left eye.

Burning with pain he jumped from the confessional and gave chase to his assailant. She was fleet of foot, however, and managed to escape the priest's pursuit and return to her home.

The unfortunate priests, writhing with pain, were assisted into the parochial residence adjoining the elegant new church on Mullanphy street and Dr. Charles R. Green of 2324 Cass avenue and Dr. Wm. A. Hoelscher of 2518 Cass avenue summoned.

They found both of the reverend gentlemen suffering great pain and administered soothing medicines.

EYESIGHT NOT IMPAIRED.

Fr. Harty's injuries were seen to be much more serious than Fr. O'Brien's but the physicians say that he will not lose his eyesight.

A Post-Dispatch reporter who called at the house was not allowed to see either of the injured priests. The attaches of the house stated that the priests did not want the matter given much publicity as they did not intend to prosecute Mrs. Bresnahan, knowing that she was mentally not responsible for what she did.

Sergt. Wilson of the Fourth District called at the parochial residence and after hearing from Fr. O'Brien that Mrs. Bresnahan was without doubt the woman who did the deed, proceeded to her home, 2629 Madison street. There her husband was found very much distressed over the unfortunate affair. He being a devout Catholic, the thought that his wife had attacked the priests affected him greatly. With tears in his eyes he said to Sergt. Wilson, Officer Gleason and a Post-Dispatch reporter:

AN OLD MAN'S GRIEF.

"I would rather have lost my head than have had this happen. It was a terrible thing for her to do. But then she's crazy; there is no doubt of it. Otherwise she couldn't have thought of doing such a terrible thing. She told me what she had done as soon as she came home and I wouldn't believe it. She had only gone out to the store ten minutes before."

Officer Gleason, who saw Mrs. Bresnahan after she returned home, says she is undoubtedly insane on the subject of religion.

"She seems to imagine I judged from the way she mumbled," said he, "that the priests at St. Leo's were sending her to perdition, and it was this delusion that led her to make the sensational scene in the church to-night."

A priest from Kenrick Seminary and another from the St. Louis University will say mass in St. Leo's this morning.

SNUFF FROM CLOUDLAND.

Snow in Kentucky Covered With a Fine Coffee Yellow Powder.

ELVA, Ky., Jan. 12.—Two inches of snow fell here last night, and inhabitants this morning found it covered with a yellow, smoky dust that had the appearance of snuff, although no smell or taste accompanied it. The stuff could be raked up by the handful and when moistened with water turned black. It is thought in some way that the dust came from volcanic eruptions.

DARING WORK

A Burlington Train Held Up Near Ottumwa by Two Men.

Train Hands Bound, Gagged and Covered With Revolvers.

At Least $10,000 Taken Out of the Express Safe.

NO ATTEMPT MADE BY THE BANDITS TO HIDE THEIR FACES.

The Booty Borne Off in the Darkness in a Large Sack—Members of a Gang o Criminals Who Have Infested This Region for Weeks—Very Cool Desperadoes—Posses in Pursuit.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Jan. 12.—Chicago, Burlington & Quincy train No. 4, a through passenger express from Denver to Chicago, was robbed near here to-night. The train consisted of six passenger coaches, an express car, a mail and baggage car. Just before it slowed up at Chillicothe, a small station seven miles west of this city, at 6 o'clock p. m., two rough-looking strangers were seen hanging around the station. Immediately after the train continued on its way East the men disappeared. They had jumped upon the rear platform of the express car.

The train had barely left Chillicothe when one of the men opened the express car door and presented a revolver at the head of John Page, who was in charge of the car. In the car with Page were his helper, Lewis Hawk, and Baggageman Ed Wright. The other robber covered these two. Ranging them up in line along the side of the car, one of the robbers covered them with a revolver in each hand and the other proceeded to bind and gag their victims. The rope and materials for this purpose they took from a bag which one of them carried. This done the robbers leisurely proceeded to rifle the express safe. They dumped everything it contained of value into the bag from which they took the rope and gags, meanwhile scoffing at the prisoners. When they had secured all there was, apparently, of value they calmly awaited the arrival of the train at the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul crossing, where it slowed up, and they jumped off with their booty.

The mail was next in the rear of the express car, but no attempt was made to enter it. While they were at work on the express safe a mail clerk came into the express car to speak to Page. He was also held up by one of the robbers, while the other bound him like the rest. They were nearly through with their work by this time and did not take much pains with him. He managed to loosen his hands sufficiently to ungag and unbind the others, and just as the train reached this city the unfortunate victims tore themselves free.

The story of the expressman and his companions created great excitement here and the telegraph was put in operation in all directions.

How much the robbers secured is not known, as the expressman does not know what the value of the contents of the safe was, but it will reach at least $10,000.

It is thought the robbers are members of a gang of counterfeiters, horse-thieves and burglars, who have infested this part of Iowa for three weeks. They made no attempt to conceal their features, and the railroad and police authorities have good descriptions of them. Posses are in pursuit.

THE NEWS AT OMAHA.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 12.—The express officials who prepared the money for the train held up declare that little of value was carried off. Most of the valuable express matter goes through on the night express from Omaha. They said the loss would be very small.

Ottumwa officials, at a late hour, estimate the amount taken at $8,000; but, on account of it being a habit of banks in small towns to send their money to Chicago on Saturday night, it is believed that the amount is much larger.

FOLSOM'S CASE.

District Attorney Hemingway Here to Represent the Government.

J. B. H. Hemingway, United States District Attorney for the Territory of New Mexico, is in the city to argue for the Government in the United States Court of Appeals the case against Stephen M. Folsom, ex-President of the Albuquerque National Bank, who was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for making false entries in his books. He was convicted in the District Court, and the Supreme Court of the Territory affirmed the decision. He then appealed to the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals. Mr. Hemingway made a motion to dismiss the appeal last Monday, and this will be argued to-morrow. Folsom went to New Mexico from Vermont, and he is a cousin of Mrs. Daniel Lamont, the wife of the Secretary of War. He is also a cousin of a banker named Brame, who was sentenced to ten years for false entries in the books of a New Mexico bank. He is a cousin, too, of a Minneapolis banker who was charged with defaulting with $250,000. Folsom belongs to a banking family.

FORFEITED BONDS.

Judge Edmunds Enters Final Judgment Against Mrs. Goulding's Sureties.

Judge Edmunds ordered final judgment to issue yesterday against John O'Leary, who is surety on the bond of Mrs. Alice Goulding, which was forfeited some time ago. The bond is fixed for $400. Mrs. Goulding is charged with obtaining goods from Geer's by representing herself to be a Mrs. Randall. Final judgment was also ordered against W. S. Graham, who is surety on the bond of Hermann Schmidt, charged with highway robbery, which was also forfeited some time since. The bond is for $1,000.

RIDDLED WITH BULLETS.

Treatment of an Arkansas Man's Wife and Child in His Presence.

CAMDEN, Ark., Jan. 12.—Unknown men last night rode up to the door of the residence of H. M. Voss, fifteen miles south of here, and ordered him to throw up his hands. Voss dodged back into the house, just as the men fired with double-barreld shot-guns at Mrs. Voss and her little son, who were standing in the doorway, both being riddled with buck shot. Both are in a critical condition. The party is supposed to have been hunting for train-robbers.

A Suspicious Death.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 12.—Robert Morris, Jr., 22 years old, son of Wm. Morris, a prominent farmer and cattle dealer of Calhoun County, was found dead, shot through the back of the neck and body, near his home yesterday morning. His death was first believed to have been caused by the accidental discharge of his gun, which was found lying beside the body, but the position of the wounds showed almost an impossibility of having been caused by the dead man, all of them being in the back part of the body. It is now believed that young Morris was killed by someone who waylaid and shot him as he passed.

APPROACHING A CRISIS.

Trouble Over the King of Ashante Offering Human Sacrifices.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12.—Advices received here from Cape Coast Castle, a town of the Gold Coast Colony, British West Africa, say that the trouble which has arisen between that colony and the King of Ashante, on account of the latter refusing to refrain from human sacrifices, is approaching a crisis. The king is said to have been very arrogant during a recent interview with the Governor-General, Sir William Brandford Griffiths, and the opinion of the white population of the Gold Coast is that another Ashante expedition is inevitable.

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAMME.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 12.—The political and financial programme of the Russian Government for 1895 is very comprehensive, and includes the improvement of public credit, the extension of roads and other means of communication and the promotion of the export of manufactures. A special tax is proposed on all merchandise entering the port of St. Petersburg.

FREE FOR THE SICK.

Old Fort Union Given to Consumptives by the Butler Estate.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The estate of Gen. Benj. F. Butler has concluded to turn over to churches, societies and individuals old Fort Union, in New Mexico, for the use of consumptives free of rent. M. S. Baldwin, agent for the estate, was in the city yesterday.

"This property," said he, "is in a valley. On the east are the Turkey Mountains and on the west the Rockies. The Government spent several million dollars on the property, as the supply and way station between the States and Mexico during the Mexican war. Last spring the Government turned the property over to the Butler estate. We will proceed to put it in shape and open it free to all who are afflicted with consumption. Several Eastern doctors and many in charge of sanitariums have written me that it will be one of the greatest boons that could be extended to suffering humanity. This property will be given free of charge, and parties or societies who desire to go there and engage such portions as they can use can have it. The railroad companies have agreed to aid in the work, and there will be no money spared to make it a comfortable place.

"Several years ago a committee of the medical societies of France decided that New Mexico was the freest part of the habitable globe from consumption. Colorado would have equally as good a climate as New Mexico were it not for the greater amount of moisture that pervades its atmosphere. The relative humidity of April, May and June, the worst months on weak lungs, is 36.2 per cent for the first month and 30.3 to 30.5 for the others. Another feature of the climate is the absence of rank vegetation, which makes New Mexico, in its general exposure, a splendid sanitarium for hay fever as well as consumption. I expect to have the sanitarium open in the spring."

"RATTLE TE BANG."

Chicago's Sheriff So Characterizes the St. Louis Jail.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Sheriff Pease has returned from St. Louis where he went to inspect the jail there. The Sheriff says the jail there is a rattle te bang affair, considerably worse than ours.

"We were informed before we went to St. Louis," said the Sheriff to-day, "that the jail there was quite a model institution, and as we are thinking of putting up a new structure to accommodate the criminals of Cook County, we thought we would be able to get some pointers that would be useful. The St. Louis jail is a great deal worse than ours. The prisoners are not kept under such rigid restraint as they are in Chicago. I noticed a lot of them sitting around the jail yard shooting craps and enjoying themselves hugely. There are not any bath tubs in the jail, and the prisoners do not wash themselves unless compelled to do so. Then the cells there, why the iron there would not hold our prisoners twenty-four hours. They would go right through them. But the St. Louis criminals evidently do not want to get out. They have too soft a snap in jail."

Jailer Kraemer, when seen in regard to the charge of uncleanliness and crap-shooting among the prisoners of the jail, said: "We have no bath-tubs because we have no room for them, and as for compelling our prisoners to bathe, that is out of the question. Prisoners when they wish to bathe in winter time can have wash tubs, warm water, soap and towels from the city, and those who cannot have their clothes washed outside are furnished wash-boards, tubs, soap and so forth. As to the charge that prisoners were seen playing craps on the floor of the jail, that is not so. We do not allow them to gamble. The only game they may play is checkers, and I am confident that the Chicago Sheriff mistook checkers for a game of craps."

PASSED A FORGED CHECK.

Charles Turner's Name Wrongfully Used to Good Advantage.

Charles Devoto, second-hand store keeper, at 900 N. Third street desires the arrest of a man supposed to be Wm. C. Brown. Yesterday morning the supposed Brown entered Devoto's place, bought $9.50 worth of goods and gave in payment a $25.50 check on the Boatman's Bank, signed "Chas. H. Turner." Devoto gave him his change, and the stranger left, saying he would return later for his parcel. He didn't come and Devoto becoming suspicious went to the bank, where he learned that Charles Turner had no account with the bank. Mr. Charles Turner when seen pronounced his name on the check a forgery. Brown is about 35 years old.

SAYS SHE'S INSANE.

Mr. Beck Turns His Wife Over to the Police.

Mary Beck, aged 35, was arrested at her home, 2235 Gravois avenue, last evening, on complaint of her husband, who says she is insane, and who complains of it being dangerous to have her around. She has threatened him and the neighbors with violence, he says, and takes delight in breaking up the furniture. She will be examined by Dr. Priest, chief Dispensary physician.

TWO CENTS A BOX.

Illinois Miners on Strike Against a Proposed Reduction.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Jan. 12.—The miners employed in the three coal mines at Rentchler Station, three miles west of here, went on a strike yesterday on account of a proposed reduction in wages of 2 cents per box. A conference was held to-day between the operators and miners, at which a compromise was agreed upon whereby the men resume work at a reduction of 1 cent per box. The new scale will be upon a basis of 16 cents. About seventy-five men were involved in the strike.

DISHONEST DRY GOODS CLERK.

One of Barr's Salesmen Caught Stealing From the Store.

William Grierson, an employe at Barr's dry goods store, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of stealing goods from the stock. At the Four Courts he acknowledged that he had been stealing for some time, and that some of the property was at his home, 1518 Morgan street. He has a wife and two children.

THE GAS WAS TURNED ON.

Apparent Suicide of an Ex-Judge of Gravesend.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 12.—William H. Stillwell, 70 years old and an ex-Judge of Gravesend, was found dead in his apartments in Brooklyn to-day. The gas was turned on in the room and it looks as though he committed suicide. He has been separated from his wife for about five years.

The Suburban Juggernaut.

John Fitzpatrick, aged 22, was driving a horse attached to a spring wagon across Wash and Twenty-first streets, at 2 p. m. yesterday, when a suburban motor car struck the vehicle. Fitzpatrick was thrown to the ground and badly injured about the spine. He was taken to his home, 1806 Biddle street.

Street Cars Collide.

A Fair Grounds and a Cherokee car, both of the cecilian system, collided last evening at 5 o'clock at Twelfth and Clark avenue. Each car was damaged. Nobody was injured.

AT HER MERCY

China Helpless in the Grasp of Pigmy Japan.

Her Capacity for Resistance Completely Collapsed.

Commanders, Soldiers, Arms and Ammunition Worthless.

ARMIES AND FLEETS FLEE BEFORE THE MIKADO'S "DWARFS."

The Court of Peking Betrayed by Provincial Officers—The Emperor Now Powerless to Check the Invaders—The Capital Will Prove an Easy Prey—What Japan Will Demand When Peace Negotiations Begin.

Special War Correspondence of the Post-Dispatch.

SHANGHAI, China, Dec. 1.—With the fall of Port Arthur, China's capacity for resistance has collapsed. The further advance of the Japanese depends not on any defense that the Chinese can offer, but on the mere physical obstacles in the way of distances, the absence of roads, and the difficulty in the way of provisions and transportation. The Chines system has proved, as those who knew it best long ago perceived, a fraud and a delusion, and the method of government and administration has completely broken down. None know better than the court of Peking that it has been deceived and betrayed by its provincial officers, and that of all the official hierarchy none has proved himself so incapable and untrustworthy as the Viceroy of the Metropolitan Province.

The court of Peking knows thoroughly now, if it did not before, that its army organization is useless against an enemy and rotten to the core. It knows that the practice of leaving the control and the purchasing of ammunition and stores to officials selected without knowledge of military affairs has resulted in an accumulated mass of corruption; that its arms are of the worst description, its powder inexplosive, its shells will not burst, even if the gun or the powder is capable of carrying them to the enemy's lines. It knows that its soldiers are disheartened even before they enter the field, and are rendered, for a large part, incapable of service when in the field, because it provides no medical department. It knows, also, that for the same reason a soldier once wounded may be practically counted as dead, and for this reason its troops refuse to go into action rather than to undergo the agony of being left wounded, to die unattended.

It knows that the Viceroy of the Metropolitan Province has been the first to encourage all of these abuses; that he surrounded himself with the worst satellites. It knows that its military officials have had no training in military art, and are utterly ignorant of the principles of conducting a campaign or maneuvering troops. It knows all of this, and it knows that Japan, commencing thirty years ago at the same level, has put her administration in order, has evolved an imperial army and navy not dependent on the caprice or loyalty of a provisional officer. It knows that Japan, for a time, put her pride in her pocket, and, finding the country opened up, with or without her consent, accepted the situation, employed foreigners in her administration, sent her officers—civil, naval and military—over the world to learn, and, when they returned, gave them rank and office.

Finally, China knows that this petty, insignificant country of "dwarfs, unworthy to be spoken of or written of in any but the most insulting and contemptuous of terms," has driven her forces out of Corea, has demoralized her boasted fleets, has captured one of her principal fortified arsenals and navy yards and openly named the day when she will walk into the other, has practical command of Manchuria, and has so completely cowed the Chinese armies that one and all, from the commander down, clear out at the first sound of the enemy's guns.

China has stripped Li Hung Chang of his titles, but the man it has degraded and disgraced it commands to remain in power and, as a man of no rank, administer the province which he has so corruptly mismanaged. This exalted and incomprehensible court, assuming for itself a special rank above all other kings on earth, has at last awoke to the fast that the pigmy has it under foot, and may at any time administer its death-blow, and finds that it must at least sue for mercy. Even this it does with the snarling of a treacherous dog, which would bite the heel that was removed in charity from its neck.

Peking cares so little for prestige or honor that its dignity is scarcely a matter of thought. The Japanese, who had learned to despise the military arts of the Chinese Government, have now been able to turn against it the scorn of the world.

FOREIGNERS IN PEKIN.

CANTON, C., Jan. 12.—Miss Celia May Frey, one of the Methodist missionary workers in the girls' school at Pekin, has returned to her home on sick leave. The Methodist missionary walled inclosure is about the strongest in the city, she tells the Post-Dispatch correspondent—the best walled and most capable of defense, as well as the most commodious, and arrangements have been made that in case of danger all the missionaries are to retire there or to that of the United States Legation. The general opinion among the foreigners in Pekin is that they are safe as far as the soldiers on either side are concerned, but the danger will come from mobs, if there should be an uprising of the people, who, it is said, may seize the opportunity to overthrow the ruling dynasty. At the beginning of hostilities the Government, through Li Hung Chang, requested that all foreigners remain in the city, promising them safety. The request was made because if any considerable number of foreigners should leave it would cause the masses to suspect that there was more in the war than they were allowed to know.

Speaking of what she saw in Japan, Miss Frey says: "The thing that strikes one in Japan is that it is so evidently in a transition state. Japanese and Western customs and costumes being so intermingled and used side by side. It was funny at Yokohama to see on the quay the coolies alturring about wearing stiff American hats and shoes, with short gray socks, and then the long loose Japanese robe flashing about to their knees and showing their bare legs."

YANG YU IN SOCIETY.

The Chinese Minister Not to Be Eclipsed by Japan's Representatives.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—The Japanese Minister is going to have a rival in the social world at Washington. Mr. Kurino has been doing a great deal of entertaining this winter, and the Japanese Legation has held on several occasions not only members of the Cabinet, but many of the prominent Senators and public officers. The Minister topped off the list last night by giving a unique and thoroughly Japanese entertainment in honor of his birthday.

As a rule the Chinese Minister goes out but little in society, and still less frequently invites the public to the Legation. Stimulated by his Asiatic rival to do as the "Melican man," Minister and Madam Yang Yu have issued invitations for an "at home," to be given at the Chinese Legation at 9 o'clock on the evening of Saturday, the 26th. Dancing, it is announced, will be a feature of the evening, and Washington is wondering to what extent Mr. Yang Yu will go to throw Mr. Kurino's Japanese birthday party in the shade.

JAPAN'S CONDITIONS.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—Japan has at last formulated her conditions upon which she proposes to make peace with China. The conditions are the independence of Corea, under Japanese suzerainty, the cession of certain Chinese islands, the razing of the Taku forts, the Japanese occupation of Port Arthur and Wei-Hai-Wei in their character as naval ports and the dismantling and demolition of all forts in the way from Corea to China and admission of Japan's right to prescribe the number and type of China's men-of-war, the payment of a heavy indemnity and possibly the negotiation of a Chinese-Japanese alliance.

IT WILL FAIL.

The Peace Mission of Chang Ying Hwang to Tokio.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 12.—The steamer Belgic arrived to-night from Yokohama bringing the following advices:

TOKIO, Dec. 2.—The Japanese Government has publicly announced that the Emperor of China has signified his desire to terminate the war and has appointed one of the members of the Tsungli Yamen of the highest official rank named Chang Ying-Hwang to proceed to Japan and arrange terms of peace. The Japanese are by no means sure that China was acting in good faith, and they still have doubts as to her sincerity. In any case they are far from being confident that the first negotiations will progress satisfactorily. It may even be said that they more than anticipate the possibility of a failure to agree. It was not with absolute unanimity that the Japanese authorities consented to receive a suppliant for peace at this juncture. The cooler heads have for some time been favorable to a speedy suspension of hostilities, and Count Ito and Viscount Matsu, who lead the Ministry intellectually, would be ready to conclude a peace at once with Chang Ying-Hwang on terms which, while honorable to their own country, would not be considered illiberal to the enemy. But the war party is represented to some extent in the administration, and its influence is much too powerful to be disregarded or for the present held in control.

Many of the military look upon China's submissive proposals as a mere incident of the struggle which will not be permitted to preclude the advance of the army or prevent the occupation of Peking. The Government means to act candidly and straightforwardly. If the Chinese Commissioner is authorized to treat on a basis which the conquerors consider indispensable, a settlement may be made without excessive delay, but they do not regard this it probable that he will accede to their conditions or come anywhere near them.

The Japanese Parliament, after organizing on Dec. 24, listened to the reading of the Emperor's speech by Count Ito. On the 25th the replies of both Houses were voted and an adjournment was taken over the holidays to Jan. 8.

Subscriptions to the second war loan are close upon 100,000,000 yen, nearly double the amount called for.

A STATE'S MONEY.

Tangled Affairs of the Defaulting Treasurer of South Dakota.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 12.—It was ascertained that the actual shortage which would have been revealed when W. W. Taylor, the defaulting State Treasurer, came to transfer his office to his successor was about $170,000 in cash. It is therefore believed that he must have appropriated about $200,000 more when he found out how matters stood, on the theory that he was in for it anyway. Taylor's biggest loss was that involved in the Gettysburg bank failure. In these transactions $60,000 was put in, and afterwards it was necessary to add $70,000. It is understood that Taylor hesitated to advance this money, and did so finally on urgent advice in the belief that several banks would thereby be saved from ruin. These securities cover a large batch of South Dakota and Illinois property, from which Taylor was unable to realize.

At the time of the failure of the Commercial Bank, of which Judge Kellam, of the State Supreme Court, was President, the bank held Kellam's unsecured note for $2,500. In order to pay this note, and also to meet the expenses of the campaign for his re-election as Judge, Kellam borrowed of Taylor $7,000, and this note is said to be still unpaid. Kellam was not actively connected with the bank, and yet a short time ago the Grand Jury of Brule County brought in an indictment against him, together with indictments against the active managers of the bank, for misappropriation of its funds. This indictment was ordered dismissed on the ground of insufficient evidence. No one who knows Judge Kellam will impeach his personal integrity, but like Gov. Mellette he is not a shrewd financial manager.

VINTON'S DENIAL.

REDFIELD, S. D., Jan. 12.—C. H. Vinton, Secretary of the Northwestern Mortgage Company, returned home from St. Paul to-day. He emphatically denies any connection with defaulting Treasurer Taylor as to the State funds.

TROLLEY TIE-UP.

Strike of Street Car Employes Decided Upon at Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 12.—That there will be a tie-up of all the Brooklyn trolley lines there remains but little doubt. This was decided upon to-day at the meeting of the Master Workmen, twenty-five in all, representing the twenty-five local assemblies. Before ordering a strike the men decided, however, to call once more upon President Lewis, of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad, and again ask him to accede to their demands. To these demands Lewis returned an emphatic negative. It is said that a strike is now certain to-morrow or Monday.

RICHARDS DYING.

The Carroll County Representative Dangerously Ill at Jefferson City.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 12.—Representative Allen B. Richards, Rep., of Carroll County, is lying at the point of death with inflammatory rheumatism at the Central Hotel. He has been ill since Dec. 29, the date of his arrival here, and became so much worse on the night of the first caucus, Jan. 1, that he was taken from the capitol to his room in the hotel and has not been in his seat since. Richards is about 50 years old and a school teacher. Before his election to the Legislature he was a justice of the peace in Carroll County. He is an ex-soldier. This is his first term in the House. His wife has been telegraphed for.

NATURAL DEATH.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury Over William S. Smith.

A Coroner's jury decided last evening that William S. Smith, the old gentleman found dead in the kitchen of Dr. Mary Robinson, died from kidney troubles. His remains were forwarded to Greenville, Ill., for interment.

Accidentally Shot.

About 10:30 last evening Henry Linderman, aged 20, was accidentally shot in the forehead by his brother Louis, 18 years old, while fooling with a cat-rifle in the kitchen of their residence at 2208 Malden Lane. The injured man was taken to the City Hospital, where the wound was pronounced not dangerous.

Not a Fair Test.

From Good News.

Little Girl: "Our baby is smarter than yours."

Little Boy: "How's that?"

Little Girl: "Why, the first baby can't say the first word yet. Our baby is beginning to talk."

Little Boy: "I see, but your baby is a girl."

ALL DOCTORS.

Witnesses in the Gates $10,000 Damage Suit.

The Plaintiff Claims to Have Traumatic Neurasthenia.

ALL KINDS OF OPINIONS AS TO THE DISEASE.

Doctors Bremer, Bauduy, Shaw, Fry, Brokaw, Luts, McCandless and Others Pass on the Case—Gates Was Injured in a Railway Accident at Nameoki in 1892—A Novel Proceeding.

Judge Leroy B. Valliant has been trying a damage suit and has a question to pass upon which at first blush seems out of place in a court of law. It is this: "Is there such a disease as traumatic neurasthenia?" Half a dozen of the most eminent physicians of the city have given an opinion. The answer to the question will have an important bearing on the suit of William J. Gates against the Wabash Railroad Co. for $10,000 damages.

Gates was in a railway train going from forty to sixty miles an hour at 7 p. m. on Oct. 16, 1892, when the locomotive passed over a broken frog at Nameoki. The cars were thrown on both sides of the track. On regaining his lost consciousness Gates found himself under a mass of debris, with a woman leaning against him and wiping blood from her forehead. He was drawn out of the car window and returned to St. Louis. With slight assistance Gates reached the Southern Hotel and went the next day to Valley Park. On the following day he moved to Kirkwood. Gates consulted no physician until he reached Valley Park. No serious internal injuries were observed. However, he felt pain in his left side and in the neck. On Nov. 9 Dr. Pitman of Kirkwood found a partial fracture of one rib and then almost healed. Gates complained of headache, pain in the side and a constant buzzing in the head. His condition improved slightly under treatment.

HE GREW WORSE.

He again had the same pains. He consulted Dr. A. V. L. Brokaw, but grew gradually worse, losing control of his left leg and being compelled to drag it. Gates was examined for two hours by Drs. Luts, Shaw, McCandless and Moorehouse on behalf of the railroad company. Dr. Shaw made numerous tests to observe the reflexes of muscles and found them all normal except those of the left leg, which did not respond quite so nicely as those of the right. These physicians found no demonstrable nervous derangement.

Gates changed to Dr. Frank A. Fry, who pronounced his ailment to be a genuine case of traumatic neurasthenia, or nervous prostration, produced by a violent shock. Dr. Ludwig Bremer, the neurologist, testified that he made an examination by an original method, of whose absolute correctness he has no doubt, and whose results were entirely confirmed by other scientific tests. He was in no doubt of the genuineness of Gates' attack of neurasthenia.

Drs. Bremer and Fry agreed that there could be complete shattering of the nervous system without noticeable anatomical derangement of the spinal column. They consider recovery from this disease problematic.

Many old friends of Gates testified that Gates was excessively nervous, that he could not now ride in a railway coach without holding tightly to the seat in front of him, being apprehensive of danger. They said Gates had lost his appetite, could walk only with difficulty and suffered continually with weak feet.

The attorneys for the railroad, Fred W. Lehman and George S. Grover, showed that Gates made an active campaign for Recorder of Kirkwood at the last election and was able to attend the Kansas City Convention. They tried to show that the symptoms of neurasthenia existed only in Gates' mind and that the physical impairment and halting step were simulated and affected.

NO SUCH DISEASE.

Dr. Keating Bauduy cut the gordian knot by disavowing and vigorously denouncing as a myth the disease in question. On cross-examination by Attorney George W. Taussig Dr. Bauduy could not recollect that at the trial of another cause about a year ago he most positively recognized the disease. His memory was refreshed by the stenographic record where he is reported as characterizing traumatic neurasthenia as the "great American disease."

All the physicians seemed to admit that pending litigation for damages based on injuries was a prominent factor in nervous diseases, in some cases causing, in others increasing the nervous feeling. Some of the doctors seemed to think the pervousness usually lasts only so long as the suit.

The trial will be continued Monday.

A NEW DEAL.

Supt. Byrnes Will Reorganize the New York Police Force.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Supt. Byrnes is going to reorganize the police force. That fact is pretty well established, and it is the general impression at headquarters that Mayor Strong and the superintendent have arrived at an understanding as to the basis on which the force is to be reorganized.

That the Police Commissioners are aware of and have necessarily coincided with the Mayor and Superintendent in the plans is also evident from the alacrity with which they have within the past few days acceded to any and all of the superintendent's suggestions or requests. The friction that existed between him and some of the commissioners appears to have died away, and the most friendly relations are said to have been re-established. The plans for a thorough reorganization have been prepared by the superintendent, and these it is said have been submitted in substance to the Mayor. The commissioners have had a inkling of their nature. The plans may account for the fact that the commissioners have seemingly surrendered to the superintendent.

THE POKER RACKET.

William S. Cox, a Victim, Has Two Men Arrested.

Frank Hughes and Julius Stilling were arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge preferred against them by William S. Cox of swindling him out of all his money in a game of cards. He alleges that they worked the old poker racket on him while playing a game of euchre, at 1205 Pine street.

Warrant for John Perry.

A warrant was issued against John Perry charging him with assault to kill in cutting Bud Pope of 1407 North Eleventh street. The alleged cutting occurred on Friday. Pope is not seriously injured.

Stolen Shoes.

A warrant was issued yesterday against Christ Cohen and Frank Polster, charging them with the attempted larceny of two pair of shoes from Jacob Pankrow of 1209 Morgan street.

Aladdin Company's Long Jump.

The Aladdin, Jr., company arrived in St. Louis at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon on a special train of nine cars from San Francisco. Manager David Henderson entertained a number of personal friends at the Planters' Hotel last night and he was enthusiastic over the good time he had made of the journey. "Aladdin, Jr.," "Wang" and two nights in that state to over $60,000 strong, so Mr. Henderson stated. He also stated that business on the Coast was better than it was last year with "Sinbad."

THE LEADERS IN JANUARY LOW PRICES

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney DRY GOODS CO.

Will Continue This

GREATEST OF JANUARY SALES

BY THE ADDITION OF NEW ATTRACTIONS AND STILL FURTHER REDUCTIONS on last week's prices.

The Low Prices Named This Week Are Without Precedent,

and will consist of the following goods, fresh, clean and all of our well-known superior grades, such as we are noted for selling, and they are guaranteed just what they are represented.

All the following mentioned goods have never been on sale at prices now named, and will be found worthy of examination:

BASEMENT SALESROOM.

DRESS GOODS SECTION.

Center Aisle, Basement Salesroom.

36-inch English Cashmere, in black and all colors, 20 cents yard.

42-inch All-wool Check Suiting, full line of colors; new, fresh goods; 25 cents yard.

36-inch All-wool Novelty Suiting, never before sold less than 45 cents; now 28 cents yard.

38-inch All-wool English Worsteds; sold up to date at 60 cents; now 29 cents yard.

54-inch All-wool Cheviots, mixed effects, reduced to 29 cents yard.

45-inch All-wool Fancy Suiting, for spring wear, 33 cents yard.

PRINT DEPARTMENT.

Best Grade 64x64 Shirting, 3¼ CENTS yard.

Full Standard Dress Prints, 5 CENTS yard.

32-INCH FINE JACONET, DRESDEN effects, on light grounds, regular 12½ cent quality, Now 5 CENTS yard.

INDIGO BLUE CALICOES, 5 CENTS yard.

ROBE PRINTS, for comforts, 5 cents yard. French Blue Dress Prints, 5 cents yard.

FLANNEL DEPARTMENT.

27-INCH COTTON SHAKER, 5 cents a yard.

27-INCH FLANNELETTES, all good wrapper styles, 9 CENTS yard.

¾ RED FLANNEL, 15 CENTS yard; reduced from 25 cents.

¾ WHITE All-wool Flannel, for infants' wear, 25 CENTS yard.

36-INCH PLAIN COLOR Eiderdown, all shades, 50 CENTS yard.

Full line of WHITE and COLORED EMBROIDERED FLANNELS at remarkably low prices.

COTTON DEPARTMENT.

4-4 Unbleached Cotton, good quality, 3¾ CENTS yard.

4-4 Bleached Cotton, standard brand, 4½ CENTS yard.

4-4 Unbleached Cotton, extra fine, 5 CENTS yard.

10-4 Bleached Sheeting, extra heavy, 16 2-3 CENTS yard.

"Standard" LONG CLOTH, $1.15 a piece of 12 yards.

"Our Own" LONG Cloth, $1.30 a piece of 12 yards.

SPECIAL EXTRA FINE CAMBRIC MUSLIN, never sold under 11 cents; our price 8½ CENTS yard.

"ANY KIND OF MONEY."

Secretary Carlisle's Letter on Currency to a Missouri Man.

NEVADA, Mo., Jan. 12.—Judge J. C. Murray, chairman of the Vernon County Democratic Committee, wrote to Congressman Charles Morgan of the Fifteenth District on the currency question. Mr. Morgan sent the letter to Secretary Carlisle, who wrote Mr. Morgan:

"I think the change of sentiment which Morgan says has occurred in his part of the country will take place nearly everywhere when the people come to study the financial question. I have never been able to see why the people who want more money would not be satisfied with any kind of money that is certainly sound and safe, and, therefore, in my opinion, any plan which proposes such a currency for them ought to be satisfactory, whether it consists of gold or silver coins or paper redeemable in gold or silver coins."

SCALES, SAFES, TRUCKS, MILLS, Etc. Standard Scale and Fixtures Co. 821 N. THIRD, ST. LOUIS

NOT IN THE COMBINE. LANGAN LIVERY CO. See rates; finest carriages. Theater trips, $2.50; depot, $1.50; party calls, $3.50; funerals, $4. Tel. 7,945. Cor. 24th and Locust sts.

BARTHOLD'S BILL.

Provides for a Committee to Investigate the Pollution of Water Supplies.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—A bill providing for a committee of three members to investigate the pollution of water supplies was introduced by Representative Barthold of Missouri to-day.

STRUCK DOWN BY GHOULS.

Murderous Attack on the Watchers of Dr. Coolidge's Grave.

NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 12.—John Belford and William Sisson, employed to watch the grave of Dr. Clarence Coolidge in Union Cemetery, were murderously attacked last night by three men. When Thos. Morrison the millionaire manufacturer was buried a few months ago in this cemetery his grave was disturbed, but the robbers were frightened away.

Frequent attempts to desecrate other graves have since been made, and when the late Norwalk Water Commissioner, Police Justice and well-known politician was laid to rest in the Coolidge plot yesterday, the friends of the family took measures to have the grave guarded. The marauders, who were heavily built and wore long ulsters, took Belford and his son unawares, disabled the latter with sling-shots and knives. Young Belford drew his revolver, but it was knocked out of his hand. It was found this morning. A hand-to-hand fight took place, and the two Belfords were struck down and badly beaten and slashed.

If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

DEATHS.

FITZGERALD—On Jan. 13, at 1 p. m., Mrs. B. Fitzgerald, mother of Kate and Della Fitzgerald and James Fitzgerald of Baltimore, Md.

Funeral from family residence, 2234 Mills street, Sunday, at 2 p. m., to St. Bridget's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends invited to attend.

KEEPING—Bessie Keeping, beloved daughter of Henry and Maggie Keeping, nee Haley, at the family residence, 1419 North Twelfth street, Friday, Jan. 12, aged 2 years 5 months and 3 days.

Funeral will take place Sunday, from family residence at 2 p. m.

Belle Vernon (Pa.) and New Castle (Pa.) papers please copy.

POLLOCK—On Friday, Jan. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon, Dora Pollock, daughter of Mrs. Mary E. Pollock, 4049 North Eleventh street.

Funeral at 2:30 p. m., Sunday, Jan. 13, from Fourth Christian Church, Blair avenue and Pierce street, thence to Bellefontaine Cemetery. Friends invited.

Marriage Licenses.

John Hassler	1218 Destrehan st
Catherina Hassler	1218 Destrehan st
George C. Maniaus	3110 Montrose av
Katherine F. Reiter	3108 Montrose av
Henry Breitwieser	1082 W. Pestalozzi
Emma Cronk	836 Benoit av
George E. Turberville	Maryland
Ethel Johnson	Maryland
Charles Spoetzel	1854 S. Jefferson av
Anna Fobel	2230 Lami st
Max Rabes	2040 Morgan st
Minnie Fleischwitz	1036 Morgan st

Oklahoma Law Makers.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Jan. 12.—The first contest for a seat in the Legislature was decided to-day, the Republican House refusing to sustain the J. Palmer, Republican in his contest and unanimously seating Dr. Wallis, Populist. A bill was introduced to legalize the children of illegal divorces granted by the District Courts of the Territory and one to extend the legal law making it lawful to marry.

WAS HIS WIFE

Mr. Wm. Broughton Gives St. Louis Society a Surprise.

Married to the Lady Whom He Introduced as "Miss Thompson."

WEDDING TOOK PLACE A FEW WEEKS AFTER FIRST WIFE'S DIVORCE.

The Young Woman Whom the Young Bank Clerk Has Chosen for His Companion in His Second Matrimonial Venture Is Miss Alberta Martin of Higginsville, Mo.—Mr. Broughton Explains Why He Acted in a Way That Shocked Society.

The numerous friends and acquaintances of William W. Broughton, who until a few days ago held the position of correspondent in the Boatmen's Bank, are greatly surprised at the announcement made by Broughton himself that he is again a benedict. It will be remembered that Broughton figured in a divorce suit last July which was brought by his first wife at Clayton. The couple had been married about seven years, she being a Miss Georgie Vaughn, and in her petition for a divorce she charged her husband with cruelty and gross neglect. At the time the divorce was applied for the couple occupied apartments at the West End Hotel. The divorce was granted in the latter part of July.

According to his own statement Broughton did not let the grass grow under his feet after the bonds of his first matrimonial venture had been severed before he again took unto himself a wife. This time the lady of his choice was Miss Alberta Martin, whose parents reside near Higginsville, Mo., and are said to be in well-to-do circumstances. The fact that this marriage took place only a few weeks after his being divorced from his first wife, and that he has kept the matter entirely secret and posed until a short time ago as a single man, has given rise to a good deal of comment and criticism in the circle in which he moves.

It seems that the young lady who is now Mrs. Broughton came to St. Louis about the middle of last summer. She went to board with a lady named Mrs. W. W. Proudfit at 4011 Finney avenue, who is a distant relative of hers. Broughton, who claims to have known the young lady since childhood, soon went to board at the same place. Mrs. Proudfit, however, claims that the couple met each other for the first time at her house last summer. Be that as it may, it was not long after they continued to live beneath the same roof before a warm attachment sprang up between them which soon ripened into love, and, according to a statement made by Broughton, there was an understanding between them that they would wed as soon as he procured a divorce from his first wife.

INTRODUCED AS MISS THOMPSON.

Things went along in this way until the first week in October, during which time Broughton's first wife had been granted a decree of divorce. All along Broughton had been taking Miss Martin out into society and introducing her as Miss Thompson.

One day during Fair week last October Broughton took Miss Martin down to the Boatmen's Bank, where he was then employed, and introduced her to Cashier Thomson and several clerks as Miss Thompson.

And so things went on until about six weeks ago, neither his employers nor his associates having the least idea of the actual relations which existed between the pair.

It became noised about, however, that their regard for each other was something more than the platonic affection of friends, and about six weeks ago a rumor of their relations reached the ears of Cashier Thomson of the bank where Broughton was employed.

Mr. Thomson at once sent for Broughton and told him that he had heard that he was keeping a mistress, and added that if such a report were true it would be the cause of his being at once dismissed from the employ of the bank.

Broughton vigorously protested his innocence of the charge, but finally admitted that he was living with a woman, but that he had a perfect right to do so, as the person in question was his lawful wife. He then told the whole story to Mr. Thomson, saying that the young lady he had introduced to him at the bank during Fair week was the woman he had married, and that she was his wife even at that time.

When asked why he had not made his marriage public he confessed that as he had married her only a few weeks after being divorced from his first wife he feared the press and public would criticise him harshly for taking such a step.

According to Cashier Thomson, he then proceeded to upbraid Broughton for keeping his marriage a secret, pointing out to him the evil results of such a course and the injury it does to the woman.

"A woman who lives with a man," he said, "can only be one of two things—either she is the man's wife or his mistress. The failure of the man to acknowledge her as his wife leaves the other as the natural conclusion."

Broughton then stated that he had never thought of the matter in that light and promised to remedy the evil as far as he was able at once, which he did, by letting all his friends know that he was married and introducing the lady as his wife.

Three days ago Broughton resigned his position in the bank, and the general impression there seems to be that he did so on account of the displeasure which the course pursued by him in his recent marriage had caused some of the officials.

BROUGHTON SEEN.

When seen at his home at 2944 Chestnut street yesterday afternoon by a Post-Dispatch reporter Broughton did not at first seem inclined to talk about his recent marriage. On discovering, however, that the facts in the case were known he made the following statement:

"I had intended to make my marriage public on the first of the year, but owing to certain circumstances I did so earlier. My sole purpose for concealing our marriage at all was from a feeling of delicacy on account of its following so closely upon my divorce from my first wife. I do not wish anyone to think that the step I have taken means any disrespect to my former wife, for I shall always entertain for her the most profound respect. My marriage with her was unfortunate. We had altogether different temperaments and did not love one another. The divorce was granted her with my sanction.

"I fell in love with my present wife before the divorce was granted and she returned my affection. There was a mutual understanding between us that we would wed as soon as possible after I was free. I was divorced along toward the last of July, and on the first Saturday of October we went to Chicago together, where we were at once married and the marriage certificate I sent to my wife's parents. We then went to Milwaukee on a short trip and returned to St. Louis and kept the matter secret for the reason I have before mentioned. My wife was averse to the concealment at first, but I persuaded her that it was for the best.

"Now that the worry is over, you may say that I do not regret the step I took in the least. I loved my wife and she loved me, and we did not feel like waiting any longer before marrying. I am perfectly happy, and, with all due respect to my former wife, I never knew the joys of married life until now."

When asked why he had introduced his wife into society as "Miss Thompson" when, according to his own account, her name was Martin, he replied that Thompson was also one of her family names.

"She went by that name at her own request," he said, "and her reason was that she wished to conceal her whereabouts from a certain young man residing in her own locality who persisted in forcing his attentions upon her and which she did not desire."

Mr. Broughton said that his resignation from the bank was in no way due to his recent marriage. He said that as he thought he had risen as far in that institution as he could, he resigned, and that he was thinking of going to Kentucky to engage in business.

FOUSE SUES.

President of the Fidelity Company Wants $100,000 Damages.

Levi G. Fouse, with Judge W. C. Jones as attorney, sued the proprietors of the St. Louis Republic in the United States Circuit Court yesterday to recover $100,000 damages for alleged libel. Mr. Fouse is a resident of Philadelphia, Pa., is President of the Fidelity Mutual Life Association and a member of the firm of Fouse, Hersberger & Co. It was in the Fidelity Insurance Co. that B. F. Pitezel had an insurance policy for $10,000 with his wife as beneficiary. After the policy was paid the company discovered evidence of fraud, and, as a result of their investigations, H. H. Holmes, Jeptha D. Howe, the St. Louis attorney, and Mrs. Pitezel were indicted at Philadelphia.

The body of a man supposed to be Pitezel was found in a room at Philadelphia with evidences that death was caused by a chemical explosion. The body was afterwards identified by a daughter of Pitezel, who was taken to Philadelphia by Attorney Howe for the purpose, as her father. Holmes, who was a friend of Pitezel's, also identified it. Later developments, however, disclosed that the identification was probably false, and that the whole business was a scheme to defraud the insurance company. Pitezel was never located, nor has the whereabouts of his daughter, who left Philadelphia with Holmes, since been disclosed. It is charged in the petition filed by President Fouse's attorneys that on Dec. 30 last the Republic contained an article intimating that Fouse was not sincere in his prosecution of the indicted parties; that he was pecuniarily interested in not doing it; that he was dodging his creditors; that he had visited a hotel in New York accompanied by a woman for immoral purposes, etc., all of which, he alleges, was false and maliciously made, and has tended to impair his character and standing. The theory of President Fouse and other officials of the company is that the publications in which he was assailed were inspired by those anxious to defeat the prosecutions which the company began against those alleged to be implicated in the Pitezel insurance fraud.

TALKED ABOUT CRAZY FOLK

Conference Between Legislators and City Officials About the Asylum.

State Senators Lancaster, Mott and Tatum conferred with Mayor Walbridge, Comptroller Sturgeon, Assistant Comptroller Gabel and Health Commissioner Homan in the Mayor's office Saturday afternoon. The Senators got points from the city authorities for use in debate when the question of the number of non-resident patients in the St. Louis Insane Asylum comes up. Dr. Homan had books and records to convince the Senators that Senator Peers was mistaken when he said there were only fourteen patients from other parts of the State in the local asylum."

The conference lasted an hour and a half, but the Senators and city authorities were reticent as to what was said and done. They stated that they discussed insane people in a general way.. Senator Mott said that the eleemosynary committee, of which Senator Peers is chairman, was granted additional time Friday for a thorough examination of the State institutions. Senator Mott insisted that he and his colleagues went to the conference not as a committee, but as representatives of the city, who take an interest in its affairs. They happened to be at home and they went to the City Hall in search of information.

POOR-HOUSE CHANGES.

Mrs. Keenan Discharged for Neglect of Her Duty.

Mrs. Lammie J. Keenan, supervisoress of the female insane in the Poor-house, has been "discharged for cause." Her head assistant, Miss Mary Scollard, was promoted to the vacancy.

A series of letters from Supt. Gallagher to the Poor-house medical staff and to Dr. Mueller, in charge of the Insane Asylum, shows that in December Mr. Gallagher thought it advisable to remove Mrs. Keenan and to appoint her attendant, because Miss Scollard was better fitted for Mrs. Keenan's place. On Jan. 9 he wrote Health Commissioner Homan that Mrs. Keenan paid no attention to his request for her resignation. On Jan. 10 Mr. Gallagher wrote that Mrs. Keenan left the institution the previous day, failed to return at midnight and was absent at the time of writing. Hence, her discharge for cause.

Nellie Howard was promoted to head attendant at the Poor-house and Louise Beckman was transferred from the Insane Asylum to be attendant at the Poor-house. Henry Sack, a third-class helper at the Poor-house was appointed an attendant of the male insane.

HOUSE OF REFUGE REFORM.

Commissioner Grenner Wants the Boys and Girls Taught a Trade.

H. C. Grenner, one of the Charity Commissioners, is desirous to see the bill for the change of methods at the House of Refuge passed.

It has been approved by the Council, and it was read a second time in the House of Delegates Friday night and referred to the Ways and Means Committee. He says:

"It is proposed by this bill to establish in the House of Refuge workshops in which the boys and girls there cared for may be taught some special trade, so that when released they will be enabled to become self-supporting members of society and contributors to its effectiveness and strength, and not pensioners upon the public bounty or human beasts of prey. These unfortunates are a necessary public charge and care; they must be maintained in their tender years or we must confess the charge of inhumanity. In discharging this public duty care must be taken that the subjects of public bounty shall be made independent as far as possible. They can not be made in any reasonable degree independent unless they are taught to use their minds and bodies so that they may be useful and earn their bread."

BUILDERS' EXCHANGE ELECTION.

It Will Take Place Tuesday and Will Be a Lively Contest.

The annual election for officers of the Builders' Exchange takes place next Tuesday. The candidates for President are James D. Fitzgibbon, Thos. J. Ward and Henry Fairback and for two Vice-Presidents J. H. Danes, James S. Dowling, S. H. Hoffman, W. B. Philibert and August Pullis. The election promises to be very exciting. A band will play while the ballots are being cast. The annual banquet will take place at noon.

Letter From Bernhard Stavenhagen to Wm. Knabe & Co.

(Translated from the German.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 5, 1895.

Dear Sirs: It affords me special pleasure to express to you my great satisfaction with your instruments. The same fully justify the distinguished renown which they enjoy, and I can only concur in the verdict of Messrs. Von Bulow and D'Albert in emphasizing that the Knabe pianos, before all in regard to mellow and singing (gesangvollen) tone combined with power, respond to the highest demands. These qualities, united with a perfect mechanism, place "The Knabe Piano" at the head of the best American instruments, and I again beg to express my satisfaction that I have the use of the same for my entire American tour. With highest esteem, yours truly,

BERNHARD STAVENHAGEN.

SHE LEFT HIM

Lewis Vital Bogy Sues His Wife for Divorce.

She Was Corinne Benoist and Deserted Him in Two Weeks.

BOTH OF THE YOUNG PEOPLE BELONG TO OLD ST. LOUIS FAMILIES.

Their Wedding Was a Big Social Event and the Sudden Separation Was a Startling Surprise—Both Have Resolutely Refrained From Giving Any Explanation of a Satisfactory Kind.

A suit for divorce was filed in Circuit Clerk Rogers' office yesterday afternoon the outcome of which will be watched with unusual interest, not only because of the parties interested, but also on account of the rather sensational circumstances attending their separation, a little over a year ago.

The plaintiff, Lewis Vital Bogy, is a grandson of the late United States Senator from Missouri of the same name, and the young woman from whom he wishes legal separation is a descendant of one of St. Louis' oldest French families, being a daughter of M. Sanguinette Benoist and a granddaughter of L. A. Benoist who, in his day, was one of the wealthiest and best known bankers in the city.

CHARGES DESERTION.

The petition for divorce, filed by Mr. Bogy's lawyer, John M. Holmes, is very brief, occupying but half a page of legal cap. It simply recites that the plaintiff, Lewis V. Bogy, was legally married to the defendant, formerly Miss Corinne Benoist, on Sept. 20, 1893, and that all times during their intercourse he treated her with kindness and affection, but that she, wholly disregarding her duties as a wife, deserted him in less than two weeks after their marriage and in the interval has positively declined to return to him. Wherefore, the plaintiff asks for a divorce on the ground of desertion.

No other allegations of any kind are made in the plaintiff's petition.

MRS. BOGY IS RETICENT.

A Post-Dispatch reporter called at Hotel Beers, where the defendant is stopping with her father and sister. She is registered there as Miss C. Benoist. The reporter sent up a card to "Miss Corinne Benoist," stating that Mr. L. V. Bogy had brought suit for divorce and that the Post-Dispatch would be pleased to print any statement she might desire to make concerning the matter. The card was answered in person by a young lady who greeted the visitor pleasantly and said:

"My sister has been expecting this for some time. But this is the first intimation she had that the suit had really been filed. But you must excuse her from making any statement concerning the matter just now. She must see her lawyer first. After she consults with him she may have a statement to make. You may see him."

The reporter called on Mr. W. B. Thompson, the attorney in question, at his office in the Laclede Building. Mr. Thompson took the high moral ground that in justice to his client he could not say anything concerning the matter until he had seen her.

"It is a very delicate matter," said he, "and any publicity given the matter is the cause of many heart-burnings. Both the plaintiff and defendant belong to fine families, and anything said of the matter is always distressing to them. Whatever the differences might have been that led these young people apart, I will say nothing about them now. After I have consulted with my client I will probably file an answer to the petition, and whatever facts I wish to divulge concerning this matter will be sworn to there."

Mr. Holmes, Bogy's attorney, was found at his office in the Union Trust Building. He greeted the reporter pleasantly, but said: "Really, young man, I can't say anything about this matter. All I know about it is in the petition. Why Mr. and Mrs. Bogy separated? I don't know. He never told me, so I can't tell you."

Mr. Bogy was not at the home of his father, 3338 Chestnut street, nor at his father's place of business, 414 Olive street, nor could he be located elsewhere. So his views, if he had any, to air, could not be ascertained. His father and brother had nothing to say in their premises.

The filing of this suit stirs up the unsatisfied curiosity of the reading public to know the real cause of Mr. and Mrs. Bogy's separation so soon after their marriage. It will be remembered that after their marriage, which was quite a social event, the young couple went to New Haven, Conn., where Mr. Bogy had an editorial position. About two weeks after their departure the bride astonished her relatives and friends by returning to the home of her parents. In explanation she simply said that she found life with Mr. Bogy unbearable.

Mr. Bogy several years ago wrote a book entitled "In Office" which attracted considerable attention because the characters were easily recognized as "take-offs" on prominent people in Washington. Since then he has written several other books.

FROHMAN DENIES IT.

Will Have Nothing to Do With a New Theater Here.

The most recent scheme for a new theater in St. Louis has probably gone the way of the dozens of other similar projects exploded here in the last few years. The architects in this case were Kirchner & Kirchner and the theater was to be erected on Pine, between Ninth and Tenth streets, if Charles Frohman could be induced to be interested in the enterprise. Charles Frohman, who was found yesterday in New York about his connection with the scheme said:

"I have not consulted or corresponded with anyone in relation to this matter and will not. I received a letter from some St. Louis man who thought he had just the site and plans I wanted. I paid no attention to the letter. The negotiations referred to were all in the person's mind."

LEFEBRE'S RECITAL.

E. A. Lefebre, the saxaphone virtuoso, will give a farewell recital at Bahnsen's piano warerooms, 1522 Olive street. He will be assisted by the Olympia Quartette and the following soloists: Miss M. Elisabeth Maginnis, Miss Nellie L. Chapman, Mrs. Nannie L. Dodson and Miss Annunciata Sabini. Mr. Lefebre was formerly connected with Gilmore's band and is well known in St. Louis. As a saxophone player he has no superior in America.

An Amiable Boy.

BILLINGS, Mo., Jan. 12.—Several days ago while Mr. W. M. Walker was entertaining company a boy by the name of Bill Colston, who was a frequent visitor, came to his house. Colston went into the kitchen where Miss Walker was preparing dinner, and picking up a cat, threw it in the young lady's face. The cat scratched her face up horribly. Mr. Walker ordered the boy off his place, when the latter remarked, if Mr. W. came outside he would stick a knife in him. Mr. Walker had a warrant sworn out, but he had skipped and is still at large.

Stabbed His Companion.

Willie Horner stabbed young Morris Bunyan of 2643 Madison street yesterday morning, inflicting several wounds about the arm and body. One wound in the right side is regarded as serious. Bunyan was taken to the City Hospital.

EVERY nickel paid on the 2-for-5 basis means a contribution of 2½ cents to two newsboy pastimes.

FREE LIBRARY.

Regular Monthly Meeting and Reports of Committees.

The Board of Directors of the Free Public Library met yesterday afternoon. President O. L. Whitelaw presided and the other members present were Mrs. C. L. Filley, Dr. O'Reilly and Messrs. Furth, Meysenburg, Pretorious and Rowse.

The auditing committee certified to the correctness of the accounts and reported a balance in the treasury on Dec. 8 of $47,474.61. The administration committee reported the alterations to the delivery desk, which had resulted in increased facilities for issuing books. The committee also reported the purchase of some additional furniture and the acceptance of an offer to supply electric lights to the South Branch, subject to the approval of the School Board. The committee also recommended that the title of Assistant Librarian be given to Mr. Langton, who has had charge of the Issue Department for the past two years.

The Executive Committee reported that all the delinquents except three had made settlement in full, and that one of these had made payment on account and promised a full settlement in a short time, leaving only two cases got to trial. One of these will probably be withdrawn before the day set for the trial. The committee recommended and the board adopted two changes in the rules—one prohibiting the issue of books for home use on Sunday and the other providing for the issue of single volumes from the collection of duplicates on payment of 5 cents instead of as heretofore restricting it to those who bought a duplicate card. The committee reported a schedule of receipts and expenditures for the year 1895. The amount collected out of last year's taxes was $51,666.70. The appropriation for the administration fund, including expenses for rent, heat, light, insurance, salaries, etc., amounted to $37,600, leaving $14,000 for books, periodicals and binding, and the reserve fund.

The report of the Librarian showed a continuance of the rapid growth of the library since it has been made free. During the month of December 1,044 volumes were added to the collection. The issue of books for home use amounted to 32,907 for the month, which was a gain of 2,853 over the issue of the previous month, and a gain of 27,330 compared with the issue of last December. The total issue of books and periodicals was 53,970, a gain of 3,519 over the previous month and a gain of 2,719 over last December. The total registration was 18,023—men 5,894, women 7,201 and children 4,957.

ON A TECHNICALITY.

Board of Health's Case Against the Sanitary Company Knocked Out.

The case of the Board of Health against the St. Louis Sanitary Co. was knocked out in the First District Police Court yesterday afternoon on a technicality. The case was taken up at 2 p. m., having been continued from last Thursday afternoon, when two witnesses were examined. The sanitary company was charged with violating city ordinance 14,000, under which the Board of Health declared the sanitary works to be a nuisance, by disobeying an order of the Health Commissioner to abate the alleged nuisance.

Attorney Fred Gottschalk, who prosecuted the case, read the pleadings, which set forth the history of the case. The pleadings were not read on Thursday and the testimony of the two witnesses referred to was submitted conditionally to expedite the case. When Attorney Gottschalk had read the pleadings he wanted to offer as evidence the record of the decision of the Board of Health declaring the sanitary works to be a nuisance.

TECHNICAL POINT RAISED.

This was objected to by Attorney Sim Price, who, with Attorney Ben Clark, defended the case. Mr. Gottschalk wanted to have the matter submitted subject to the objection, but Judge Morris would not allow it and ordered the matter to be argued, which was done. Attorney Price argued that the Board of Health had no jurisdiction over the sanitary works and that therefore any action of the Board of Health in the premises was null and void. Such being the case, the sanitary company, by disobeying an order which the Board of Health had no right to make, could not violate the ordinance. In support of his position Mr. Price held that under the charter the Board of Health has jurisdiction of only two classes of nuisances, namely, general nuisances or nuisances which are self-evident, such as the accumulation of unnecessary filth, and nuisances detrimental to the public health. In the proceedings of the Board of Health the latter does not declare the sanitary works detrimental to the public health, but "impairing of the enjoyment of life."

In the pleadings in the present case, however, the allegation was that the Board of Health declared the sanitary works detrimental to the public health.

MR. GOTTSCHALK'S PLEA.

Mr. Gottschalk argued that the facts showed this to be the case and that the fact that the proceedings of the Board of Health did not contain all of the facts did not prevent the facts from being shown at this time.

Mr. Price argued that the action of the Board of Health in using the phrase "impairing the enjoyment of life" was intentional, because the facts did not show that the sanitary works were detrimental to the public health, and that therefore the Board of Health had no jurisdiction.

Judge Morris sustained this view, which left the city without any standing in court, and judgment was rendered for the defendant.

GARBAGE WORKS SEWER.

Butler's Stink Factory Is to Be Put in Fit Condition.

J. B. Clements, President of the St. Louis Sanitary Company, asked Mayor Walbridge yesterday for a permit to build a private sewer from the garbage rendering works to the river. Mayor Walbridge referred the request to Sewer Commissioner Southard. If the Mayor grants the permit it will be on condition that the company will at once seek to have an ordinance passed authorizing the construction of the sewer. If the ordinance is not passed the company will be expected to close the works. The request for the permit shows that the company is anxious to avoid the penalty of Judge Dillon's interlocutary decree. He gave the St. Louis company ninety days, or until April 15, to put the plant "in an inoffensive condition." Failure to do so means a permanent injunction against the operation of the works.

The company ascribes the smells from the plant to the sewers which carry off the drainage from the works, and also from the residences. The officers contend that if they had a private sewer no odors could escape.

A Feathered Thief.

CITRONELLE, Ala., Jan. 12.—Mr. P. J. Walker, a prominent farmer of this section, has been missing sheep very mysteriously one by one for the past few weeks. Suspicion naturally fell upon the stray curs of the neighborhood, but they established a clear alibi by the manner the sheeps bodies were mutilated. They were not simply slaughtered and left, as dogs leave them, but were torn open and freely fed from. Yesterday Mr. Walker early in the morning saw an eagle standing over the half-eaten body of a freshly killed member of his flock. He went to his house for his gun, but the eagle left during his absence. About nightfall the eagle returned to his feast, and was killed for this and his former murders. The bird was of the bald-head variety, and was seven feet long from tip to tip of wing. He had slaughtered twenty sheep and lambs in his brief career of crime.

EVERY nickel paid on the 2-for-5 basis means a contribution of 2½ cents to two newsboy pastimes.

WANT IT BACK.

Fidelity Mutual Trying to Regain Bannantine's Policy.

The Holder Is a Prominent Galvanized Iron Manufacturer.

IT IS CLAIMED THAT HE MISREPRESENTED HIS PHYSICAL CONDITION.

They Have Discovered That Bannantine Was Once Rejected by the Royal Arcanum—Judge Rassieur Says the Policy Was Issued Several Years Ago, and If Any Misrepresentations Were Made it Was by the Company's Agent.

The Fidelity Mutual Life Association began suit against George A. and Mary A. Bannantine, asking the Circuit Court to declare two policies on the life of Mr. Bannantine, for $10,000 and $5,000, respectively, void, and to order their cancelation. The company offers to return to Mr. Bannantine $3,003.14, the amount of the premiums paid, including interest to date.

The defendant is the well-known president of the Bannantine Galvanized Iron Works.

It is charged that Mr. Bannantine concealed and misrepresented facts in his application, in that he stated that he had never been rejected by another life-insuring association, and that no unfavorable report had ever been made on his health by an insurance examiner, and that he had not had certain diseases. The petition alleges that Mr. Bannantine was rejected by the Royal Arcanum, and that there was an unfavorable report on his health by an examiner. It quotes Mr. Bannantine's application, in which he stated that the answers made were, according to his belief and knowledge, true.

Mr. Bannantine referred a reporter of the Post-Dispatch to Judge Leo Rassieur, his attorney. Judge Rassieur said that Mr. Bannantine was unaware of the errors in his application until an agent, in talking with him, learned of their existence. He said that Mr. Bannantine was rejected, as stated, but that the examiner for the insurance company chose to disregard the fact as unimportant, especially as Mr. Bannantine related that an eminent specialist was consulted immediately after his rejection by the Royal Arcanum, and the supposed traces of disease were declared by that authority to be wholly imaginary. Mr. Bannantine told the examiner the whole truth, and the examiner made up the answers as he thought best. Mr. Bannantine thought the matter entirely regular, and had no intention to defraud. Moreover, the insurance company continued to accept premiums after it learned of the former rejection, and the policy is declared to be incontestable after five years, except for non-payment of dues, in case of death.

Mr. Schnurmacher, who will defend the case, will deny the right of the company to contest the policy at this time, as six years may have produced marked changes in Mr. Bannantine's constitution.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York filed a suit against John J. Jones, administrator of the estates of Joseph W. Pembrook and Nathan Pembrook. The company states that it owes $134 on a policy, but asks that, as it can not determine to which of the estates it shall pay the money, it be permitted to pay it into court.

Mary Hajek brings suit against the Bohemian Slavonian Benevolent Society for $1,000 on a policy on the life of Vittur Hajek.

MRS. SIEFERER WINS.

Another phase of the famous Sieferer litigation with the city concerning thirty feet of ground at Newstead avenue and Clayton road was disposed of by Judge Klein's decision in favor of Mrs. Sieferer in her ejectment suit against the city for the land. Mrs. Mina Sieferer acquired her title in 1884 from the executrix of W. A. Mosberger's will. Mosberger died in 1876. In November, 1884, the Circuit Court condemned the property and vested the title in the city. As soon as Mrs. Sieferer bought the property she fenced it, and when the city authorities demanded possession under the decree of the condemnation she refused to give up the land. Accordingly Mayor Francis and City Counselor Bell issued an order to City Marshal Thomas to tear down the fence, but when he went out with a force of deputies and began breaking it down Mrs. Sieferer ran into her house, and, rushing out with a shotgun, fired it and wounded several of them, but they arrested her and continued the destruction of the fence. The street was then graded and has been in use as a highway ever since, and in 1892 she brought suit in ejectment, her attorney being H. A. Loevy. By Judge Klein's judgment the city loses its possession and she has the right to again put up her fences and reduce the width of the street from sixty to thirty feet for the depth of her property, over 200 feet, with $75 damages and a rental of $1 per month for the last six years.

When the city brought suit in 1886 against Mrs. Sieferer for $50 for benefits assessed against the remainder of her lot Judge Dillon decided against her, but granted her a new trial and transferred the case to Judge Klein, and on a trial there he non-suited the city. On payment of the costs, which then exceeded the amount sued for, he set aside the non-suit, and on a second trial rendered judgment against the city. Assistant City Counselor Broadhead appealed the case to the Supreme Court, but that court affirmed the judgment in her favor.

In the condemnation proceedings Mathilda Mosberger individually, not as executrix, was made defendant. Judge Klein accordingly holds that the owner was not dispossessed by process of law.

THE RIEDESSER CASE.

The suit of Dr. A. H. Vordick against Charles Riedesser for $75.95, for medical attendance on Theresa Doorer, was removed from Judge Flitcraft's court to St. Louis County on a change of venue. The affidavit of Riedesser set forth that he learned about 5 p. m., Jan. 11, that the people of St. Louis were prejudiced against him to such an extent that it would be impossible for him to secure an impartial trial, and that the plaintiff has an undue influence in this city. Theresa Doorer was a domestic in the employment of Riedesser. The sad story of her death was told in the Post-Dispatch of Friday.

WANTS A DIVORCE.

Twenty-three years of habitual drunkenness is the burden of Catherine M. Hansmann's complaint against Conrad Hansmann. She wants a divorce. They were married on Oct. 7, 1869, and separated Dec. 18, 1894. Abuse, vile language and other indignities were the lot of the plaintiff and her daughters when Conrad was intoxicated.

He called her a bad woman and told her children they were children of a bad woman. He came home drunk on Dec. 17 last, swore at the plaintiff in the presence of her mother and her children and called her the same ill-sounding names. The defendant then began to throw the furniture at the plaintiff, putting the light out twice. The women withdrew. On the plaintiff's return from a neighbor's house, the defendant threw her violently to the floor. The defendant was fined $20 in the Second District Police Court on Dec. 18, and is now in the Work-house. The defendant has failed for four years to provide for his family.

ATTACHMENTS AGAINST S'RENCO.

Suits were begun by atachment against Sol. S'Renco, a retail clothier, under the name of S'Renco Brothers, at 723 Franklin avenue, by the following parties in the following amounts: Philip J. Trounstinesel, $948.50; Nathan Heldman, Meyer Heldman and Jacob Heldman, $1,342.5; M. Valentine and J. Robinowitz, $405; Max Hurvick, Louis Schwartz and Morris Englander, $405.

LIABILITY OF AGENTS.

In the case of Annie Wilson against Robert Rutledge and others, Judge Klein affirmed the referee's report. He lays down the rule that, in case an agent fails to pay taxes on property in his hands, and the principal knows of said failure, and the property be lost, the principal may recover the amount entrusted to the agent with interest; in case the principal is ignorant of such failure to pay taxes, the principal may recover money to the value of the land lost at the time it was lost. The principal cannot speculate on the agent's negligence. The principal must be chargeable with knowledge of the loss of his property within a reasonable time thereafter. From the evidence it is apparent that the property was not worth the incumbrance upon it at any time within eighteen months of its loss, hence the principal cannot recover. The costs were taxed equally to the two litigants.

GREGORY IS DISCHARGED.

In the case of Bishop against the Supreme Lodge, Order of Iron Hall, Judge Klein dismissed the contempt proceedings against Trustee W. S. Gregory and set aside the order requiring him to pay into court $550. Gregory showed satisfactorily that the proceeds of the bond he sold have long been expended and that it is impossible for him to pay the money, as he has no property and only a small income.

STOPPELKAMP'S SANITY.

The inquiry into the sanity of Adolph Stoppelkamp of 1031 Lami street was continued in the Probate Court to Saturday, Jan. 19. Stoppelkamp is an inmate of the Insane Department of Alexian Brothers' Hospital. His step-mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Stoppelkamp, applied for the appointment of a guardian.

Stoppelkamp is 23 years old. It is said that he is given to melancholia and periods of forgetfulness, showing lack of initiative and control of will. The Alexian Brothers state that he is obedient in doing allotted tasks so long as an attendant is present, but the instant the attendant disappears he loses his bearings. This condition has existed about a year, it is alleged. He is one of three or four heirs to an estate of about $7,000.

The inquiry into the sanity of Theodore Temme was continued to Jan. 21.

COURT BRIEFS.

J. B. Johnson got judgment by default for $3,353.30 in his attachment suit against F. M. Swearingen in Judge Dillon's court.

In the election contest, Wait vs. Atkinson, the plaintiff filed in Judge Dillon's court a counter affidavit combating the motion for security for costs. Dr. Wait swears that he owns in fee real property valued at $3,700 and personalty subject to execution valued at $1,875.

Franklin Duff and D. F. Clark began suit against J. M. Nugent, Henry Hardtner and E. J. Hardtner for $11,000 on account of alleged refusal to fill a contract by taking certain goods.

Fred Weihe sues Mary Weihe for divorce, alleging abandonment. They were married Jan. 20, 1890. Mary left Sept. 20, 1890, it is alleged.

Thomas J. Kelly began a mechanics' lien suit against the Union Station Hotel Co. and others for $1,685.92.

Henry Anderson was allowed $400 with interest against the estate of Margaret Lingenfelder.

J. W. Clift was allowed a claim for $944.61 against the estate of T. J. Moss.

Josephine Moeller was allowed $250 against the estate of Thomas W. Johnson.

Andreas & Gerst were allowed $117.51 against the estate of Eliza Mackey.

Carl D. Heilbrink was appointed administrator of the estate of Sophie Heilbrink, which is valued at $750.

Jeremiah S. Corbett qualified as executor of the will of Mary Lyons. Her estate is valued at $1,300.

Gustavus V. Bayley was appointed administrator of the $2,500 estate of Sophie C. Sailor.

Maurice Paul Myerson, born in France, desires to become a citizen of the United States.

FOURTH DISTRICT CONTESTS.

Recorder Higgins Receives Official Notice From the Legislature.

Recorder Higgins yesterday received official notice from Jefferson City that the papers had been filed with the Clerk of the Legislature in the contest for seats from the Fourth Representative District. The members returned as elected are James J. Carroll, James P. Lynch and George W. Kyle. The contestants are: William Joseph, Charles F. Merton and William Conway.

Several attempts have been made to take depositions in Justice Harmon's court, but little progress was made owing to the disagreement of the attorneys in the absence of two other Justices to sit with Judge Harmon.

The law gives either party to a contest the right to have a voice in the selection of three justices. Justice Harmon was selected by the plaintiffs and Justice Heaney by the defendants, but no agreement could be made on the third.

Get Right On to the Best Bargains GOING.

McArthur's

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JANUARY CLEARING-OUT SALE.

We Strike It Hard and Cut All Former Prices to Make an Absolute Sell-Out. Be You Early Monday Morning.

Yard-wide seconds of genuine Lonsdale Bleached Muslin sold at 5c per yard. A Bonanza Bargain.

A Heavy Unbleached Muslin at 2½c per yard. A Ripping Bargain.

Thousands of yards all makes of Warranted All-Linen Crashes up to best made, in lengths of ½ to 1 yard, at Only 1c, 2c and 3c per piece. THEY ARE BARGAINS.

The frugal housewife's harvest is this. Lengths of ¾-yard in Fine All-Linen Bleached and Cream Table Damask at only 2c, 3c and 4c for each. ARE BARGAINS.

100 doz Men's Seamless Wool Socks at 10c per pair; reduced from 20c

50 dozen Men's Heavy Dark Flannelette Shirts, With yokes and faced sleeves, go at 25c each; reduced from 50c

Ladies' Black Wool Fascinators cut to Note the Price—15c each from 35c. Come for them

Notions Reduced and Slaughtered.

7-inch Rubber Dressing Combs cut to 2½c each from 5c. Staple Bargains

8-inch cut to only 5c from 10c

9-inch cut to only 10c from 20c

Castile Soap cut to 1c per cake—A big cake it is

Shoe Brushes, Hair Brushes, Cloth Brushes Cut to 5c each

See Other Notion Bargains.

50 dozen Ladies' Heavy Knitted Skirts, 11c each; cut from 35c—a smashing bargain.

Cloth Skirts now slaughtered to 50c each from $1.00. A BARGAIN IN FACT

Turkey Red Table Damask cut to 12½c yard from 20c—Colors fast

60-inch cut to 25c yard from 40c

54-inch Cream Table Linen Damask Cut to 15c per yard from 20c 'Tis unmatchable

58-inch Cream Table Damask cut to 25c per yard down from 35c Splendid patterns

60-inch cut down to 35c per yd from 50c.

A Tremendous Sale of Manufacturers' Seconds in Handkerchiefs at ½ Price.

Printed Cambric Border Handkerchiefs for 1c; worth 2½c.

Ladies' Plain White Hemstitched and Printed Borders, 2½c each, and regular price 5c.

Ladies' Scalloped Plain White Embroidered and Hemstitched, printed borders, 5c each; regular price, 10c—in great variety.

Ladies' Scalloped Embroidered and Hemstitched Embroidered go in this sale at 7½c each; regular price, 15c.

See others on sale at equal half prices.

Also Gents' Seconds at not half the regular prices in large assortment.

You cannot afford to let the opportunity slip out of your hands. It's money in your pocket.

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1520, 1522, 1524, 1526 FRANKLIN AV.

BEAUTY FREE

Mme. O. Wilson,

—IN—

ATHLETIC COSTUME

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OLYMPIC THEATER, TUESDAY NEXT,

At 2:30 p. m., will deliver one of her

LECTURES

—ON—

Beauty, Physical Culture and the Artistic Care of the Body.

In two parts, interspersed with music specially prepared for the occasion.

$1000.00 Worth

Of Mme. Wilson's Beautifying and Nourishing Complexion Preparations given away at this lecture. To each lady attending their own selection from her list preparations to the value of $1.50 FREE.

In Glove-Fitting Tights

Mme. Wilson will demonstrate and give practical tests of her advanced system of physical culture—the system that enables her to exhibit a form

Perfect in Every Detail.

Mme. Wilson Never Misrepresents.

Her skin is as soft as velvet to the touch, like alabaster to the eye and is without a blemish at the age of 43. To prove that it is not pads and cosmetics, Mme. Wilson invites ladies on the stage to examine her skin and form. Mme. Wilson will minutely explain how any lady may possess these browning features of beauty and retain them through life. A special invitation is extended to those who have been so disappointed in attending highly announced lectures on this subject.

A Living Picture

Of beauty is the Madame's daughter of 12, who will deliver a declamation on the value of beauty. Mothers, bring your daughters; let them learn how to become perfect women.

The Flowers of Humanity.

Admission Only 50 Cents

For any seat in the house ($1.50 in remedies with each ticket). Obtain them early at box office, Olympic, and at parlor, 60 North Broadway. Late book on "Beauty Culture" mailed for 4 cents, stamps.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch,

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JOSEPH PULITZER, President.

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Elkins succeeds a very poor sort of a Democrat—Senator Camden. Steve's election ought to have cost him much less than it did.

New York's compulsory education law goes into effect with all the schools already crowded. Until new school-houses are built, it is likely that the law will be a dead letter.

To have both St. Louis and Jefferson City on his hands is a great deal, even for so complete a statesman as Uncle Filley. Perhaps, when the capital is brought nearer to St. Louis, the work will be lighter.

The two Tennessee youths who fired at each other just to see which could do the best dodging are not likely to make any further experiments. The difference between dodging "rocks" and buckshot is now perfectly clear to them.

A man who shouted "fire!" in a Philadelphia theater has been sent to prison for two months. He was doubtless some fellow from New York who had heard that the Philadelphians were too slow to tumble over each other in any emergency.

Unhappy little Delaware! Addicks' chances to become her Senator are said to be improving, and her new Governor's health is so bad that he may not be able to read his inaugural address. A larger State might be bowed down under these calamities.

Loraine Lewelling has been wicked enough to put fifteen or more Populists into offices very much desired by the victorious Kansas Republicans. An out-going Governor is sometimes capable of the greatest atrocities.

Secretary Morton says that, as the average American farmer will not work with his hands, sugar beets will not be profitable in this country until a machine is invented that will cultivate them by horse-power. The sugar-beet raisers doubtless prefer the bounty to any horse-power that they could buy.

It is pleasing to know that Gov. Morton is not overworking himself. He does not reach his office until 10 or 11 o'clock, and goes to luncheon between 1 and 2 o'clock, and sometimes does not return. When he does come back, he stays only an hour or so. The Governor may be wisely preserving himself for a presidential emergency.

It is rather startling that in the enlightened State of Michigan a newspaper editor has found it necessary to arm himself with a Winchester rifle and two revolvers when he goes to the post-office. It is to be apprehended that the Wolverines are not sustaining a fearless press as they should.

The Pope's wonderful health and apparent vigor are remarked with surprise. He has outlived ninety-nine cardinals. The cares of a great church or a great empire do not appear to shorten the life of a really hardy great man. Who knows that Gladstone is not at this moment contemplating a return to public life? His influence on British sentiment was never stronger.

Hog-raisers should keep an eye on the South, or, at least, on South Carolina. The planters in that State are being turned away from cotton to hogs, which means smaller purchases of meat, or none at all, from other parts. A leading journal, to stimulate the hog product, has been offering a prize to the South Carolinian who can show the best hog-raising record, and two hogs are exhibited that grew at the rate of 42 and 42.2 pounds per month, and weigh 468 and 591 pounds.

The fatties of the Cincinnati Board of Aldermen are of the opinion that to heat street cars is not necessary when the temperature is above 32; but a doctor, who is a street-car passenger, declares that there should be heat at 40. Opinions are being collected, and the final decision will, perhaps, be taken as a guide by street-car companies in other cities. In the meantime, cars are not heated at all where they should be—close to the floor.

That men will live anywhere they are allowed to live is shown in the fact that men have been standing three days and nights in the bitter cold in order to be first to file claims to homesteads in the bleak upper peninsula of Michigan. One might suppose that any man not owning a mine up there and having it to look after would be fleeing from that part of the country at this time of year and knocking down every one attempting to check his flight towards the great Southwest.

New York demands an appropriation for her new appraisers' stores, Philadelphia for her new mint, and the District of Columbia for a new court-house and a fire-proof building for the storage of Government records. Baltimore, St. Louis, San Francisco, Omaha, Indianapolis, St. Paul, New Orleans and several other cities have bills for the construction, enlargement and repair of their public buildings. When there are so many demands for Government money, it is well to have an income tax, to insure the payment of pensions to our deserving veterans.

The blacks of Cincinnati are forming a league to protect colored people from injustice, and they have commended the action of the Ohio Judge who released a negro criminal who had attempted to murder a white man in Kentucky. In their resolutions, however, they declare that they express no opinion as to the guilt of the criminal who was discharged, and they demand that the members of the league shall respect and obey the laws. Wherever the laws are respected and obeyed, however, there will be no trouble, and no league will be necessary.

PARTIES ON TRIAL.

The railroads signalized their control over the Democratic majority in the Missouri Legislature by imposing on this State one statute which limits damages to $5,000 where a person is killed, and another statute which confers upon a wealthy litigant the plutocratic privilege of having a select special jury at his own expense to try his cases in court.

It remains to be seen whether the Republican victory in the State at the November election will overthrow the power of the railroad lobby at Jefferson City and signalize that overthrow by the repeal of these two statutes.

These and other instances of Democratic subjection to the will of the great corporations contributed to the disgust which kept 25 per cent of the Democrats away from the polls in November and gave the State to the Republicans. Moreover, the stupendous majority by which the Republicans carried New York in November was largely due to the fact that they ran on the popularity of a new State Constitution which aims a death-blow at the use of the free pass as a political influence and forbids the Legislature to fix any limit to damages in fatal cases.

If the Republicans wish to confirm their present partial ascendancy in Missouri, they can not do better than to make the repeal of these statutes a party issue and inveigle the Democrats into the position of opposing such repeal. In such a contest, the Republicans will have reason, justice and the Post-Dispatch on their side to the end of the fight.

If better juries are needed to secure just verdicts, let them be provided for the poor and the rich alike at the public expense. To allow them to those only who are able to pay the extra cost is to advertise public justice for sale. It would be no worse to accord to the rich litigant the privilege of having all his cases tried before a special judge, selected at his instance, and paid out of his purse.

MONEY-BAG BREEDING.

The Astor family is the wealthiest in this country and is recognized as one of the leaders—if not the leader par eminence—of the most exclusive millionaire social set of the metropolis. It sets itself up as the model of the highest breeding and refinement of which the aristocracy of wealth is capable.

When the body of the late Mrs. William Waldorf Astor arrived from abroad not a soul of the Astor kindred paid the slightest attention to the event, and while the body lay in the vault of Trinity Church, watched by a paid attendant, the other Astors were reveling in social gayeties, one feasting its friends and another preparing for a grand ball a few days hence.

The explanation of this remarkable state of things vouchsafed by the head of an unbereaved branch of the family was that no formal notice of the death of Mrs. Astor having been given them, the other Astors did not feel called upon to take notice of the death or the bereavement of their kinsman. They felt free to keep up their round of social pleasures.

The brutal frankness of this avowal that in the exclusive set of the millionaire aristocrats grief for the dead and sympathy for the bereaved living are mere forms will hardly cause more astonishment than the utter disregard shown by these "society" leaders for the ordinary courtesies and obligations of family and social life. If the crushing of all kindly feeling and the ignoring of all decencies are the product of plutocratic breeding and refinement, plain people will find good reason to view our money-bag aristocracy with profound disgust and to lift their hands with thankfulness that they are not "in the swim."

POLITICAL FASHIONS.

The ingratitude of the women of Colorado in overthrowing, at the late election, the Populist party, which had given them the ballot, has occasioned great surprise to many advocates of female suffrage. Even the illiterate darkey, by his dogged faithfulness to the Republican party, has shown a truer recognition of the value of services rendered. However, the following explanation given by a citizen of that State clears up the whole matter: "Every woman in good society voted as her husband or brothers did, and every woman outside the charmed circle voted as the society women voted. For there is no woman without some social aspirations, and what woman could be expected to vote for Gov. Waite, a man whose wife had been snubbed by the best society in Denver?"

The wisdom of the Denver ladies in making politics a social function was shown by the result of the election. Some new elements, which will be of great importance in the coming politics, were also brought out by this campaign. First, the instability of woman as a political factor, the impossibility of an adequate canvass of her vote, and the uselessness of trying to win her suffrages by any legislation in her interest. For it is now evident that woman will change the fashion of her political opinions as easily as she now changes the fashion of her garments, and from the same cause, the imitation of social leaders.

Then, too, a man who desires a political career must be very careful in the choice of his matrimonial partner. He must secure one who will not only be always acceptable to the "best society," but who will also allow him full liberty to make himself agreeable to the fair ladies of this best society, and make no objections even if his attentions become rather pointed. And, finally, the successful politician must cultivate grace and elegance of manner, in addition to the qualities now considered necessary, if he is to win the suffrages of the daintier half of humanity. For the times will soon be over when men like slouchy Tom Jefferson, "Rough and Ready" Zach Taylor, or awkward Abe Lincoln, can sweep the country, and Lord Chesterfield, in manner and morals, will be the model of all successful politicians.

EVERYDAY ART.

There is undoubtedly a steady growth of art in this country, becoming more and more evident ever since the Centennial Exposition of 1876 revealed to our people the beautiful things which were being produced in other lands than ours. To be sure, we have as yet no really great painters or sculptors; no great art works which are beyond criticism because they furnish the standard of criticism, but we are building a solid foundation upon which a truly great artistic superstructure will certainly be erected.

In order that a few geniuses may attain superior eminence, the great mass of the people must have artistic feeling. There must be an "every-day art" if "fine art" is to exist. The art spirit of ancient Greece is shown not merely in the marvelous statues which have been and always will be the wonder of the world, but especially in the fact that the commonest utensils of every day life had artistic form and often exquisite beauty. The making of useful things beautiful is the beginning of the process which ends in producing great work whose "beauty is its own excuse for being."

Any one who will compare the work of to-day with the work of twenty years ago cannot but be struck by the contrast. Of course, this new spirit is often shown in the effort only, the result being frequently a failure. Houses are being built by the score nowadays whose decorations are simply frightful, but twenty years ago they did not even think it worth while to decorate a house—four plain brick walls and a roof were all that was considered necessary for the exterior of a home, while the interior, with its hair-cloth furniture, tasteless carpets and wall paper, cheap chromos and engravings would offend many who then considered it the acme of comfort and taste. Let one compare the illustrations in Harper's Monthly of that date with the pictures of the cheapest magazine of to-day, or contrast the childish "cuts" which then accompanied advertisements with the often artistic pictures of our daily papers, or place one of the old circus and theatrical posters beside one by Bradley or Hardy, and one cannot fail to see the great advance. The old ugly white stone china has given way to decorated ware, just as cheap, but which at least makes an effort to be beautiful.

And so it is in every phase of every-day life. The longing for beauty has seized upon the American people, and with their accustomed energy they will not rest till they have attained it. To be sure, their first efforts, like all first efforts, are sometimes very comical; the "bric-a-brac" craze leads often even to melancholy results; but, as the Frenchman, Paul Bourget, said of the World's Fair at Chicago: "This is the promise of a great artistic future for the people of America."

OUR AMERICAN NOVELIST.

In these days of indiscriminate and interminable novel writing and reading, and when the popular favorite of this week is forgotten next, it is refreshing to know that there are some old novels which never go out of fashion, "whose youth is renewed like the eagle's," and which promise to live and charm when the whole tribe of "Heavenly Twins," "Pembroke," "Trilby" & Co. have

Gone like the bulrushes 'round little Moses,
On the old bank of the Nile.

Among these perennial favorites there are many, perhaps, that have a higher place, but none a more permanent one, than the best works of our American novelist, James Fenimore Cooper—especially his sea stories and the "Leather Stocking" series. Hardly a year passes without the appearance of new editions, cheap as well as costly; and, large as is the supply, it never seems to outrun the demand. They have been translated into most of the modern languages, and one of his books, not included in the above, ("The Spy") may be read in Persian.

Cooper has now been dead forty-four years, and it is nearly seventy since the last of the novels upon which his fame must finally rest, was published. He has, therefore, successfully endured the crucial test of time; and this, too, in a century which has produced more fiction—good, bad and indifferent—than any other since the world began. Such success is not achieved by accident; there must be, and are, sufficient reasons for it.

Cooper was an American not merely by birth and education, but by the strongest feeling, which he never hesitated to express. Unlike too many of his countrymen and women nowadays, long visits to Europe only sevved to deepen and strengthen his nationality, which, however, did not prevent him from seeing and sharply rebuking national faults and follies. His best novels are as American as their author. The "Leather Stockings," in particular (and we may include "The Spy" and several of the sea stories) could not have been written by any other than an American. This notable fact has naturally made him popular at home, but the same cause has also contributed largely to his popularity abroad, where books "racy of the soil" from which they grew are always most highly appreciated.

A great deal of cheap wit has been expended upon "Cooper's impossible Indian," but a race which has produced a Pontiac, a Tecumseh, a Logan and a Red Jacket is surely not taxed too heavily by an imaginary "Uncas." As for "Natty Bumppo," or "Leatherstocking," he is one of the very few originals in literature—as original as "Don Quixote" or "Col. Newcome;" and no one has described the forest and prairie as Cooper has—with such fidelity and such affectionate enthusiasm. The same may be said of his sea stories. His naval education and experience gave him advantages which he knew how to improve, and he has painted pictures which, now that naval belongings have been entirely revolutionized, are as valuable as they are interesting. The scene in "The Pilot," where the frigate escapes the perils of a lee shore and a heavy gale through consummate nautical skill and her own weatherly qualities, has never been equaled—and never can be surpassed.

Finally, Cooper is not only clean, but as pure and invigorating as the winds of the woods or the breath of ocean; and he has described a life in the woods and on the ocean which has passed away utterly and forever. He had no predecessor, and has had no successor, who can approach him; and his immortality is as well deserved as it is apparently well assured.

EUROPEAN POL-DE-ROL.

The plain, hard-working people of the United States are not plunged in despair over the reports that our Ambassadors are about to resign because the salaries paid them, though very large, are inadequate to the demands of the mode of life of the representatives of this Government in foreign capitals. Even the hint that the office of Ambassador may be abolished does not stir the people over here in the United States.

The benefits that have followed the appointment of Ambassadors for this country have not been made clear. When we had only Ministers, we got along just as well as we have been doing since the Ambassadors appeared. If Germany were to say: "As you have greatly increased the salary of Ambassador Runyon, whom the Emperor loves, your pork and your beef shall be admitted free of duty," the evidence of the extra usefulness of our Ambassador to Germany would be perfectly plain; but is it not said that a mere Minister in Paris persuaded the French to take our pork? Why should we go to the extra expense of keeping an Ambassador when a less gaudy official has accomplished so much?

Of course, nobody objects to any enjoyment the Ambassadors can get out of their social relations and the prominence their office gives them, but why should we be taxed for these things? What are foreign courts to us, and why should we be governed by the absurd Old-World ideas discarded by the founders of the Republic? If there are to be changes, let Europe be Americanized, not America made European.

So long as we deal fairly with our neighbors across the sea, we shall be respected by the masses over there, regardless of the idle displays that may or may not be made in our behalf by gorgeous officials.

SOME OLD SPEECHES.

Old speeches are, as a rule, regarded and treated very much as are old almanacs—that is of no particular value, except to dealers in waste paper. The exceptions to this rule are few and far between. Of course, the orations which have come down to us from the classic periods of Greece and Rome have a peculiar value of their own; but setting these aside, the old speeches really worth reading can almost be numbered on the fingers on one hand—certainly the speakers themselves can be. A writer whose opinion on such matters is entitled to high respect, says:

Among the eminent men who have influenced legislative assemblies in Great Britain and the United States during the past 120 years, it is curious that only two have established themselves as men of the first class in English and American literature. These two men are Edmund Burke and Daniel Webster; and it is only by the complete study of everything which they authorized to be published under their names that we can adequately comprehend either their position among the political forces of their time, or their rank among the great masters of English eloquence and style.

In these days of rushing business and trashy reading, it is doubtful whether any considerable number of the younger generation have read—as they deserve to be read—the speeches and orations of Daniel Webster. Yet though he has been dead more than forty-four years, and in that time nearly everything in the world has changed except human nature, no one of any literary inclinations—and especially no American—can afford to neglect them. The six-volume edition of Webster's works (edited by Edward Everett and published in 1851) gives more than the majority of people would care to read; but the single volume, containing what are considered the greatest speeches and orations, and published in 1879, is not too much for any one who really cares to have anything. It can be obtained at either of our public libraries, and we earnestly commend it to all those who are capable of appreciating masterly eloquence and masterly English, and who are not already familiar with it.

Webster is justly regarded, at home and abroad, as the greatest champion of the Constitution and the Union they have ever had, or are ever likely to have. He was always ready to defend them against all enemies, foreign and domestic, North or South. His greatest speech (the reply to Hayne, Jan. 26 and 27, 1830) was exclusively devoted to such defense, as was his speech of March 7, 1850, which brought down upon him a storm of reproach and abuse as unmerited as disgraceful. Occasionally even now these calumnies are revived by fools or fanatics, eager to strike at a fame far beyond their reach. "It is time for me to die," said an old Whig, once. "Why?" said his friend. "Because I have lived long enough to hear John Brown compared to Jesus Christ and Daniel Webster to Judas Iscariot."

The youngest member of the House at Jefferson City, young Mr. Johnson of St. Louis County, is credited with the introduction of a bill to compel street railways to provide car-fenders which will reduce the number of the innocents slaughtered or maimed for life by them every week. It is idle to expect any such legislation from a Municipal Assembly under the control of street railway companies, and Mr. Johnson will deserve the thanks of every parent in St. Louis if, with their support, he succeeds in saving their children from the murderous car wheels. In less than three years, nearly a hundred persons have been killed and over two hundred seriously wounded by street cars in Brooklyn; and it is a well ascertained fact that fenders on less than two-fifths of the street cars in Baltimore have saved the lives of eleven persons within the last two months.

There is dismay in the Colorado Legislature. Three women are members of that body and they have just succeeded in getting some of their own constituents appointed to places that were wanted by the constituents of certain male members. When an angry male statesman blamed one of the lady legislators she promptly silenced him with this: "If you men do not know how to transact business, you had better learn now. As secretary of the caucus I shall not be covertly insulted by having the members go about saying that I have not reported motions right. You make motions, amend them, quarrel over them, add substitutes, and when the final vote comes you don't know what you are doing. If, then, you have prevented the selection of your candidates as clerks, don't you dare lay the blame on me! I won't stand it!"

In New York a very formal looking engraved card has just been received by many prominent society persons, announcing, under a coat-of-arms consisting of tomahawk and two stars in shield under a crown, that Lieut. Frederic Charles Maurice Gaston Rene de Thummel-Clot of Beauregard, France, has the honor to make known his marriage to Mme. the Baroness Anna Georgina de Holub, nee McMullen, widow of Baron Rudolph de Holub of Laibach. Gosh!

When a Colorado Judge asked two ladies who wanted to be jurors, "Do you know that you will have to be shut up in the rooms in the evening deliberating upon the verdicts with men?" one of them stoutly answered, "I suppose that in a court of justice, the proper authorities will make the necessary arrangements for carrying on the business of the court." With the ballot in her hand it seems altogether likely that the Colorado woman will go on the juries whenever she shall choose to do so, and that the "arrangements" will be made for her.

When the newspapers are called on to record that a girl has been sued for abducting a young man and forcing him to marry her; that a husband has complained that his wife is cruel to him and does not contribute sufficiently to his support, and that Cashier Mabel Dodge of a Massachusetts' grocery is short $2,000 in her accounts, is there not room to doubt that woman is as perfect as we have always supposed her to be?

Debs and the other imprisoned strike leaders have adopted this system for their daily life in jail: 6:30, rise; 7, breakfast; 7:30 to 8, exercise; 8 to 12, quiet; 12, dinner; 1 to 2, exercise; 2 to 6, quiet; 6, supper; 7 to 9:30, as you please; 9:30, retire. They are better off in some respects than the Pullman employes. They have no rent to pay, and there are no grocery bills to come to them.

Capital punishment will have to be abolished if citizens who are hanged are to follow the example of the one in Tennessee who declared he would return and haunt the Sheriff. Hanging a man is a disagreeable job at best, and if our Sheriffs are to be pursued by ghosts whenever they execute the law, they will be candidates for some other office than the one they now hold.

Any man of good moral character who can pass an examination in French, German, camera lucida, drawing, microscopic work, geography and practical ornithology can get a job in the Department of Agriculture at $660 a year if he will agree to put in eight hours a day. There is no great rush for the place, notwithstanding the magnificent salary.

Elbridge T. Gerry is endeavoring to prevail upon the New York Legislature to set up the whipping post. A villainous system of disfranchising voters—the Gerrymander—takes its name from an Elbridge Gerry. If the whipping post is to be established in New York it will probably be called the gerrywelter.

It is related of the Princess Alix that when she was in Wales she put on a pair of corduroy trousers, a blue flannel shirt, an old cloth cap and heavy miner's boots, and went down in a coal mine. If this sort of a person fails to manage a Russian Czar, it will be rather remarkable.

Five Pennsylvanians have got into the United States Senate in recent years by emigrating from Pennsylvania. Julius Caesar Burrows being the latest to reach that body. Perhaps Quay and Cameron would never have been Senators if they had not remained in the State.

Already complimentary gossip about Gov. Morton is spreading. The creases in his trousers are said to be the most perfect in Albany. Daniel Webster, with his knee-bagged pantaloons, would have felt the deepest humiliation on beholding Gov. Morton's inimitable creases.

Elder Carver of Indiana, President of the Church of God Educational Board, offers to pay to any Spiritualist medium $500 if he fails to do anything that the spiritual mediums can do. The elder is not a betting man. He just puts that amount up.

Chicago's Department estimates last year were more than $18,466,497, and the department chiefs declare that a greater amount will be needed for the ensuing year. It is to be apprehended that some of the cornfields will be poorly policed.

The Montana millionaire who has named his chestnut colt in honor of Mr. Bland evidently believes that last fall's election is no hoodoo on that persevering statesman.

There is a dispute in Chicago as to when to wear a "dress suit." In the Chicago climate about four overcoats are the proper "dress suit" at this time of year.

The young woman who is collecting locks of the hair of football heroes may have been the one for whom Paderewski refused to snip off a lock.

Perhaps the railroads are only waiting for spring to come before they put on those highly necessary afternoon trains.

Better Train Service.

From the Pacific Transcript.

The people of Pacific should heartily cooperate with Mayor Koppitz and the Post-Dispatch in their efforts to secure a more convenient train service. A train going an hour later and returning an hour earlier than at present would enable people to live in Pacific and comfortably do business in St. Louis, and the Post-Dispatch estimates that there are at least fifty wealthy families who would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of enjoying the pure air and picturesque scenery of Pacific for a country home. These would all erect modern cottages. Their coming here would mean some work for our workmen, substantial improvements to the city, an addition of some 250 to the population of Pacific, and at least a little local trade. More than this, it would direct the attention of St. Louis capital to the resources of the city, and her natural resources, so great that a statement of them sounds almost fabulous, would be speedily developed, and a city of at least 5,000 inhabitants be found in this Meramec Valley. Pacific now has many important wires to pull, and this is one of them.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Any plainly written letter, not exceeding 150 words and containing information, suggestion, complaint or comment fit for publication, will be given a place under this head, if accompanied by the writer's name and address as a private guarantee of good faith.

Employment Agency Swindles.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

It is about time that the Mayor and City Council take some action in regard to labor bureaus and employment agencies. Anybody who ever had any dealing with them knows that some of them are the biggest swindling concerns in all the States. I know hundreds of men, who have paid their dollar and not only to one but to several of these blood-sucking concerns and are still walking the streets in search of work. I can give you one case for instance where an agency took a dollar a piece from at least 25 to 40 men for one special position which was offered through them and where there was only one man wanted. Then again dozens of men are sent to places that are filled long before or to places which do not exist at all. There is only one remedy for this and that is the refusal of the city management to license any of these places and prohibiting the establishment of that kind of business and the establishment of a city labor bureau in the City Hall or some other convenient place under the management of an official appointed by the Mayor or City Council. This class of town labor bureaus are in vogue in a great many of the cities of Europe and are of the greatest benefit to the laboring people and the mechanic.

W. M. B.

The Choral Symphony Society Again.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Last Monday evening I dropped into the Pickwick and observed a novel spectacle. I learned that the Executive Committee had adopted the very excellent plan of assigning the lady members to definite seats by means of numbers. But a few restless spirits disdained bothering with numbers, crowded forward and caused confusion. The patience of the committee was sorely tried. Why this crowding forward? The cause lies not in ignorance, for the grade of intelligence of the lady members is unusually high. Investigation revealed that the more active crowders are ladies of leisure, and are still unmarried. Does this condition explain the volatility which is so difficult to cork, or can it be that Prof. Ernst's whiskers exercise a magnetic influence on these ladies, pulling them forward away from their assigned seats willy nilly? Will someone arise and explain? ARISTOTLE.

A Plea for the Motor and Gripman.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

During the present severe cold weather my attention was called to the exposed condition of those whose duty it is to act in the capacity of either gripman or motorman on the various electric and cable lines in the city. Why not follow the example set by other cities for the protection of those employed in the above mentioned capacities. I refer to the system now in vogue (as I am informed) in Chicago and Cincinnati. Both the grip and motor cars in the cities mentioned are enclosed by what might be termed "a glass vestibule," with small windows or openings for good ventilation, thereby sufficiently protecting either gripman or motorman, and in no way deterring or obstructing the surrounding view. SYMPATHIZER.

Help the Poor.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

As times are very hard, and there are plenty of poor people without clothing, food, etc., why could not a collection of clothing, food and money be taken up, as follows, viz.:

Get permission from the School Board to allow the children of all the schools to bring in, say the first week, all the cast-off clothing they may have in their homes, and the second week bring one cent, or more, and the third week let each scholar bring one potato.

By this means you would be surprised at the amount of clothing, money and potatoes the children would bring in, and what an amount of good it would do.

CHARITY.

Shall Women Teach?

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Woman teaches children all that is good, true and beautiful. She holds high positions in our colleges and universities. She does more church work than half a dozen ministers. She is charity, love, gentleness and devotion personified. She is more of a Christian than her self-styled lord and master. Why, then, should she not preach the Gospel of the meek and lowly Nazarene? Man has preached for centuries and a fine mess he has made of it. Is it not about time to hear the other side? UNCLE TOM.

A Skater's Protest.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Cannot the railway companies be restricted from placing on their cars signs which read "Skating at Forest Park," when there is none. If this is not a case of receiving money under false pretenses, will somebody please tell me what is?

PASSENGER.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

B. R. Four aces are higher than four sixes in poker dice.

A. C. R. The child is native born and eligible to be President.

K. L. The thermometer at the Weather Bureau did not go below zero this winter before Friday night.

READER. It was a mistake. Sarah Bernhardt played an engagement at Pope's Theater about eight years ago.

OLD SUBSCRIBER. A must be trying to guy you. Women are not considered "domestic products" in that sense.

SUBSCRIBER. You can assist your partner and go alone. Any player having "the say" can go alone, but no others.

IGNORAMUS. Halichoerus griseus, or gray seal, is found in great numbers in the Baltic Sea. It is nine or ten feet long, and noted for its fat head. Phoca hispida, the smallest of the Northern species, furnishes the finest fur.

Utterly Preposterous.

From the Chicago Record.

"Help! help!" screamed the literary critic, jumping out of bed and wildly rousing about the room. "I'm going mad!"

"What's the matter, William?" asked his wife in terror.

"I had a dream," repeated the literary critic, quaking, "in which I thought I heard one of the people in Henry James' novels swear."

Her Plan.

From the Cincinnati Tribune.

He: "How does it happen that none of you women have come forward with a new currency plan?"

She: "Oh, we already have a perfect one. When we need currency we just sit down and cry for it."

His Attitude.

From the Cincinnati Tribune.

"Looking for work, are you?" asked the good lady.

"Oh, not that bad, mum," answered Mr. Everett Wrest. "Just merely waitin' fer it."

Envy.

From the Cincinnati Tribune.

Penn: "Did you read about Emperor William getting a dollar for his poem?"

Pennsyl: "Yes; that is where the advantage is in having a pull."

Modest.

From the Cincinnati Tribune.

Simmons: "What! You don't mean to tell me that you have never read Shakespeare?"

Dunnist: "No; I am afraid to. I fear he might corrupt my style."

THINGS WISE AND OTHERWISE

We will read for our instruction this morning a passage from the Hebrew Scriptures. It is a reply—not an answer—to certain old, old questions about which we know no more now than was known then.

"In the thirtieth year after the ruin of the city (Jerusalem) I was in Babylon, and lay troubled upon my bed and my thoughts came up over my heart; for I saw the desolation of Sion and the wealth of them that dwelt in Babylon. My spirit was sore moved so that I began to speak words full of fear to the Most High and said: O Lord, who bearest rule! thou spakest at the beginning when thou didst plant the earth, and that thyself alone and commanded the people—and yet lookedst thou not from them a wicked heart. Are their deeds then any better that inhabit Babylon that they should therefore have the dominion over Sion?

And the messenger that was sent unto me—whose name was Uriel—said: Go thy way, weigh me the weight of the fire, or measure me the blast of the wind, or call me again the day that is past.

Then answered I and said: What man is able to do that?

And he said, I have asked thee only of the fire and wind, and of the day wherethrough thou hast passed; of things from which thou canst not be separated, and yet canst thou not give me no answer of them—how then shouldst thou comprehend the way of the Highest?

Then said I: It were better that we were not at all than that we should live in wickedness and suffer and know not wherefore.

Then he said, I went into a forest and the trees took counsel and said, Come, let us go and make war against the sea, that it may depart away before us and that we may make us more woods. The floods of the sea in like manner took counsel, saying, Let us go up and subdue the woods, that there we may make us another country. The thought of the wood was vain, for the fire consumed it. The thought of the floods came to naught, for the sand stopped them. If thou wert judge betwixt these two, which would'st thou justify or which would'st thou condemn?

I said, Verily, it is a foolish thought that they both have devised, for the ground is given to the wood, and the sea hath his place to bear his floods.

Then answered he me, Thou hast given a right judgment; but why judgest thou not thyself, also? As the ground is given to the wood and the sea to his floods, even so they that dwell upon the earth may understand nothing but that which is upon the earth: and He alone that dwelleth above the heavens can understand things above the height of the heavens.

Then answered I and said, I beseech thee, O Lord, let me have understanding; for it was not my mind to be curious of high things, but of such as pass by us daily.

Then answered he me and said, The more thou searchest, the more shalt thou wonder.

It has been suggested that a statue of Thomas H. Benton be placed among the collection of illustrious men at Washington to represent Missouri. I hope it may be done, for there could be no more fitting representative of our State than Benton. I also hope that the statue in Lafayette Park may be sent to Washington, so that we may have one in St. Louis which bears scme resemblance to the man.

From an artistic point of view I suppose Miss Hosmer's work is very good, but it certainly lacks one rather important element of excellence—it is not Benton, as he lives in familiar original portraits and in the memory of the few still living who knew and remember him. He was not the contemplative philosopher we have in the park, looking down as if in search of the lucky horseshoe; for Benton never looked down, but always up, as if he were confronting an opponent. His head was thrown back and not forward, and his whole face and figure indicated his character—self-confidence, self-assertion, high courage and indomitable will. He was called "the old Roman," and came nearer being one, perhaps, than any other American. St. Louis, where he lived and died and is buried, should have a faithful likeness of him in marble or bronze, which she has not now.

During his memorable fight for a seat in the lower house of the Thirty-third Congress—which he won—Benton made a speech from the Court-house steps, one passage in which I remember to have read in the report published at the time, and have never seen since. I cannot, of course, give the exact words, but here is the substance of what made an indelible impression upon my youthful mind:

"Citizens, do you know what I have been doing the past week? Ask good Mr. Lynch, whose face, made familiar by his presence on so many sorrowful occasions, has become pleasant to me. I have been making the graves of my family on the sunset side of the Father of Waters, where I shall soon sleep with them. Do you ask why, at my age, and with no further ambition to gratify, I have turned away from this solemn and sacred task to mingle again in the turmoil and bitterness of political strife—from which I have little to gain and much to lose? I will tell you: Because God put into my bosom the heart of a lion, and not of a rabbit!"

Why art thou changed?
The green leaves shrivel on the frozen trees,
The summer blossoms fade upon the heath,
Yet with new seasons burst forth buds and flowers,
And red June roses follow April showers.
But love once dead lies dead, though years go by—
Why art thou changed? I am not changed, not I.

Why art estranged?
It was a love so warm that now lies cold,
A love so strong! As true, methought, as gold,
More absolute than any crowned king,
More beautiful than any earthly thing.
But love once dead wakes not, though years go by—
Why art thou changed? I am not changed, not I.

I was very glad to see that Princess Teck (Lady Margaret Grosvenor) returned a number of handsome wedding presents sent her by American residents of London, giving the good and sufficient reason that she did not know the persons who thus honored her.

That "the persons" thus sharply snubbed deserved what they got, no sensible people will deny; but it is entirely safe to say that it will not prevent them and others like them from doing the same thing again whenever opportunity offers. These bastard Americans—whom their own country despises and their adopted country laughs at—are not only the most contemptible of snobs, but so completely lost to all sense of shame that they glory in their snobbery. They cared no more for Lady Margaret Grosvenor than for Lilith, Adam's first wife, but they hoped—possibly expected—that these gifts to the daughter of the richest man in England, if not in the world, would obtain for them some sort of social recognition from the Princess of Teck and her royal relatives. They were willing to pay the price of the presents, and risk the chances of their rejection, in order to crawl into a circle where they did not belong, and where—if they had not been iron-clad snobs—they never would have desired to go. As an American I blush to think that they are Americans only by an unlucky accident of birth, and ought to have been born in England, to grow up the valets and waiting-maids of the aristocracy they cannot associate with any other way. To think that such creatures as these are the countrymen and women of Washington, Franklin and Jefferson! and that the illustrious dead whom they disgrace cannot get up out of the grave to kick them!

On Olive street, somewhere between Fourth and Fortieth, is an old house with an old door-plate attached. Often as I pass the house I never fail to look at the door-plate, for it is always clean and bright, as if some one took special care of it. The man whose name it bears died long since; his widow followed him many years later, and whether anybody lives in the house now except servants or a care-taker, I do not know. But somebody has always kept that door-plate as a clean and bright as it was when the master and mistress were living; and I am glad it is so, for the character of the man whose name it bears was not less clean and bright, and deserves to be held in everlasting remembrance.

I once heard an anecdote of him, told me by a near and dear friend of his who was himself, to a certain extent, the cause of it. This friend was deeply interested in educational work on a large scale, and one morning, to his great surprise, received from the owner of the door-plate a check for $25,000, to be used as the friend thought best for educational purposes. He immediately hastened to the house to thank the modest philanthropist in person, and was told that he was in the wood-shed. To the woodshed he went, and found him blacking his boots. In answer to an expression of surprise the philanthropist said—quite as if it were a matter of course—"I can't afford to throw away waste the blacking so that I had rather do it myself." He was too poor to have the blacking wasted, but he was rich enough to give $25,000 for a worthy object.

This sum was doubled afterwards, I believe, and, like the original gift, unostentatiously. His confidence was not misplaced, for the friend built a noble school with the money, which will keep the memory of the giver green long after all the marbles in Bellefontaine have blown away in dust.

Do you wonder that I love dearly to see the old door-plate on the old house high clean and bright?

A CRUSADE.

Organized to Combat Vice in Every Form.

Six Great Cities Moving Against Crime.

THE BATTLE IS GENERAL AND DETERMINED.

Dr. Parkhurst's Example in New York Followed by Preachers in Other Cities Who Have Organized Committees to Inquire Into Police Corruption and to Suppress the Social Evil.

Dr. Parkhurst's remarkable success in precipitating the exposure of official corruption in New York has encouraged ministers in other large cities to inaugurate a similar crusade in their own communities.

The result is that nearly every other large city East and West, besides many of the smaller ones, has its own Parkhurst, and the activity of these clerical imitators of the

CHICAGO'S PARKHURST, THE REV. WILLIAM G. CLARKE.

great New York crusader has found fruit in revelations of social and political evils in some instances no less startling than those exposed before the Lexow committee.

It thus happens that a wave of municipal reform, begun by Dr. Parkhurst in the metropolis two years ago, has swept the length and breadth of the United States.

At least six great cities are about to undergo a systematic investigation, either at the hands of legislative committees or under the direction of law and order organizations and citizen committees.

To present concisely the character of the crusade the St. Louis Post-Dispatch had its correspondents in the various cities wire a statement of the action taken in each place. The result is given below:

BOSTON'S REFORM MOVEMENT.

Rev. Isaac J. Lansing Leads the Forces Against Corruption.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 12.—Boston's Moses of Reform is the Rev. Isaac J. Lansing, pastor of the Park Street Congregational Church. He is the man who began the crusade against vice in Boston and who has from time to time reiterated the charges of corruption against the police and municipal authorities.

He began the movement seven months ago in a prelude to his evening sermon. He did

THE REV. I. J. LANSING, OF BOSTON.

not mince his words, but boldly charged that vice was permitted to exist and thrive because of police protection. Houses of ill-fame, gambling dens and liquor saloons were included in his dragnet. He also aimed some of his shafts at the city government and charged that the city was in the hands of a ring.

His words created quite as much of a sensation as did Dr. Parkhurst's bold denunciation of official crime in New York. Gen. A. F. Martin has just been appointed Chairman of the Board of Police and he invited Mr. Lansing to produce evidence to prove the truth of his assertions. Mr. Lansing began the work as an individual. It was taken up by the Watch and Ward Society and the Society for the Prevention of Vice and the Woman's Rescue League.

Mr. Lansing has received plenty of moral support from these organizations as well as from individuals. He received many letters of encouragement from Dr. Parkhurst and not a few anonymous letters of a like tenor from persons who were themselves connected with disreputable houses.

Mr. Lansing stated publicly that Boston was the wickedest city of its size in the country, so far as the social evil was concerned. He complained that the police made no effort to suppress this form of vice, but allowed it to flaunt itself on the streets. Spurred by these attacks the Police Department began a more vigorous crusade against the houses of ill-fame. The police had already begun the warfare against pool-rooms and gambling dens, and had made spasmodic attempts to suppress the social evil. While the charge was made that these places were protected by the police, there was no intimation that the system of blackmail was as extensive as in New York. Yet it was said to exist, and Rev. Mr. Lansing demanded that the police should enforce the laws.

PARKHURSTISM IN BROOKLYN.

The City of Churches Is Wicked Enough to Have a Lexow Committee.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Brooklyn, commonly called the City of Churches, is likewise a city overflowing with sin and corruption.

The Law Enforcement League of Brooklyn is about to demand the appointment of a committee by the Legislature to investigate the municipal government of Brooklyn. Greater scope will be asked for this than was showed to the Lexow committee. Brooklyn may be said to have its Parkhurst, in the person of the Rev. A. C. Dixon, and its Goff in Lawyer George F. Elliott, President of the Law Enforcement League.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, of Plymouth Church, has not yet joined the League, but he takes a great interest in its work, and he attended the sessions of the Lexow committee. He says that his church work keeps him too busy to go into the municipal fight. It is possible, however, that he will enter the field later.

Mr. Elliott, the President of the League,

THE REV. A. C. DIXON, OF BROOKLYN.

is a prominent Republican politician. On the other hand Col. Beecher, son of Henry Ward Beecher, and associate worker, is as staunch a Democrat. Mr. Elliott was counsel to the Health Board of Brooklyn for five years, when he compiled a new sanitary code.

The Rev. A. C. Dixon, who was declared by Mr. Elliott to be the Parkhurst of the Brooklyn movement, is a young minister of very striking physical appearance. He stands six feet three inches high, and has black hair and regular strong features.

ORGANIZING IN PITTSBURG.

A Society There and in Allegheny in Need of a Parkhurst.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 12.—This city has a Parkhurst Society, but it is sadly in need of a Parkhurst. An organization known as the Allegheny County Vigilance League was formed some weeks ago. The by-laws and plan of organization were patterned after those of the New York society. The League has had a number of meetings, but has not yet completed the organization. When this is done an attempt at municipal reform will be made.

As the conditions are different from those of New York, it is probable that the first aggressive move will be made towards the eradication of the social evil. The President of the League is Dr. J. A. Calhoun, a dentist, and a member of the Eleventh United Presbyterian Church. On the Executive Board are A. P. Burchfield, dry goods merchant and Senior Vice-Commander of the G. A. R.; J. W. Houston, merchant; Rev. Thomas Watters and D. T. Reed, merchant.

A minister who has unofficial connection with the League is Rev. J. H. Lucas, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Allegheny. He came here from Brooklyn, where, it is said, he assisted in the organization of the Parkhurst Society.

With the possible exception of the Rev. Lucas none of the gentlemen stand out prominently in the movements for social purity. Mr. Lucas has not taken an active part in League matters, but is making war single-handed on Public Safety Director J. R. Murphy of Allegheny. He has

THE REV. J. H. LUCAS, OF PITTSBURG.

preached several sermons, in which he denounced Murphy. He said he had evidence in his possession that would convict him of accepting money from the keepers of gambling-houses.

The Ladies' League, which is an auxiliary of the men's organization, has held a number of meetings. The President is Mrs. D. S. Litell, the wife of a clergymen. Mrs. Jane Collins, who was at the head of the whisky crusaders' movement, is secretary, and Mrs. W. J. Reid, the wife of the pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church, is treasurer. They have petitioned the mayors of three cities in the county to close all disorderly houses.

CLEVELAND'S PARKHURST.

He Got Evidence in Person Which Cost Him His Pastorate.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 12.—The social and political reform movement, which will have powerful influence at the municipal election in the spring, has been gathering headway for nearly two years. It was started by the Rev. William Knight, then associate pastor of the Old Stone Church. When Mr. Knight was chosen as the assistant of the Rev. Hiram C. Hayden he was less than 30 years of age. The Old Stone Church stands on the public square in the heart of the business center of the city and on the edge of the Tenderloin District. There are dozens of saloons, gambling-houses and disreputable resorts under its very eaves. Mr. Knight from his pulpit called attention to the in-

THE REV. WM. KNIGHT, PARKHURST OF CLEVELAND.

iquity with which the church was surrounded. His sermons created a sensation. Some of the members disapproved of the young pastor's course.

After trying from the pulpit to arouse the police to action, he went to the police authorities and asked them why they did not act. They said they had no evidence. The fearless young follower of Parkhurst agreed to furnish the evidence. Shortly thereafter as he was hurrying to prayer meeting one night he was accosted by two street walkers. He stopped and talked to them and then accompanied them at their solicitation. He secured evidence which led to the arrest of one of the women.

This affair created a great sensation, but when the case was called in police court Mr. Knight refused to prosecute. But he had accomplished his purpose, for he had proved that it was easy to obtain evidence on which the police could proceed against the vicious classes if they dared to do so.

Then the young pastor in his sermons declared that buildings in the Tenderloin district, which were rented for gambling-houses, disreputable women and saloons, were owned by men prominent in his and other churches. He called upon the authorities to proceed against them. Although he failed to accomplish anything on that line, yet all the time he was educating sentiment against vice.

The Rockwell street school stands in the worst part of the Tenderloin District. A quiet investigation convinced Mr. Knight that the building was surrounded by disreputable resorts. He spent days watching the children as they went to and from school. He learned that many young girls were being approached by fallen women, who invited them to their rooms and gave them presents. He embodied the results of his investigation in a sermon, which aroused the Christian people of the city and raised such a storm about the heads of the police authorities that they were compelled to act.

Together with the director of schools they began a crusade, which soon resulted in the purification of that section of the city surrounding the Rockwell street school. Mr. Knight was too energetic to please some of the older and more conservative members of his congregation and he was forced to resign the associate pastorate last fall, going from here to Saginaw, Mich.

He had started the moral crusade, however, and it has been growing ever since. He is certainly the Parkhurst of Cleveland.

INVESTIGATION IN CHICAGO.

Evils to Be Looked Into by an Authorized Tribunal.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 12.—The law-abiding citizens of Chicago have determined to expose and punish the political corruption which is known to exist in all branches of the municipal government. The first move was made several months ago, when the Civic Federation began its crusade against gambling-houses. At the head of the Committee on Gambling is the Rev. W. G. Clarke, whose activity and success earned for him the name of the Parkhurst of Chicago.

In one month every public gambling-house in Chicago was closed. The work was taken entirely out of the hands of the police. Evidence was obtained that a corruption fund of huge proportions was paid by the gamblers for protection. The Civic Federation next turned attention to election frauds, and, assisted by the Marquette Club, has obtained evidence and caused the indictment of more than fifty men for election frauds and murderous assaults at the polls. Seven police were discharged for neglect of duty at the polls.

So much evidence has been secured of wholesale corruption in the Police Department that it has been decided to investigate the department and remodel it on new lines. A minority of the City Council, led by Alderman Kerr, favored this scheme and asked for an appropriation to defray the expenses of the investigation. The bill was killed, but the Civic Federation and the Kerr committee will go ahead, having been guaranteed over $50,000 in subscriptions. Lawyer A. S. Trude has been engaged to play the part of Goff.

The investigation will begin as soon as Mr. Trude returns from the South. Election frauds and blackmail will be first taken up. It is asserted that one assessor made $100,000 in one term, and that blackmail of property-owners is a regular thing in the office. The assessed valuation of property is reduced one-half to two-thirds on payment of money. This is one reason why the Chicago city government is now in financial trouble. Its taxes are diverted to the pockets of office-holders.

ST. LOUIS READY TO ACT.

A Crusade Against Election Frauds, the Social Evil and Cigarettes.

St. Louis has caught the reform fever. She now enjoys the distinction of having a Lexow committee in the form of the Citizens' Safety Committee, a Parkhurst in the person of the Rev. F. G. Tyrrell of the Central Christian Church, a reformer of cigarette fiends in Mrs. F. H. Ingalls, National President of the Anti-Cigarette League.

The Citizens' Safety Committee has caused many indictments to be returned against persons for aiding and abetting frauds on election day. The committee is non-partisan, and its object is chiefly to ferret out election frauds and prosecute them.

The Rev. Frank Gill Tyrrell, who is not yet 30 years old, is the local Parkhurst. Last spring he agitated a movement against the "Tenderloin" which led to the organization of a law and order league, of which he now is Vice-President. Pastor Tyrrell has not let the grass grow under his feet. He created a sensation by severely denouncing the Merchants' Exchange as a bucket shop and a gambling hell.

Mrs. F. H. Ingalls claims to have cured thousands, male and female, young and old, of the cigarette habit. She has secured the consent and hearty co-operation of all but two members of the School Board to organize the public schools as a body with a membership in the Anti-Cigarette League.

THE REV. FRANK G. TYRELL OF ST. LOUIS.

She says daughters of well-known members of society in St. Louis are addicted to the cigarette habit.

Law and Order League No. 2 was organized last week by property-owners in the school-rooms of the Lutheran Church, at No. 1510 Morgan street. The object of the league is to purify the moral atmosphere of the territory between the south side of Washington avenue, the north side of Wash street, the east side of Fourteenth street and the west side of Nineteenth street. Many of the women who were driven from Chestnut street and its vicinity by the Police Board have taken refuge in the district whence Law and Order League No. 2 is preparing to evict them.

DENVER LIKES TO BE WICKED.

Prominent Citizens Favor Wide-Open Gambling Places.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 12.—A petition to the Police Board of Denver, in favor of opening the gambling houses of this city, has been signed by several banks, a number of wholesale and retail firms and many leading and influential citizens. There is a reformation going on here to restrict vice in all its forms, but in rather a unique way. Until last summer gambling-houses were run wide open in Denver, from the days when the Pike's Peak gold seekers in '59 bucked the tiger or played Spanish monte against the most unscrupulous lot of ruffians that ever congregated together in the West. Among the signers to the recent gamblers' petition were men who came here in those early days, and it did not enter their minds that times had changed, and sentiment also.

Gov. Waite opened war upon the gamblers for political purposes solely. He expected to thus gain control of the police and fire departments. No resistance to his edict to close was made by the gamblers. They shut up, some moving across the Platte River to the suburb of Colfax, others taking a long vacation until after the fall election.

After the election the gamblers prepared to reopen their places, but discovered that the Populist Police Department was as determined as ever to suppress them. Then they prepared the famous petition, thinking public sentiment would still tolerate public gaming. The Rev. Kerr D. Tupper, pastor of the First Baptist church, in a public letter, called upon citizens to assemble in mass-meeting to support the Police Board in keeping the resorts closed. Other preachers spoke from their pulpits in denunciation of the petition and the gamblers. The firms in many cases hastened to retract their positions by publishing letters explaining that the signatures had been obtained through misunderstandings and false statements.

The Police Department raided all places where gambling in any form was suspected to be going on. Several secret resorts were raided, private poker games were interrupted, some prominent citizens were given free rides in the patrol wagons to the City Hall. Even the private offices of lawyers and rooms in hotels were raided. These raids continue almost nightly.

The women in anticipation of the municipal election next spring are taking evidence to show who are the friends of the gamblers. They have assigned several women to watch the City Hall to find out the real names of the men captured. Business firms that show any tendency to assist the gambling element are boycotted by the women and publicly denounced by them as enemies of reform.

PARKHURSTISM IN 'FRISCO.

The Ministers Will Map Out a Plan to Purify the Pacific Metropolis.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 12.—The social purity movement in this city has been started by churches of different denominations. A meeting of preachers of all denominations, in order to organize a social reform campaign, has been held.

There is no local Parkhurst, so-called, but the Rev. Drs. Smith, Herst, Dillie and Irwin are prime movers in the plan.

An effort will be made to have a legislative committee appointed, and it is the intention to go to work on as broad a basis as the Parkhurst movement in New York. The Rev. Dr. Herst will probably be elected President of the new movemnt.

OUTSIDE COUNSEL.

Action of the Marion County Court in Employing Them Not Approved.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Jan. 12.—A suit is pending in the Supreme Court in which the citizens of Marion County, and especially the citizens of Hannibal, are greatly interested. It is the case of Mason Township against Marion County for the sum of $230,000, bearing 5 per cent interest per annum. This is a case in which a mandamus suit was instituted by Jacob H. Dickason and others as relators against the County Court of Marion County and the Justices of the County Court to compel them to rescind and annul an order made on March 27, 1893, withholding from payment upon the compromised railroad aid indebtedness of Mason Township two-thirds of the dram-shop license of the county derived from saloons in the city of Hannibal. It is a suit also to compel the County Court to apply two-thirds of the dram-shop county licenses to the payment of the interest and principal of the township railroad indebtedness compromised by Mason Township.

This mandamus was sustained by the Judge of the Hannibal Court of Common Pleas, and the County Court carried the case to the Supreme Court.

The County Court has retained the Hon. Thomas H. Bacon and Walter M. Boulware as attorneys, and has entered into a contract to pay them $1,000 as a contingent fee and $9,000 more if they gain the suit. Only two of the Justices signed the contract, while Judge Helton, the other member of the court, entered his protest against it. It is the opinion of some of the best legal talent in Hannibal that the County Court exceeded its authority when it employed other counsel than the Prosecuting Attorney, and these attorneys cite the decision of the Supreme Court in a similar case entitled Butler vs. Sullivan County, Missouri Reports of 1891; volume 108. Should the county gain the case the city of Hannibal would be compelled to pay about $6,000 of the attorneys' fees.

HELPING THE DESTITUTE.

Unusually Heavy Demands on the Provident Association.

The cold weather has increased the petitions for help at the central office of the St. Louis Provident Association. The place is crowded with men seeking shelter at the association's lodging, and who are willing to work for the privilege. They are put to sawing wood in the yard of the association, and in consequence there is a large supply of kindling and firewood on hand. The association solicits orders.

IN OUR CLEARING SALE—

40-Inch Finest Quality Half-Bleached Sea Island Pillow Case Cotton,

Cheap at 10c a yard, for..... 5c

A GREAT SPECIAL SALE OF..

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR!

The extraordinary purchase of nearly $10,000 worth of S. Grabinsky & Co.'s (wholesale manufacturers, 709 to 715 N. 7th st., St. Louis) Reliable Garments for $5,000 in spot cash. Sale begins to-morrow in connection with our GREAT JANUARY CLEARING SALE. Bargains to fit all purses—Come.

For full details see Globe and Republic to-day.

IN OUR CLEARING SALE—

Infants' Canton Flannel Gowns,

Children's Canton Flannel Drawers and Night Drawers and Flannelette Dresses,

Worth up to 50c each, for 15c

15c

Second Floor.

Ladies' good quality Muslin Drawers (like cut), with yoke band, wide hem and tucks, would be a bargain at 25c, for..... 15c

A limit of 3 pairs to a customer.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

Three Big Tables—Each Containing the Most Extraordinary Bargains.

TABLE 1 contains the Swiss and Hamburg Embroideries in very pretty patterns, including a lot of Saville Torchon Laces; regular prices 5c and 8c a yard. Clearing Sale price 3c

TABLE 2 contains a great assortment of Cambric Nainsook and Swiss Embroidery in numberless patterns, including a lot of Real Torchon, Black Chantilly and Valenciennes Laces, up to 5 inches wide—regular value 12½c and 15c a yard. Clearing Sale price..... 8c

TABLE 3 contains such beautiful things as Fine Nainsook, Cambric and Swiss Embroideries in the very newest patterns—some with fancy open-work edges in Irish Point effects and others equally pretty—regular values 25c, 30c and 35c a yard. Clearing Sale price for choice 19c

ALL OUR Fine Silk and Torchon Laces and Finest Embroideries marked down proportionately low for this Great Clearing Sale.

Clearance Sale of DRESS TRIMMINGS.

A GREAT assortment of Dress Trimmings, comprising braids, jet galloons, cantilles and almost every sort of Dress Trimmings, divided into two lots.

Those worth up to 69c a yard, for 10c

Those worth up to $1.50 a yard, for 24c

PERFUMERY.

3,000 OUNCES Hudnutt's Celebrated Handkerchief Perfumes in 30 different odors, worth 40c an ounce, and as fine as anything in the market, included in our Great Clearing Sale at 19c an ounce

GRAND-LEADER 815-821 N. BROADWAY. STIX, BAER & FULLER

All Grabinsky's Muslin Underwear

And including all the elegant garments left from our great Frankenthal purchase last September, and all our odds and ends, divided into FOUR GREAT LOTS.

Table 1 Comprises

GOWNS—Made of good muslin, with double round yoke, finished with cambric ruffle, edged with lace.

DRAWERS—Made of good muslin, with cambric ruffle, finished with embroidery or lace.

CHEMISES—Made of good muslin, with embroidered fronts, nicely finished with lace, retail price 50c to 65c a garment, Clearing Sale price,

29c FOR CHOICE

Table 2 Comprises

GOWNS—Made of excellent muslin, in 3 different styles, nicely embroidered,

SKIRTS—All full sizes, in 2 styles, with deep embroidered ruffles and yoke bands.

DRAWERS—Of extra quality muslin and cambric trimmed, with fine embroidered ruffles and real Torchon lace.

CHEMISES—(In skirt and regular lengths) made of extra quality muslin and cambric trimmed, with deep embroidery.

Retail price 75c and 85c each, Clearing Sale price.....

47c FOR CHOICE

Table 3 Comprises

GOWNS—Of superior quality muslin, cut extra long and full and made in the very best manner, with yoke of fine tucks, embroidery inserting and wide embroidered frills, sleeves trimmed to match.

SKIRTS—Of extra quality muslin, with deep embroidered flounce and tucks.

CORSET COVERS—Of extra fine cambric, V-shaped necks, elegantly embroid'd

Retail price $1.25 to $1.50 each, Clearing Sale price...

79c FOR CHOICE

Table 4 Comprises

Frankenthal's finest cambric and muslin Gowns, Skirts, Corset Covers and Drawers, made up equal in every way to real French garments, trimmed handsomely with Nainsook embroidery, real Torchon, Medici, Valenciennes and Point de Paris lace, etc. Some of the garments in this lot are positively worth $5.00 each.

Clearing Sale price .....

$1.39 FOR CHOICE.

WHITE BEDSPREADS.

More Great Plums—To See Which Is to Buy.

65c Spreads (10-4) for 42½c
90c Spreads (11-4) for 65c
$1.25 Spreads (11-4) for 89c
$1.75 Spreads (12-4) for $1.19
$4.50 Finest Marseilles Spreads (12-4) for $2.50

RUGS, MATS, ETC.

Second Floor.

500 SAMPLE Lengths (1 yard square) Extra Super Ingrain Carpet—piece value up to 50c a yard. Clearing Sale price..... 15c

ABOUT 100 Single Door Mats (Smyrna); regular value 75c. Clearing Sale price..... 48c

ALL our 30x60 Smyrna Rugs; regular value $3.00 each. Clearing Sale price..... $1.65

JEWELRY BARGAINS.

Gilt and Silver Stick Pins, worth 15c each..... 7c
Sterling Silver Turquoise Rings, worth 40c each..... 21c
Cuff Buttons, worth 50c a pair..... 25c
Choice of our $1.00 Italian Shell Hair Pins..... 50c
$1.25 Gold Set Ear-rings..... 50c
And $1.00 Feather Fans, all colors, for .....

GRANITE WARE BARGAINS.

Third Floor.

Choice of the Soup Ladles, Large Drinking Cups, Covered (Pint) Pails, worth 25c each, in our Clearing Sale for 10c

This is one of Grabinsky's Gowns, on Sale Monday at 29c

Second Floor.

Pictures. Third Floor.

Don't Miss This Chance.

Mark our words. You never saw anything like it at the price.

SPECIAL.

A beautiful engraving, water color or pastel (take your choice), framed in extra finish white and gold or oak frames, size 20x24 inches; real value, $3.00; take them, to advertise our Picture and Frame Department, for

$1.00 Each.

Clearing Sale

TOILET SNAPS.

La Duchesse Face Powder, worth 25c..... 5c
Good quality Infants' Powder..... 5c
Violeta Powders..... 10c
Infants' Talcum Powder..... 10c
Viola Soap, per cake..... 14c
Dr. Lyons' Tooth Powder..... 16c
50c English (imported) Tooth Powder..... 21c
50c Viola Cream..... 35c
Camelia, Florida Water and Juvenile Soaps, regular 25c cakes..... 12½c

Extra quality Rubber Hot Water Bottles and Fountain Syringes, with hard rubber attachments—everyone guaranteed—in our clearing sale as follows:

The 1-quart sizes, worth 85c..... 57c
The 2-quart sizes, worth 95c..... 65c
The 3-quart sizes, worth $1.25..... 72c

GRAND-LEADER GRAND-LEADER GRAND-LEADER GRAND-LEADER GRAND-LEADER GRAND-LEADER

MRS. JACK BARNARD

She Refuses to Pay Her Bills for Gowns and Other Finery.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Mrs. Mignon C. Barnard, the dashing wife of "Jack" Barnard, well known in society and a son of Judge Barnard, has not paid her bills for gowns and other finery and there is a judgment of $2,354 against her. She was Miss Mignon Connor, daughter of Capt. Connor, late of the St. James Hotel, and is well known in St. Louis. The decree was obtained in the Supreme Court by White, Howard & Co., the fashionable dressmakers. They say that she has owed the bill since Feb., 1893. Here is the of the article she ordered in one day, and which are the basis of the claim for which judgment has been secured:

White pearl waist	$ 50
Pale blue silk matinee	75
Heliotrop China silk waist	22
Black Turkish woolen dress	125
Black woolen gown with heliotrope velvet	150
Pale blue tea-gown	125
White dotted muslin overskirt and waist	75
Heliotrope crepe waist	125
Mauve Bengaline dress, with pearls	375
Tan cloth long coaching suit	175
Shell pink Bengaline tea-gown	200
Black velvet gown trimmed with jet	300
Heliotrope velvet and jet cape	200
Total	$2,000

The further amount recovered on judgment represents the costs, interest and disbursements in the action. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Barnard are in town, but are said to be cruising in their yacht somewhere in the West Indies. They have a house at Gramercy Park and a country place at Hempstead, L. I. The judgment was allowed to go by default. Several letters were sent her by the lawyers for the plaintiffs, but she ignored them, and from the time the suit was begun nothing was heard from her. The execution has been placed in the hands of the Sheriff, who is looking for some property on which to make a levy.

Mrs. Barnard was to young Barnard two years ago and the wedding was a social event long talked about. The couple have traveled a great deal, and have not been in New York much of the time. They are both wealthy in their own right. At the time of their marriage Mr. Barnard is said to have settled $150,000 on his wife, in addition to her fortune. Their acquaintances here are wondering how it is they should permit such a claim as this to get into the courts and go to judgment by default.

CORRUPTION CHARGED.

Answer of Congressman-Elect Underwood to Contestant Aldrich.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 12.—Oscar W. Underwood, Democratic Congressman-elect from the Ninth Alabama District, has filed his answer to Truman Aldrich, Republican contestant. After denying all charges of fraud and intimidation, he makes counter charges that Aldrich spent $10,000 as a corrupt fund; that he threatened to discharge the miners at Bicoton unless they voted for him; that his friends offered bribes to election inspectors to count his way in, and in some cases gave them money; that the Republican officers of the Gate City rolling mill threatened to close it down unless the employes voted for Aldrich; that Republican officers in Blount and Bibb Counties violated the election laws for Aldrich; that Aldrich was not a citizen of Alabama in November; that his family has resided in Cincinnati for years, where he voted, thereby fixing his residence there.

ECZEMA, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, Skin Diseases and Facial Blemishes removed. Regular Physicians. Consultation free; office or letter. H. Woodbury Dermatological Institute, Union Trust Building, St. Louis. Branches in New York, Boston, Phila., Chicago. Inventor of Woodbury's Facial Soap.

F. C. BONSACK, ARCHITECT! ROOM 618, UNION TRUST BUILDING, ST. LOUIS.

"QUICK MEAL" WROUGHT STEEL RANGES. RINGEN STOVE CO. 414 N. BROADWAY.

TOOLS OF TRADE.

Theatrical Managers May Import Costumes Free of Duty.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Theatrical costumes, scenery and paraphernalia may now be imported free of duty if the owner or one of the owners comes along with it. Justices Wallace, Lacombe and Shipman of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals have just decided that they are tools of trade and hence exempt under one of the law's exceptions. The decision will save hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to theatrical managers. Nearly $6,000 has been saved to one importer already. Scores of theatrical productions are imported yearly. In December, 1892, Weyman Henderson, who, with his brother David, owned the Chicago Opera House, arrived from England on the New York, bringing all the costumes and theatrical properties subsequently used in the production of "Ali Baba" by the American Extravaganza company. Mr. Henderson tried to have these properties passed duty free as "tools of trade." The request was not entertained and $5,700 duty was collected. The Board of General Appraisers unanimously held that Mr. Henderson, in importing theatrical effects for the American company, imported articles "for another person or persons." The Circuit Court also decided against Mr. Henderson. Not discouraged by three defeats, Mr. Henderson's counsel took the case before the Circuit Court of Appeals and won. So Fanny Davenport may bring in her Sardou plays free of duty. Abbey & Schoeffel may import with impunity, and Charles Frohman's English plays will not cost him so much.

L. & N. Tax Returns.

The Louisville & Nashville railroad filed with the Register the tax return up to June 1, 1894. The portion of the main line in St. Louis was valued at $2,000, and the freight depot, 80x330 feet in city block 290, was valued at $10,000.

Murphy Is Now a Clerk.

The appointment of Frank Murphy as a clerk in the office of the Recorder of Voters was approved by Mayor Walbridge.

Purify Your Blood

Strengthen and invigorate your nerves and muscles, tone your stomach and digestive organs, and build up your whole system by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla if you would avoid the grip, pneumonia, diphtheria and typhoid fever, for Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies and vitalizes the blood and thus wards off disease. Be sure to get HOOD'S.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSIC HALL—POPE COURSE.

Thursday, Jan. 24, 8:15 p. m.

S. REYNOLDS HOLE, D. D., Dean of Rochester Cathedral, England, will lecture on personal reminiscences of noted friends—Dickens, Thackeray, Gladstone, Millet, John Leech and the circle of French writers. Sale of tickets begins Thursday, Jan. 17, at Bollman's, 11th and Olive sts.

BRYANT'S THEATER, Sixth and Spruce. THE BEST ATTRACTIONS OF Vaudeville stage. Matinees—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, Sunday. ADMISSION FREE.

Lodge Notices.

HALL OF SHERWOOD LODGE, No. 8, United Order of Hoce—Regular meetings first and third Saturdays of each month. Members are requested to attend next meeting.

ISAAC DILLINGHAM, President.
STELLA DILLINGHAM, Secretary.

SUMMIT LODGE, 277, I. O. O. F.—Officers and members attend our next regular meeting, Monday, Jan. 14. Initiation, installation and other important business will come before the meeting.

V. S. DURMENT, N. G.
WM. AMBRUSTER, Secretary.

PARAGON LODGE, NO. 58 K. of P.—Meeting Monday Jan. 14th at 7 o'clock after which will be installation of officers. Members requested to be present.

S. N. FRAUENTHAL, C. C.
Attest, FRANK JOHNSON, K. of R. and S.

MT. MORIAH LODGE, No. 40, A. F. & A. M., will hold a special communication Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, Allen Sinclair. Members of city lodges fraternally invited.

W. A. HALL, W. M.
E. V. KYLE, Secretary.

BALDWIN COMMANDERY, No. 50, K. T., will be in prompt at the Asylum Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock sharp for the purpose of escorting Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 40, at the funeral of our late Frater Allen Sinclair. Members of city commanderies cordially invited.

W. N. BAHRENBURG, E. C.
E. V. KYLE, Recorder.

Religious Notices.

25 cents each insertion.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MEETINGS—First Church of Christ, Scientist, Beethoven Conservatory, S. W. cor. 23d and Locust sts. Text books: Bible and "Science and Health," by Mary B. G. Eddy. Sunday services, Bible study, 10:30 a. m. and Inquiry Meeting, 8 p. m. All are welcome.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH—Lindell and Spring avenues. Rev. William Short rector; Holy Communion, 7:45; Sunday School, 9:30; Morning Service, 11; Sermon on "Holiness and Education." Evening prayer and sermon on "The Responsibility of Riches," at 7:45. Organ recital after both services.

TEMPLE ISRAEL, 28th and Pine streets—Sabbath morning services at 11 o'clock. Subject of Rabbi Leon Harrison's discourse, "Have Wrongs in Solution," with a brief prelude on current events. All interested are cordially invited.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH, Locust and Sarah streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. W. W. Boyd, D. D., at morning service, 11 a. m., subject, "The Value of the Church;" at evening service, 7:30 p. m., he will give the sixth lecture on Socialism, "Practical Difficulties of a Socialistic Commonwealth." Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Mission Sunday-school, 3 p. m., corner Sarah and Taylor; Society Christian Endeavor, 6:45 p. m.; Bible-class service, Wednesday, 8 p. m. Welcome.

ARTHUR DUESTROW TAKEN TO UNION FOR TRIAL.

The First Move Will Be to Have the Wife and Child Slayer Declared a Lunatic.

If It Can Be Shown That He Is Now Insane He Cannot Be Put on Trial for His Life.

Gov. Charles P. Johnson Will Cite Judge Dabal's Charge to the Jury in the Celebrated Alice Mitchell Case as a Clinching Argument in Favor of Duestrow—Conduct of the Homicide While in Jail Has Been That of a Crazy Man or a Clever Actor—He Has Pretended to Be Gifted With Hypnotic and Other Powers—Some of His Fellow Prisoners Believe He Is Shamming.

Arthur Duestrow, the millionaire murderer, who shot and killed his wife and child last February, will be arraigned for trial on the charge of murder in the first degree in the Circuit Court at Union, Mo., tomorow morning, at 10 o'clock. The case on which he will first be called to answer is for the killing of his wife, and the prospect is that the defense of the prisoner, by Attorney Charles P. Johnson, will go on record as one of the most interesting of its kind ever practiced in this State.

Yesterday afternoon, at 4:30 o'clock, Sheriff C. E. Terry of Franklin County, Mo., accompanied by one of his deputies, Thomas B. Bruch, called at the jail, and found Duestrow waiting for them. He was neatly dressed in a suit of dark clothes, with a long Prince Albert coat, a black Fedora hat, a white shirt, turned-down collar and black bow necktie. His face was shaved, and he looked as though he were going to some swell reception, with his polished shoes, nicely-curled mustache and general dapper appearance. After he was receipted for to the jailer by the Franklin County officers, they started off, Duestrow walking between Sheriff Terry and Deputy Bruch without as much as a pair of handcuffs to offer the suggestion that he was one of the most noted criminals of St. Louis. He had no overcoat to keep out the chilling blasts, and acted as if indifferent to the drop that the quicksilver had taken in the thermometer tubes. He did not even turn up the collar of his coat, nor did he button it. He puffed a cigarette, and spoke to his custodians a few words after emerging from the jail.

ARTHUR DUESTROW, WHO IS TO BE TRIED FOR MURDER.

Arriving on the sidewalk, in front of the Clark avenue entrance, the trio stepped into a coupe, which was in waiting, and the driver drove hastily to the Union Station. The cab pulled up near the Eighteenth street exit, and the occupants stepped out and walked leisurely to the gate opening on the platform of the Santa Fe local train. A large crowd, who evidently had gathered at the station to catch a glimpse of the murderer, craned their necks in all directions as they realized that the hour was drawing to a close when the party should appear. They evidently expected to see Duestrow marched through the depot with clanking chains bound to his legs and arms, for they did not cast a glance at Sheriff Terry and his prisoner as they passed through the gate.

There was probably only one man in the station who was aware of the fact that Duestrow was on deck. He was the gatekeeper. When the much-watched train pulled out, at 5 o'clock, the crowd looked around with an air of disgust, and remarks such as "How did he get in?" and "Did you see him come in?" could be heard on all sides. The gate-keeper only smiled as a

SKETCH OF DUESTROW WHILE IN JAIL.

couple of ladies and a few men asked him if Duestrow had gone, and gradually the word was passed through the throng, and in a short while the disappointed hero-worshipers dispersed.

The first step Attorney Charles P. Johnson, Duestrow's chief counsel, will take should the case go to trial on Monday morning will be in the form of a motion to have a jury lunatico inquirendo empaneled and evidence taken in order to have the sanity of the prisoner inquired into. No effort will be made in the beginning to prove that Duestrow was insane when he committed the crime, but simply that he is now insane and that a humane judge cannot place an irresponsible crazed being on trial for his life. Gov. Johnson will use in his argument the charge to the jury of Judge Dubois of Memphis, delivered July, 30, 1892, at the trial of Alice Mitchell for the murder of Freda Ward.

Judge Dubois said that the jury was to decide whether the defendant had mental capacity to engage in defense of the case and go to trial. The jury, he said, was sworn to inquire only whether the defendant was at the time ofthe trial insane and not whether she was insane at the time of the murder of Freda Ward, nor whether she was or was not guilty of the crime charged. The question for the consideration of the jury was, "Is the defendant in such a state of mind as not to be able to understand her condition so as to make a proper defense at the trial?" Judge Dubois said that if insanity alone is established the legal presumption is that it continues to exist until proof is shown of recovery. The jury found that Alice Mitchell was insane and that it would endanger the peace of the community to set her at large.

Everything is to be gained by the defense in having this inquiry made previous to the trial, for should the prisoner be tried for the crime and convicted and his insanity be established afterwards, he will have to spend the balance of his life in an insane asylum, and should he recover afterward, the penalty assessed by the jury would then be executed.

All first-class lawyers contend that there is only one defense to be offered for Duestrow and that is that he was insane when he killed his wife and fired the leaden messenger of death into the body of his infant son. Since a few days after the murder Duestrow has manifested what he considers signs of insanity and his conduct during his incarceration will be part of the evidence introduced by Gov. Johnson to substantiate his defense.

Jail guards and prisoners with whom the prisoner has come in contact have been summoned to testify to the actions, the language and general conduct of Duestrow since they have known him. The first role he played as an insane murderer was a few days after the crime itself. At this time the many friends who had known him intimately in the outer world and had associated with him a great deal swarmed to the jail to see him. There were scores of these visitors for whom he always showed a willingness, but when he was called up to the screen of the jail to see them, he would not offer any salutation or sign of recognition. When spoken to he would simply turn his large brown eyes on his interrogator and roll them around in his head in a manner that made the blood course frigidly through the veins.

Occasionally in the presence of these friends tears would well into his eyes and roll down his cheeks, but otherwise he would not display any signs of friendship or sociability. He would stand in the midst of the callers for a half hour without saying a word, nor would he appear interested at all in their conversation. When they would leave he would turn a blank stare on them as they bade him good-by; then he would turn on his heel and walk away, puffing a cigarette and hanging his head. He continued this morose conduct for a long while, and when reporters called to see him he would turn his back to them and dash away as though he had seen a ghost.

His melancholy mood, which extended over a period of about two months, came to a fitting climax to make the insanity theory strong. One morning he was found by one of the jail guards hanging to the lattice work of his cell door by a strip of a pillow slip, which he had torn into shreds for the purpose. One end was fastened to the cell door, the other was tied around his neck. He was cut down and he tried a moment later to snatch the revolver from the pocket of one of his rescuers.

On the following night he was seen acting rather suspiciously in his cell, and when one of the guards went up to see what he was doing he found Duestrow making a rope out of his suspenders, evidently intending to try and hang himself. One end of the suspenders was tied as was the piece of pillow slip the night before. His suspenders and all his bedclothing and wearing apparel were taken away from him, and he was practically left naked in his cell under a strong guard, who watched over him day and night.

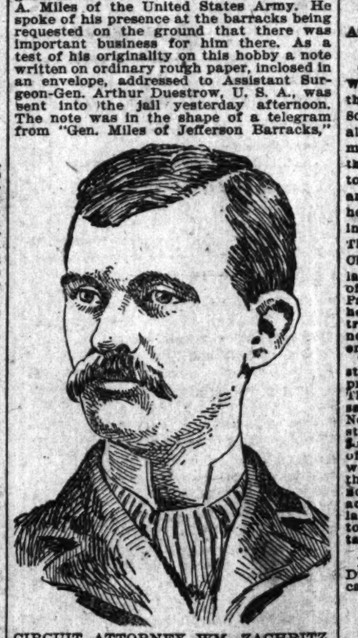
With these failures at self-destruction his gloomy and dejected mien changed rapidly, and in the course of a week or two he began to show more cheerfulness; but he was no more sociable than a corpse.

He kept aloof from all the prisoners, and when exercise hour came he paraded the floor freely. He had in the meantime developed a fiendish desire for cigarettes, and he consumed a great number of them daily. His monthly consumption of "coffin tacks" amounted, it was said, to thirty boxes with ten in each box per day. He smoked continually while awake. As soon as one cigarette was smoked he would replace it with a fresh one. After his second attempt at suicide it was thought that he was becoming saturated with nicotine, and that this might have been the cause of his attempt to kill himself. His supply of smokers was cut down, and he was reduced to five boxes a day. Then his disposition changed and he formed companionship with a few prisoners, with whom he took his daily exercise.

After his suicidal exhibitions, Duestrow took up another hobby and began to talk to his guards and friends in jail about his intention of visiting his wife and child. Almost every day he would dress himself in his best garments and would come out on the floor of the jail and tell others that his carriage was waiting for him on the outside, and he was going to see his wife and child. After talking in this strain for two weeks he turned up one day looking somewhat disappointed because he said his wife and child would not call on him. This was followed by a couple of letters, written to his wife, Albertina Duestrow, which were couched in most affectionate language. The letters were stamped and addressed to the house where he committed the tragedy, and were in the nature of requests that she come and see him and bring the baby along. The letters were handed out to be mailed by him with apparently the utmost sincerity, but he never seemed to realize that the letters did not reach their destination.

After writing these letters Duestrow dropped this hobby and took up hypnotism. He said he could read the minds of almost anybody, and he put a number of prisoners under a test. He would go up to the guards when they were going off duty and he would tell them to take close notice of what they did while away from the jail, as he would tell them the next day all about it. Several of them did as directed, and Duestrow tried to tell them all that they did. His revelation was simply of the ordinary events of the evening, and not a bit of his mind-reading was correct. He has kept up this hobby and has appeared in print on the subject of hypnotism, in which he pronounces himself a firm believer in the superiority and control of one mind over another.

The inference to be drawn from his position on hypnotism is that he was influenced by some person with hypnotic power in the killing of his wife and child. Recently as the time approached for him to take his departure for Union, he began to talk freely to the guards, saying that he was going to leave soon for Jefferson Barracks, claiming to be Assistant Surgeon-General on the staff of Gen. Nelson A. Miles of the United States Army. He spoke of his presence at the barracks being requested on the ground that there was important business for him there. As a test of his originality on this hobby a note written on ordinary rough paper, inclosed in an envelope, addressed to Assistant Surgeon-Gen. Arthur Duestrow, U. S. A., was sent into the jail yesterday afternoon. The note was in the shape of a telegram from "Gen. Miles of Jefferson Barracks,"



CIRCUIT ATTORNEY WM. ZACHRITZ.

asking Assistant Surgeon-Gen. Duestrow to come to the barracks at once, as there was important business on hand. When Duestrow got this he went around among the guards exhibiting it, and seemed highly elated. When Sheriff Terry called for him he was in the midst of his rejoicing, and as he left the jail he told all the guards good-by, that he was going to the barracks.

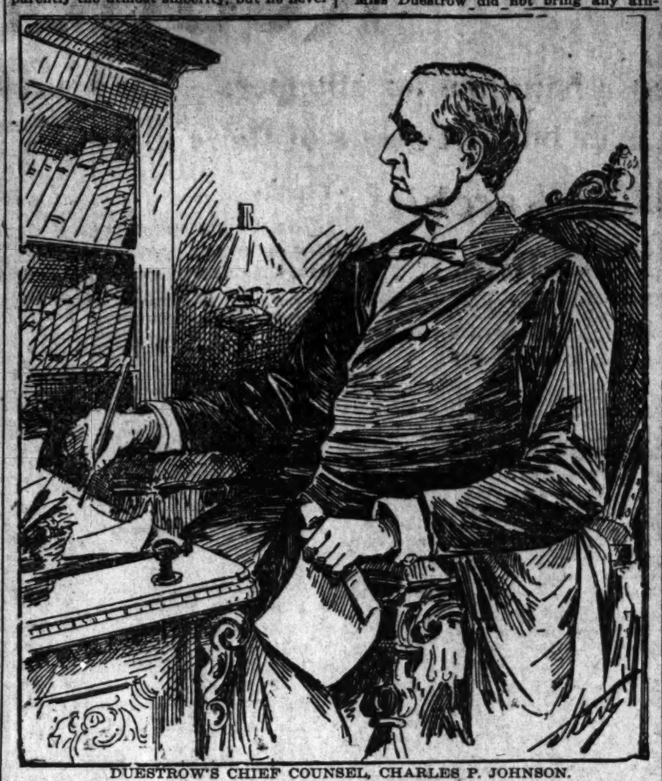
Duestrow does not show, in other personal matters, any mental decay. Yesterday he ordered a pair of ice shoes, and about an hour afterward he was called to the jail screen and questioned about this matter. His first remark to Guard Armstrong was: "Hurry up, now!"

"Well, how about your shoes? Do you want lace and what's the size?" asked Armstrong.

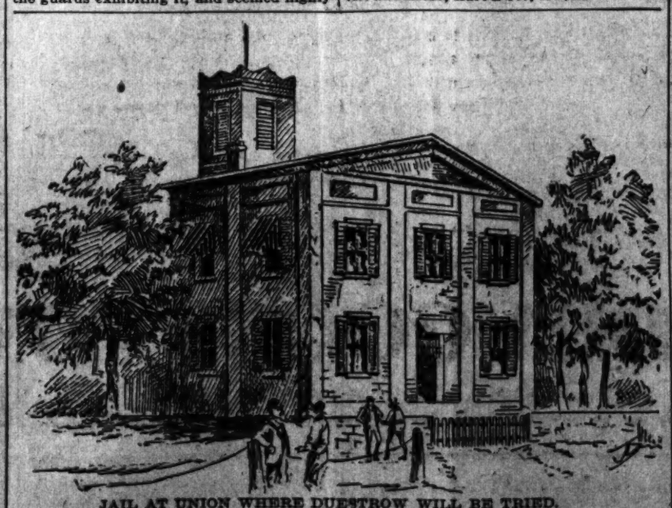
"I want lace shoes; not gaiters, and the size is 8½," the prisoner replied. Then turning and catching a glimpse of a Post-Dispatch reporter he chased away and would not return to the screen to be interviewed.

This is Duestrow' s second trip to Union. He went up there last September to be tried for murder, but Gov. Johnson persuaded Judge Hirzel to postpone the trial until the January term on a plea that important testimony had not been obtained. Part of the testimony was to be affidavits which Hulda Duestrow was to bring from Germany to show that some of her brother's ancestors had spent many years in a madhouse. Miss Duestrow returned to the United States on the day that the famous lawyer was pleading so hard for a delay, though the fact was not made known to Judge Hirzel until after he had consented to a postponement.

Miss Duestrow did not bring any affidavits, nor has she once been near her brother since he killed his wife and child. Several days ago Gov. Johnson called on her and pleaded with her to devote a part of her large income to help save her brother's neck. He says she promised to do it. If Arthur Duestrow is hanged his income of $10,000 a year will go to his sister Hulda.



DUESTROW'S CHIEF COUNSEL, CHARLES P. JOHNSON.



JAIL AT UNION WHERE DUESTROW WILL BE TRIED.

Notable Passengers.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12.—The steamship Lucania, which sailed from this port to-day for New York, had among her passengers R. H. Dana, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Angus, Count de Gibacca, Henry Hoe and Sir Tatton Sykes.

FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

The Generous Project of the State Board of Michigan.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 12.—The Michigan State Board of Health will ask the State Legislature to appropriate $60,000 for providing a State Hospital for consumptives in connection with the laboratory of hygiene at the Michigan University for the proper care and treatment of those affected, and to prevent spread of the disease which has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the board to be communicable. A bill will also be presented prohibiting employment of teachers in public schools affected with any form of tuberculosis.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Attempt to Settle the Atchison & Southern Pacific Troubles.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—The committee of the Western roads having under consideration the troubles between the Atchison & Southern Pacific were in session all day, and at one time were making such progress that they thought they would be able, by evening, to make an advance in the transcontinental and transmissouri rate. Later in the day, however, they struck a snag, and the meeting was adjourned until Monday morning. The obstacle was of small importance. Chairman Caldwell, who is in New York, laboring with the trunk lines on the matter of differentials to be allowed to the Canadian Pacific, has informed the Western roads that he has reached an understanding with the trunk lines so satisfactory that there will be no necessity for a meeting between the Western and the trunk lines.

The demoralization in the eastbound rates still continues, and there is no immediate prospect of a settlement of the question. That the grain men were correct when they said that the tariff between Chicago and New York was prohibitive, is proven by the statement of the shipments which for this week will show a decrease of considerable proportions from the week preceding and a heavy falling off from the same week of last year. As the matter now stands the rates will, unless speedy action is taken, become demoralized to the last degree. Shipments were openly taken to-day at 20 cents, and all the roads were taking them.

If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal-card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

To Protect Creditors.

PARIS, Tex., Jan. 12.—The general mercantile store of A. Keiso at the mouth of Bois D'Arc, on Rio river, was levied on last night by Constable Burris of this city to protect claims for A. Goldman & Bro., for $190 and Hicks, Hart & Co., for $40.

IN THE CAUCUS

Democratic Factions Will Fight It Out Next Week.

Senators to Meet in Conference on the Currency Problem.

GORMAN ASPIRES TO BE THE MOSES OF HIS PARTY.

The Finance Committee Fails to Reach an Agreement—Vest's Bill Thoroughly Discussed—The Silver Men Refuse to Accept It as a Solution of the Question—Objections to the McPherson Measures—Springer Calls on Carlisle.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—A caucus of the Democratic Senators to consider the financial question will probably be called early next week. It was talked to-day that it would be called on Tuesday, but no date has yet been fixed. What will come of the conference no one pretends to say. The temper of the silver men, who really are in the majority on the Democratic side of the House, is not such as to give much encouragement that something will be accomplished. But a Senate caucus usually does something, and in this it is different from a caucus of the House. It will quickly be disclosed whether a compromise is possible. If the Democrats can not be united, then an effort will be made to draft a bill that will enlist Republican support. Senator Gorman is the prime mover in the caucus plan, and the compromise he proposed at the time of the Sherman repeal fight will now be brought forward again. Senator Hill believes that something will come of the caucus. The silver men profess to believe that there will be no agreement.

The silver Senators in the Finance Committee are still unwilling to discuss any compromise bill not embodying free coinage. They are wiling to make concessions only on this basis. But there will be no free coinage bill. Senator Vest's measure does not entirely meet the views of the silver extremists, and Senator McPherson's bill is acceptable to the Republicans of the committee. Hope of getting an agreement in the committee itself has almost wholly been abandoned. What little promise there is in the situation hinges upon the result of the caucus. Senator Hill, who has absented himself from almost every Democratic caucus that has been held since he came to the Senate, will attend that one that will be held next week.

VEST'S BILL DOES NOT PLEASE.

The Senate Finance Committee discussed the financial problem for two hours this morning, and the members were still far as ever from a solution of it when they adjourned. The Vest bill, which was introduced simply as a basis for discussion, and for no other purpose, was taken up section by section and thoroughly analyzed. Various amendments were suggested by both Democratic and Republican members. The silver men decline to accept the measure as a solution of the problem, and the Republicans said it could not be amended to meet all their objections. Not a single provision was agreeable to them. Senator McPherson's bill was also sharply antagonized by the silver members. The main attack was directed against the provision for the future issue of bonds and the perpetuation of the national banking system. No action of any sort was taken.

There were a number of informal conferences among Democratic Senators today, and it was generally understood that no bill will be presented unless it is known absolutely that it can be passed.

The Democratic factions will fight it out in the caucus. Unless the Democratic majority can be united on a compromise, only one chance of securing remedial legislation will be possible. That chance is in a combination between the Republicans and Democrats. Then this, after all, may be found to be the only possible way out of the present difficulty. Such a combination can be formed only on a bill providing for increased revenue by additional customs taxes, and for bonds to tide over the Treasury until this revenue will be available.

GORMAN'S NEW ROLE.

Senator Gorman is now talking in favor of providing for such an increase in duties or for some new internal revenue tax. Mr. Gorman was to have made a speech to-day, but at the last minute he changed his mind. He sees in the present emergency an opportunity to justify his record on the tariff, and it is possible that he has some sharp things in store for his critics. He will say that the deficiency in revenue is more responsible for the critical condition of the Treasury than the existing currency system. He will declare, however, that this condition cannot be met at once by an increase in revenue, and he will advocate some plan for bringing about an improvement. There is an intimation that he will make some caustic observations on the policy of the Administration with regard to finance.

Chairman Springer of the House had a conference this morning with Secretary Carlisle, but it was interrupted before an understanding as to future plans was reached. The over-sanguine Springer insists that the Carlisle bill can be so amended as to meet the objections of the majority of the House who formerly opposed it. Mr. Springer is working single-handed to infuse new life into the Carlisle bill. Every other leader of the House says that it would be folly to revive it, as it never could be passed.

The Democratic caucus next week is looked to as the only means of clearing the atmosphere in the Senate. Nothing will be done in the House until the result of that caucus is known.

The vitality of the income tax appropriation is shown by the amount of talking it can stand. Senators Teller, Lodge and Stewart used up the day in speaking on it, and it is still alive and unharmed. Owing to the elastic rules of the Senate the appeal from the Chair, made by Senator Hill on Friday, Mr. Morgan's motion to put it on the table and Mr. Hill's amendment allowing injunction suits to be brought against the enforcement of the income tax law all remain suspended in the air. But the income tax appropriations goes marching on. As soon as a vote can be taken on it, it will pass.

A vote could not be reached upon it to-day, because Mr. Teller broke loose on silver, and Mr. Stewart waltzed about the Senate for hours to the same tune. Mr. Teller made a forcible speech from his standpoint on the financial question and defended the income tax by the most convincing arguments.

SENATOR TELLER'S SPEECH.

Senator Teller examined in detail the bi-metallic system of France, under which that country enjoyed absolute tranquility. Mr. Teller argued at length to prove that the low prices of agricultural products today were the direct results of the demonetization of silver, first by Germany, then by the United States, and lastly, the Latin Union. In every country which had kept its mints open to silver, prices of staple products had remained absolutely stable during the last twenty-five years. He cited as illustrations of this fact, India, Mexico, China and Japan. It has been charged, he said, that those who were in favor of bi-metallism were not in favor of sound money. But if sound money was to be preserved he warned the Senate it would be preserved through the efforts of the so-called silevr men.

If the old basis was insisted upon it would be found too narrow, and the time would come when an over-issue of paper money could not be resisted. He described the growth of socialism and anarchy in this country since the demonetization of silver; the bitterness that had grown up between classes. This condition had been produced by legislation.

"Are we now," he asked, "to admit that we have neither the wit nor wisdom to undo what we have done?"

Although his side was not charged with the responsibility for the present situation, he for one would join with his political adversaries in any scheme of relief that appealed to his judgment. But he had little hope when he saw the Senate of the United States confronted with such a situation supinely waiting to see what Europe would do. It was deplorable and disgraceful. A change of administration might aid matters, but he doubted it. The last Republican House voted for the power and he believed it deserved the vote. Last fall the people had overthrown the Democratic control in the House because the Democratic party had shown itself incapable of dealing with the problems before it. As to the Populist party he did not believe it would ever be a party of power. It remains for the two parties to solve the questions of the country. Any scheme to secure his vote must be in line with what he believed to be its solution.

AVERT A CRISIS.

Mr. Teller made an eloquent appeal to the other side of the chamber to present a solution of the existing problem which would not surrender silver. It should be no makeshift, no temporary expedient, but it should be ample to avert a crisis more dangerous to the American people than even of war.

Mr. Lodge (Rep.) of Massachusetts spoke of the danger of arresting appropriations and thus killing a law by stagnation. He did not therefore approve of refusing the appropriation necessary to execute the income tax. The imposition of a direct income was the necessary result of abandoning the protective policy of indirect taxes. He referred to the present cry for currency legislation as a move intended to cover up the most dismal failure the House had ever seen. The first step to take to overcome the distress of the Treasury was to raise more revenue. This currency agitation served no useful purpose. None of these schemes could pass, but the one essential thing was done, more revenue secured for the Treasury, he and his associates would gladly assist in passing a measure to accomplish that end. Such a measure was imperative, instead of any more such bills as the one just "kicked to death" in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Stewart of Nevada followed with a speech urging the restoration of silver as the only means of remedying the present distressed condition of the government.

At 4:20 p. m. Mr. Stewart yielded to resume Monday and the Senate at 4:45 p. m. adjourned.

HOLD THE KEY.

The Silver Men Masters of the Situation in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—No apparent progress has been made by the administration Democrats of the House towards formulating the new currency bill which some of them had determined to bring forward after a lapse of about two weeks. Representative Cox of Tennessee, a member of the Banking Committee, said to-day that an attempt is still going on in an informal way to reach some basis of agreement on which the Democrats can unite; that friends of the administration in the House and Senate are talking over the matter, and, although they have as yet made little perceptible progress, they are still hopeful of results. Prominent Democrats are sanguine and express the opinion that the silver men hold the key to the situation.

The rumored conference of Democratic members of the House Banking and Currency Committee had not materialized when the House met at noon. Secretary Carlisle before next Tuesday will submit some tentative proposition to the different factions of Congress with the hope if not the expectation that they will prove acceptable and prove the means of bringing about an agreement. How widely the changes differ in the provisions of the last bill is not known. In fact, it is said that the Secretary has hardly decided upon how to obtain expressions of opinions from different quarters and to ascertain what concessions will be necessary to embody in a bill that can be passed.

RHEUMATISM!

The Sure Cure is Dr. Greene's Nervura. Weak Kidneys, Weak Nerves, and Poor Blood Always Accompany Rheumatism. They Can All Be Cured by Dr. Greene's Nervura Blood and Nerve Remedy.

NATHAN G. BATCHELDER.

With rheumatism, come weak kidneys, weak nerves, poor blood. Weak kidneys mean death, because they lead to serious kidney diseases, which always kill. The symptoms are weak back, pain in the back, bloating, muddy water, tired and languid feeling, gas in the stomach, loss of appetite, coated tongue, bad taste in the mouth, headache, dimness of vision, dryness of skin, and nervousness.

Just so surely as you have these symptoms, your kidneys are out of order, and you need the one sure cure, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. Try a bottle and see how quickly those symptoms will vanish. It cures rheumatism, a most dangerous complaint for it leads to fatal heart disease. Mr. Nathan G. Batchelder, of Hardwick, Vt., writes:

"A year ago I was badly bloated, and it was said I was going to die with the dropsy. I commenced taking Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. At that time I was a sight to behold. My usual weight was 135 lbs., but I then weighed 185 lbs. from bloating. I also had rheumatism so that I could not get into a sleigh or wagon, and was bent over badly. My stomach was so bad that I could not digest my food, and it pained me a good deal. It had been in this condition for seven years before I began to take Dr. Greene's medicine, but since taking it I can eat as hearty meal as anybody. I have not been out for eight winters until this winter, but this winter I have been out constantly, and took care of my horse and driven frequently. After I got out, many of my friends did not know me I was so changed and looked so well.

"For years I only ate one slice of bread in one day, and drank one or two cups of tea, which was all I could eat, and I sometimes suffered from that.

"I was about as bad a used up man as ever lived for a long time, and I expected to die anytime; but thanks to Dr. Greene's wonderful medicine, I am greatly improved.

"Now all my bloat is gone, and I am as well of that as ever. My rheumatism is practically gone, and my stomach is sound and digests my food perfectly, and I sleep soundly. The doctor who treated me did me no good, and he said I would not live six months I was in such bad order. Other doctors said it was the most remarkable case they had ever known, to have me come up the way I did. My case is widely known.

"I can recommend Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy as the best medicine I ever saw or heard of, and I will cheerfully answer any inquiries about my case, but for seven years I could not write my name I was so trembly."

Mr. H. R. Kimball, druggist, of Hardwick, says: "I knew of Mr. Nathan G. Batchelder's remarkable case, and the statement is true."

It cures quickly and permanently, rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney and liver disease, and makes good blood and strong nerves. Everybody, both physicians and the people, everywhere acknowledge Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy to be the greatest known cure for disease. People who take it get well.

Why waste time in trying uncertain and untried remedies, when here is a physician's prescription, a discovery made by the greatest living specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases, Dr. Greene, of 35 West 14th St., New York City. If you take this medicine you can consider yourself under Dr. Greene's direct professional care, and you can consult him or write to him about your case, freely and without charge. This is a guarantee that this remedy will cure, possessed by no other medicine in the world.

ROBBING A SAMPLE CASE.

Charge on Which Brakeman Degenhardt Was Arrested—Alton Items.

ALTON, Ill., Jan. 12.—P. C. Degenhardt, a Chicago and Alton brakeman, was arrested this morning at the Western Hotel, this city, by Marshal Kuhn and C. and A. Detective Green. Degenhardt is charged with robbing a traveling man's sample case on the train. He was arraigned this afternoon before Justice Quarton, waived examination and was bound over to the Grand-jury in the sum of $150.

The Illinois Glass Co., contrary to expectations, did not close factory No. 8 this evening. It was thought that if the labor law was enforced that this factory would be shut down to-night, but it will run now until Feb. 1.

Justice Nathan and Labor Inspector Merz have been busy for the past two days taking affidavits at the company's office.

A skating race for a purse of $10 has been arranged for to-morrow between Messrs. George Schwalb and Herman Peck.

Wildey Encampment, No. 1, I. O. O. F., held its annual installation of officers last night at the Odd Fellows' Hall in the Temple, as follows: C. P., F. W. Brueggeman; F. W., James Wilkinson; H. P., Geo. Colonius; J. W., Adam Brown; First W., John Ehle; Second W., H. Whitsler; Third W., Jos. E. Hall; Fourth W., J. H. Raible; Scribe, Wm. Sappington; Treasurer, D. Bruns; Guard of Tents, Wm. Tuck and Albert Volper; I. S., Jerry Still; O. S., C. Kerns. A elegant banquet was held after the business meeting.

Miss Kittie Kennedy entertained a number of her friends at her home on East Second street last night with a dancing party.

Jal Owen Duffy of this city and Mrs. Francis Duffy of Edwardsville were remarried at the latter place last Thursday evening.

Mr. Eugene Lavenue has sold to Mr. John Budde his residence on Bluff street for $1,200.

"77" FOR GRIP

DR. HUMPHREYS' FAME.

Dr. Humphreys' fame for curing disease is worldwide, extending to the four quarters of the globe, so that when he announced the discovery of a Specific for GRIPPE and COLDS it received the immediate attention and confidence of the public and the profession, and the demand for "77" became as great as for any of his other wonderful Specifics.

It has been said by an eminent medical writer that more colds are caused by stuffing, over eating, than by exposure. That there is truth in the statement you can easily verify by noticing the effect of over indulgence in rich foods, particularly if you are subject to Catarrh or Sore Throat. The mucous membrane is disturbed, the stomach rebels, and the effect is quickly felt in the throat or head. One is prone to over indulgence at this festive season.

"77," DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC, cures COLDS, GRIPPE, INFLUENZA, CATARRH, PAINS and SORENESS in the HEAD and CHEST, COUGH, SORE THROAT, GENERAL PROSTRATION and FEVER, and in curing the cold preventing Pneumonia, Diphtheria, and often wards off Consumption.

"77" will "break up" a Stubborn Cold that "hangs on."

A small bottle of pleasant pellets—fits vest pocket. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price, 25 cts. or five for $1. HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO., corner of William and John sts., New York.

THIS WEEK WILL BE THE BIGGEST WEEK YET!

Barr's Inventory Reducing Sale!

(St. Louis.)
IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS.

Has been a bonanza for shoppers. This week the entire surplus stock will be brought forward with prices marked lower than you ever bought goods of these qualities.

Silks.

No need to sound the praises of Barr's Silk Stock, or do more than call your attention to such bargain opportunities as these:

	Were.	Now.
Changeable Figured and Striped Taffeta Silks, good assortment of colors and patterns	$1.25 to $1.50	$ .75
Striped Japanese Habutai Wash Silks	.50	25c
The last lot of All Silk Colored Satin Rhadame	.35	.25
Black Figured Japanese Silks	.50	.49

Shoes.

Here we are again. Barr's special Monday Sale.

200 pairs of Ladies' Oxfords that were formerly $2.00 and $2.50, in small sizes and narrow widths, now 50 cents.

200 pairs of Ladies' Button Boots, in B, C, D and E, all sizes, reduced to $1.50, in new square and opera toe.

Our Cork Sole Shoes are made of kangaroo, with tip of same, and are all hand-sewed and make a splendid winter shoe.

Barr's Skating Boots are handsome and for fit and comfort cannot be beaten.

Our Infants' Shoes are wonders at 50c, 75c and $1.00 pair.

Note.—BARR'S SHOE DEPARTMENT IS ON SECOND FLOOR.

Hosiery.

One of Barr's greatest mark-down bargains heads the list.

	Were.	Now.
Ladies' Camel Hair and Natural Merino Vests and Drawers	$ .25	.17
Ladies' Natural Ribbed Merino Vests, only	1.00	.49
Black Cashmere Tights, ankle length, for ladies	1.00	.59
Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Company's Union Suits, natural and white, for ladies	2.25	1.75
Ladies' Ribbed All-Wool Union Suits, Norfolk and New Brunswick, black, white and Natural	3.00	2.25
Ladies' Scarlet Wool Vests and Drawers, extra quality, and bought to sell at	1.00	.59
Broken sizes, odd lots Ladies' Cashmere Vests; high neck, long sleeves; low neck, short sleeves; these are Ypsilanti Vests, and prices cut in two	2.50	1.25
Children's Natural Merino Vests, Drawers and pantalets 28 to 34; Children's Fleeced Ribbed Vests and Drawers, 26 to 32	.25	.17
Children's White Merino Vests, Drawers and Pants	.25	.10
Children's Ribbed Balbriggan Fleeced Vests and Natural Merino Vests and Drawers, 22 to 28	.25	.15
Children's Extra Heavy Black Wool Ribbed Hose, double toes and heels, 6 to 9½	.25	.21
Children's Black Wool Ribbed Hose, spliced toes and heels, 6 to 8½	.25	.17
Black Wool Tights, for children, ankle lenth, closed	.60 to .65	.25
Ladies' Extra Fleeced Tan and Brown Mixed Hose; regular price	.25	.17
Ladies' Heavy Wool Hose, regular made	.50	.25
Ladies' English Cashmere Hose, assorted tans; regular price	.50	.25
Ladies' Wool Hose, black and gray, mixed, ribbed and plain	.25	.15

Dress Trimmings.

Every one worth looking after early.

	Were.	Now.
5 pcs 1-inch Marlin Fur Trimming; per yard	$1.47	.49
3 pcs 1-inch Black Persian Lamb Fur Trimming; per yard	1.45	.49
2 pcs Black Silk Ribbon Fringe, 6 inch. deep; per yard	$1.50 and 2.00	.23
1 lot Colored Silk Fringe, hand-made, 4 inch. deep; per yard	$1.00 and 1.25	.23
20 pcs Black Mohair Gimp, ½ to 2 inch. wide; per yard	.25c and .35	.05
51 pcs Plain and Persian Colored Silk Gimp; per yard	.50c and .75	.05
33 pcs Fancy Persian Bands and Applique Gimp; per yard	50c, 75c, 1.00	.13
14 pcs Gold and Silver Gimp Heading; per yard	.25c and .35	.11

Notions.

Straws, trifles, perhaps, but money-savers all the same.

	Were.	Now.
1 lot cut-jet Buttons, dress size, in different designs, per doz	25c	10c
Real Shell Fancy Hair Pins	50c	25c
Sterling Silver and Gold-plated Stick Pins	15c	5c
Filigree covered Glass Puff Boxes	$1	50c
Fancy Silk Garter Elastic, frilled edge, yd	25c	15c
Jersey Cream Complexion Soap per box	25c	15c
Barr's Toilet Face Powder, per bottle	25c	10c
C. B. Darning Cotton, in balls, colors blue and red and drab	4c	1c

Millinery.

An hundred uses suggest themselves for the elegant ribbons at such fabulously low prices.

2,000 yards of Millinery Ribbon, Nos. 22 to 60, all elegant goods, will be sold on Monday, all as one lot, at 25c a yard.

150 Walking Hats, all colors, all imported goods, will be sold as one lot at $2.50 each.

12 new Headgear and Collar to match, the latest Paris novelty, will be shown on Monday at $5.00 a set.

50 Ostrich boas at $6.75.

We have 25 fine Black Bonnets, which we will close at once at $5.00 each.

Our Velvet Hats are elegant goods, trimmed with elegant Ostrich plumes; they sell rapidly at $5.00 each.

Wash Fabrics.

Barr's begin the season with bargains in all departments.

	Were.	Now.
100 Pieces American Indigo Blue Prints, all new; neat patterns	.05	.04
1000 Pieces Apron Ginghams, and dark Dress Percales	.07½	.05
100 Pieces English Chints Cretonne; some samples washed—colors fast	.15	.08 1-3
275 Pieces Bookfold Stock Apron Gingham; any pattern made	.12½	.08 1-3
10 Cases Sea Island Zephyr Ginghams; 1895 production	.15	.12½
127 Pieces Swivel Silk Gingham; dark effects; suitable for spring shopping dresses, etc.	.60	.39

Imports for 1895 in Scotch Zephyrs, plain and corded Madras arriving daily.

Ribbons.

Prices clipped to make a bargain holiday.

	Were.	Now.
No. 9 All-Silk Moire Ribbon	$ .15	$ .07
A large lot of Ribbons, comprising Faille Satin Edges, Moire Satin and G. G. and Jacquard effects, from 2 to 3 inches wide	.20c to .30	.10
Handsome Fancy Stripes, in self colors, in all the delicate tints, 5 inches wide	.80	.49

Dress Goods.

It has not often fallen to our lot to offer such tempting bargains as these:

	Were.	Now.
All our stock of fine twilled back Broadcloth, 50 inches wide, suitable for tailor costumes, in a fine line of shades	$1.50	$ .85
50 pieces all-wool covert Suiting, in all the newest street shades.	.50	.29
39 pieces pin-head Checks; good value	1.25	.85
50 pieces all-wool Cheviot Suiting, in all the latest shades	.50	.25
52-inch all-wool mixed Cheviot	1.50	.85
All our French and German novelties, at about half price.		
The balance of our all-wool French Chalil, cream grounds	.65	.35

Handkerchief "Seconds."

The magic word that cuts off the price, while you'd be puzzled to find the hurt in them.

	Were.	Now.
Ladies' Fancy H. S. and Scalloped Emb. Mull Handkerchiefs	$ .10	$ .05
Ladies' Plain White H. S. Mull Handkerchiefs, with lace edge	.15	.08
Ladies' H. S. Emb. and Drawn Work Mull Handkerchiefs	.20	.12½
Ladies' All-Linen Scalloped and H. S. Emb. Handkerchiefs	.25c and .35	.15
Ladies' All-Linen Plain White and Fancy Mourning Scalloped Emb. Handkerchiefs	50c and .75	.25
Men's Plain White H. S. Emb. Handkerchiefs, all linen	50c and .75	.25
Men's All-Linen Plain White H. S. Handkerchiefs, colored and white embroidered	40c and .50	.15

Linens.

Queer how little will make the price-cutter draw his pencil ruthlessly through the old price and emphasize a new one, less by one-half, sometimes two-thirds.

	Were.	Now.
40 Damask Cloths	$7.50	$4.95
40 Damask Cloths	8.50	5.95
1 Lot ¾ Napkins	7.50	5.00
1 Lot Tray Cloths	90	39
1 Lot Fringed Doylies	10	5
30 Dozen Napkins, ¾-size	3.75	2.75
30 Dozen Napkins	3.50	2.50
50 Colored Tap. Cloths	2.00	1.49
60 Dozen ⅝ Napkins, German Linen Napkins; fine	5.00	2.98
24 Holbein Sets	10.50	6.00
1000 Damask Towels	17	12
600 Huck Towels, hemmed	19	16
600 Huck Towels	21	15
1 Lot Linen Squares and Scarfs	3.00	1.95
1 Lot Linen Embroidered Squares	3.50	2.25
1 Lot 72-inch long Momie Scarfs	2.00	1.45

SPECIAL—Our Hemstitched Linen Squares, all marked down to ONE-HALF VALUE.

Embroidery.

Drop in to-morrow morning and see the crowd of eager buyers that recognized a Barr's bargain.

	Were.	Now.
4½-inch wide margin Embroidery, French Embroidered Edges, per yard	.12½	.05
10-inch wide margin Embroidery, French Embroidered Edges, per yard	.25c and .30	.15
8-inch wide Guipure Embroidered Skirting, per yard	.65	.33
7-inch wide Hamburg Embroidery, per yard	.25	.13
4½-inch wide margin Swiss Embroidery, per yard	.25	.10
5-inch wide fine Swiss Embroidery, per yard	.35	.15
7-inch wide Guipure Embroidered Skirting, per yard	.50	.26

Special.

Blankets and Comforts.

Every White Blanket in our large stock, full 11-4—we sold all season at $2.75, $3 and $3.25 a pair,

All at One Price, $1.95 Pair

Comforts.

Full size Comforts, Turkey Red and fancy linings, filled with good quality cotton; all season price, $1.25, $1.50.

They are marked down to 90c each

Horse Blankets.

We have about ten styles of Horse Blankets, very heavy quality; the price all this season $1.25, $1.50, $1.65.

Now they go at 95c each

Men's Furnishings.

Don't miss a single item here

	Were.	Now.
Men's Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, well made, all sizes	$1.00	75c
Men's Fancy Trimmed Night Shirts, with pearl buttons, good quality of muslin, all sizes	1.00 & 1.25	72c
Men's Fancy Percale Shirts, with two collars and one pair of cuffs	1.25 & 1.50	95c
Men's Heavyweight Merino half hose, all sizes	15c	11c
Boys' Fancy Madras Windsor Ties	10c	01c
Men's Fancy Guyot Suspenders, ends slightly damaged	50c	10c
Men's Fancy Teck Scarfs	25c	15c
Men's Cotton Ribbed half Hose, size 9 only	25c	10c
Men's 4-ply Linen Collars, "seconds"	15c	5c
Men's 4-ply Linen Cuffs, "seconds"	15c	10c

In Cloak Department.

Fully a third clipped off the prices here.

	Were.	Now.
9 Russian Marten Capes, new	$25.00	$15.00
32 Stylish Winter Jackets, various sorts, all new, all good	17.50	10.00
A lot of about 20 Misses' Winter Cloaks, this season's styles	15.00	7.50
33 Girls' Dresses, all wool, flannel, navy, cardinal and brown, tastefully trimmed, all new, for ages 4 to 14 years	3.00	1.98

Black Goods.

Barr's special Blacks that give satisfaction as long as there's a gore left.

	Marked Were.	Down To.
32-inch Black and White Genuine All-Wool French Challis	.60	$ .32
24-inch Black Pure Silk Armure Grenadine	1.00	.49
38-inch Black All-Wool French Camelette	.69	.35
32-inch Black and White Genuine French Sateens, 35c and	.40	.12½
40-inch Black Boucle Suiting	1.00	.65
50-inch Black and White All-Wool Basket Suiting	1.50	.75
46-inch Black All-Wool India Twill	.65	.39

Art Goods.

To thoroughly clean up the Holiday Stock, we offer such bargains as these:

	Were.	Now.
The latest designs in Japanese Crepe, used for draping and covering sofa pillows, per yard	$ .50	$ .25
Embroidered Sofa Pillows, in all colors of satin	2.00	1.25
Feather-Edge Toilet Mats, in six designs, hand-made	.75	.49
Figured China Silk, in a great variety of designs, per yard	1.00	.49
Tinted Mats, in three different sizes, each	.25	.5
Barr's Best Knitting and Crochet Silk, in all shades, per spool	.25	.15

Books.

The price cutter drew his pencil through the prices here and showed no mercy. Perhaps the holiday handling may be a limpness that affects them. The reading isn't hurt.

	Were.	Now.
Gibbons' Roman Empire, half Russia, 5 volumes	$5.50	$3.00
Prime Minister, by Trollope, 3 vols.	3.75	1.95
Half Hours With English History, 4 vols	3.00	1.98
Girlhood of Shakspeare's Heroines, 5 vols	3.00	2.50
Cooper's Sea Tales, 5 vols., cloth	5.00	2.95
The Spectator, by John Morley, 3 vols	3.00	2.00
Founding of the German Empire, by Von Syber, 5 vols	10.50	3.00
English Letters, by Mason, 3 vols	3.25	1.50
Rawlinson's Ancient Egypt, 2 vols	2.25	1.25
Works of Josephus, 3 vols	4.50	2.00
United Netherlands, by Motley, 4 vol	5.00	2.75
Rollins' Ancient History, 2 vols	3.00	2.50
Large cloth edition of the poets, including Scott, Shelley, Byron, Coleridge and Moore	2.50	.75
Mothers' Lullaby Book (Frang's ed)	4.25	1.50
Song of the River, illustrated	3.00	1.00
Days Series	4.25	1.50
Irene Jerome's celebrated books—In 4 Fair Country, One Year's Search Book and Nature's Hallelujah, gilt cloth	5.50	2.50
Gems of American Art, selected from the Book of American Figure Painters	3.00	2.00

A table full of books. Maybe you'll find your standard favorite amongst them—maybe some new candidate for favor. The choice is yours at 25 cents.

One of Barr's Grandest Low Price Offerings for This Low Price Week.

A Clearing Sale of..... Maddock's White English Porcelain,

IN HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,

Affords an opportunity for housekeepers to fill the vacancies in their tableware, which will occur even in the best regulated households. Look at these prices:

	Were.	Now.
Tea Pots, large size, each	.50	.25
6-in. Square Soup Plates, doz	.60	.40
7-in. Square Soup Plates, doz	$1.00	.60
5-inch to 8-inch Fruit or Cake Comports, were 35c to 65c each, now 25c to 45c each.		
Shell Salad Dishes, each	.70	.40
7-inch deep Fruit Stands, each	.45	.30
9-inch Scalloped Salad Bowls, were 40c to 55c each, now 25c to 35c each.		

	Were.	Now.
Handled Covered Dishes, each	.55	.35
4-in. to 7-in. Baking Dishes, were $1.30 to $2.16 per doz., now 75c to $1.44 doz.		
Soup Tureen and Stand, each	$2.70	$1.75
18-in. Platters	$1.20	.85
Pickle Dishes, each	.20	.12
Oyster Plates, each	.35	.20
Cake Plates, each	.25	.15
7-in. Square Flat plates, each	.10	.05

These goods are less than half the cost of the goods, and it will pay you to investigate quickly.

Upholstery.

The good housewife has been watching for these price clippings:

	Were.	Now.
Genuine Irish-Point Sash Curtain Lace, at half-price. This is the ratio of reduction: were 75c, 90c, $1.10; now 37½c, 45c 55c.		
Chenille Table Covers, drawing-room sizes, best quality, 10-4, at half-price	$ 6.50	$ 3.25
Lot of Scotch Lace Curtains, novelties, ruffled edges, at half-price	$ 5.50	$ 2.75
A tableful of fine Down Cushions, silk covering, ruffled, each	$1.50 and 2.50	75

Third-floor attractions are worth investigating. You can buy an Iron or a Brass Bedstead at half-price. Odd pieces of Furniture, Rugs—all marked down.

Laces.

Reduced in price, but with the value all here.

	Were.	Now.
1 to 2-in. Real Torchon and Medici Lace	9 and 12c	5c yd
1½ and 2½-in. Real Torchon and Medici Lace	12 and 15c	9c yd
1½ to 2½-in. Real Medici Lace	18 and 20c	12c yd
2½ to 4-in. Real Medici Lace	30 and 40c	23c yd
2½ to 4½-in. Real Medici Lace	45 and 50c	27c yd
9 and 10-in. Cream Oriental Lace	30 and 45c	23c yd
9 and 10-in. Ecru Point Venice	35, 50 and 65c	23c yd
5 to 7-in. Butter Shade Point de Venice Vandykes	75, 85 and $1	49c yd

Flannels and Cloths.

A wealth of special values here!

	Were.	Now.
20,000 yards Fancy Striped Flannelette, in dark and light colors	.10	.05
All our imported printed French Flannels, in fancy figures, stripes and polka dots, over 125 different styles to select from.	.75	.35
Scotch Fancy Shirtings, in stripes and plaids, fast colors and unshrinkable	.40	.29
56-inch La Porte Plain Flannel Suitings, in 20 different shades.	1.00	.55
27-inch all-wool fancy Plaids, splendid for children's school dresses	.50	.35
54-inch all-wool heavy Cloaking, fur back and plain	2.00	1.25

Short lengths of 27 and 54-inch fancy Cassimeres at a great reduction.

$2.00 Gloves for 95c.

Ladies' one 4-button length Kid Gloves, with 4 large pearl buttons to match the gloves, neat embroidered back. The gloves have a fine silk lining, so delicate as to be almost imperceptible, avoiding clumsiness. The prettiest lined glove made, and just the time you want them. Colors black, brown and tan.

They are worth $2; Clearing Sale Price is 95c.

Another week of the greatest bargain-giving the city has ever seen.

	Were.	Now.
5-Hook real Kid in all standard shades, fitted to the hand	$1.50	.98
3 and 4-Button Glace and Suedes, colors and blacks	1.25	.89
Infants' Wool Mittens, blue, red, black and pink	.15c and .20	.10
Boys' and Misses' Scotch Wool Mittens	20c and .25	.15
Boys' Scotch Wool Gloves	25c and .30	.20
Ladies' Black Double All-Wool Mittens	.30	.20
Ladies' Cashmere Gloves, Seal Brown and Navy	.50	.13
Ladies' Cashmere Gloves, Black	25c and .50	.25
Ladies' Lined Kid Mittens, plain tops, only	.60	.40

Ladies' Lined Kid Gloves and Mittens, with Fur Tops, Deep Gauntleted Wrists, or with Patent Buttons or Springs at Wrists; regular.....$1.25, 1.35, 1.50 1.00

Sixth, Olive and Locust Streets.

THE WM. BARR DRY GOODS COMPANY.

The Bargain Center of St. Louis.

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS.

IN THE CRUEL DEEP.

The Last Cruise That Was Made by a New England Boy.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The details of a more [illegible] partly and accident were brought out by [illegible] ation of the following in a morning pa- [illegible] day:

[illegible]ER—Lost at sea, off Marblehead, Tues- day, Sept. 11, 1894, Henry H. Wicker, aged 18 years 7 months and 2 days, eldest son of Cassius M. Wicker and Augusta F. Wicker, deceased."

All vessels navigating Massachusetts Bay the day of the probable accident and the day following have been traced, their officers interviewed at the ports of destination, and they all report no rescue, nor has the body been recovered.

Henry Wicker was the eldest son of Cassius M. Wicker, the President of the Zanesville and Ohio Railroad, who lives on West End avenue. The other children are Miss Lucy, whose school days are just ending, and Cassius, a lad of 12. A few years ago Mrs. Wicker died. Henry was a tall handsome fellow. Last spring he completed his college preparation at the Berkeley School, on the foot ball team of which he played, and passed his entrance examination to Yale. When the summer came Mr. Wicker took a cottage at Swampscott, on the Massachusetts coast, about midway between Nahant and Marblehead. The beach stretches out to the bay, and every cottager has one or more boats.

When the family took possession of the cottage Henry wanted a boat. He had long known how to swim, sculled a good oar and was a good sailor, so his father bought a large dory rigged with a lug-of-mutton sail. Once in possession of the boat, Henry spent most of the time on the water. All through the summer he was seen along the coast, and the fishermen said there wasn't a better sailor. Only once did he cause the family any anxiety. That was the day before he sailed away never to return. It was Monday, Sept. 10, and he asked his cousin, Miss Halliday, to take a sail. When they had not returned at dinner time the family became worried. Just as they were about to institute a search the young people came in. The water was so rough, Henry said, that when they reached a settlement, two miles below Swampscott, he put in, left the dory and he and his cousin walked home.

The following day the other members of the family were to be away from home, and it was arranged that the young people should spend the day at "The Willows." When morning came Henry told his sister and cousin that while they were gone to the station he would hurry and bring the boat around to their own pier. None of the family have ever seen him since. When his sister and cousin returned from the station Henry had not returned, so they went on, leaving instructions that whom he did come he was to follow them. But as he had not returned at 5 o'clock the ladies drove to the fishing hamlet and inquired for him among the fishermen. Many of the men were on the beach when Henry came for the dory, and had seen him the flaw of wind which swept the bay between 11 and 12 in the forenoon. If the flaw had struck him, well, they shook their heads.

All night and all the next day a search was kept up. The father telegraphed all points along the coast, but no tidings came back. Finally on the afternoon of Wednesday word came from Boston that a fishing smack had picked up a boat lying bottom up on the water off Egg Rock with the oar lying in the water beside it. It was only a short time after that a message came over the wires that the father was made certain that the boat belonged to his son. More than that no one has ever learned. Whether the boat was struck by a squall in the morning or by a second one that submerged cannot be determined. The accident must have taken place near Egg Rock, for it is considered strange that the keeper of the light on the island did not see it or hear the cries for help which they say must have rained.

The captains of all vessels leaving Boston on Sept. 11 or the day after were communicated with at their destinations, and all the great ports of the world informed of the accident, but they for the most part have come and gone and now the family have been compelled to give up the boy for dead.

First of the season. Oysters—Selects, 25c doz. Milford's, 8th street, near Olive.

BRANDT'S Special For This Week.

CUT SALE.

HERE'S A PICNIC!

Fine Shoes at Less Than Manufacturer's Cost!

Can you Wear a Narrow Shoe?
837 pairs Ladies' fine Dongola Button and Lace, Kid and Cloth Top, at $3 and $4, CUT TO ONLY **$1.50**
Hand Welts and Hand Turns.

438 pairs Ladies' fine Dongola Kid and Cloth Top, button, all sizes, at $2.50; CUT TO ONLY **$1.75**
Patent Leather Tips.

Ladies' fine Dongola Kid and Cloth Top, button and Lace, at $3 and $4: CUT TO ONLY **$2.00**
Opera and Square Toe, Patent Leather Tips.

412 prs. fine Button and Lace, sizes only 1, 1½ and 2, with heel.....CUT IN HALF.

Men's Cork Sole Lace and Congress, Berlin Toe, at $7; CUT TO ONLY **$5.00**

Men's Enamel Bluchers at $7.50; CUT TO... **$5.00**

J. G. BRANDT SHOE CO., Cor. Broadway and Lucas Av.

Open Until 10 O'Clock Saturday Nights.

25% Discount

On All Suits and Overcoats.

FINLEY-HULL CLOTHING CO., N. W. Cor. Broadway and Pine.

CITY NEWS.

Private matters skillfully treated and medicines furnished. Dr. Dinsbeer, 814 Pine.

A HAPPY COUPLE.

Mr. and Mrs. Diedrich Mueller Celebrate Their Golden Wedding.

Diedrich Mueller and Wilhelmina Mueller, his wife, celebrated their golden wedding last evening at their home on Goode avenue, surrounded by their sons, daughters and grandchildren. Mr. Mueller was born Dec. 9, 1817, at Oyten, and Mrs. Mueller Oct. 30, 1822, at Bremen, Germany. They came to St. Louis in 1843, and were married by Pastor Picker, Jan. 12, 1845, and have resided here ever since. They were here during the great fire in 1849 and the cholera epidemic. They have had remarkably good luck in health in their family, not having a death occur for the past forty-three years. They have four sons, three daughters and eleven grandchildren living.

The oldest son succeeded him in a business a year and he was known as the oldest hide buyer in the city. The second son is a member of the firm of Mueller & Faulbault Real Estate Agents and one son and daughter living in Dodge City, Kan. The children presented the old couple with a handsome purse of gold coin and wine. Music and dancing followed, and everybody had a good time. Part of the banquet was served on the table that the old couple bought when they got married and which has been in their family fifty years.

"Our Annual Closing Sale"

Means that all Winter Fabrics in our Custom Department and all Winter Clothing in our Clothing Department are offered at much reduced prices. We are not going to put any of our Winter goods away if low prices will sell them.

MILLS & AVERILL, Broadway and Pine.

ABOUT TOWN.

SOCIABLE AND HOP.—St. Aldemar Ladies' Circle will give a sociable and hop at Pickwick Hall, Washington and Jefferson avenues, Friday evening, Jan. 18.

W. C. T. U. CONFERENCE.—The Women's Christian Temperance Union has arranged for a conference on Feb. 8 and 9. Four of the young women workers of the National W. C. T. U. will be present.

IN DISTRESS.—Mary Devoto, a widow, 83 years old, is living in very needy circumstances on the third floor of 110 Chestnut street. She is worthy of assistance.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Woman's Christian Association will celebrate their 25th anniversary Tuesday evening, Jan. 17, at the Second Baptist Church, corner of Beaumont and Locust streets.

Handsome Improvements at Beers.

The hotel of the modern era is that which gives its guests accommodations and surroundings second to none. St. Louis is becoming quite famous for its fine hostelries, and Mr. George S. Beers keeps pace with the times by sparing no expense to make Beers the leading family hotel, not only of St. Louis but the entire Southwest. The hotel since the improvements have been made within the past month, has the appearance of Oriental splendor. A grand stairway of Italian marble has been erected, which leads from the vestibule of the main entrance to the parlor floor. The vestibule is cased with the same quality of marble, and two grand arches of Italian marble have been built in the vestibule, each leading to the magnificent and superb dining-hall and reception hall on the west and the spacious smoking-room and office on the east—a handsome five-foot wainscoting extending along the entire walls leading from and in the vestibule. The work is beyond doubt the finest and most magnificent of its character ever executed in St. Louis, and was furnished by the Pickle Marble and Granite Company, whose reputation is so well-known for work of this class.

The elevator, which is situated in the vestibule of the main entrance, is the latest and most improved, and is encased in beautifully wrought grille work in Bower Barff; the balustrade and Newel lamp are made of the same metal and material. The designs for these are particularly handsome, and the effect of the dull black against the polished marble, together with the brilliant lights, reflecting multifold in the entire mirrors, is both striking and enchanting. The iron work and the tasty and excellent designs for same were made by the Liberty Iron Works, of Third and Lombard streets, this city, of which Mr. James Fries is President and Mr. J. V. Boucher Secretary and Treasurer. This concern has the reputation of being peculiarly adapted for work of this character, and deserves commendation for the excellent work at Hotel Beers. Another fact worthy of mention in regard to Beers is that the entire silver service will be changed, the newest and most modern ideas in this matter being adopted. Truly Beers is in the lead as a first-class family hotel.

COLD AND HUNGER.

Thousands of Nebraskans Flocking to Omaha for Aid.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 12.—If there were any alarming results from last night's storm in Nebraska, reports from the drouth districts fail to indicate the fact. The State Aid Association prefers to believe that all of the destitute weathered the storm in safety. The weather has moderated to here to-day.

The charity work of this county is assuming big proportions this winter, and the county officials are beginning to fear that the county will become bankrupt if the great demand for assistance continues.

More people are flocking in every day for provisions and fuel, and the question threatens to become a very serious one before the winter is over.

At the present time, the county is giving more or less aid to over 7,000 persons, and it is thought that the end is not yet. During the month of December, 667 tons of coal were distributed in half and quarter-ton lots. The cost of the fuel, including the cost of delivery, has been $1,302. This is under the new system, by which the Commissioners buy the coal themselves in car-load lots and hire men and teams to deliver it.

The weather of this year, too, is not by any means as vigorous as that of last year, and this is the point that is troubling the Commissioners. With such an increase over last year, with such pleasant and mild weather, they fear that it will be hard to provide for the poor when the cold weather sets in, when the demand for coal will correspondingly increase.

HELEN COUGAR'S SUIT.

Her Constitutional Right Case on Trial at Lafayette.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 12.—Mrs. Helen Cougar's suit to test the constitutional right of the election board to refuse her the right of voting is now on trial before Judge Everett of the Supreme Court. Mrs. Cougar, who practices at the bar, argued her own case. She contended that, inasmuch as all the population were taken into account when the congressional apportionment was made, all the population ought to exercise a voice in the choice of Representatives. She said that it was the common opinion that the women of Indiana were represented in the General Assembly; that representation in that body was based on population. The voters alone were taken into account in this State when making the apportionment, and, therefore, the women, constituting fully half of the population, were not even represented by proxy. She defied any one to point out any law for restricting voting to men. She claimed that, under the present law, women were eligible to election to the presidency, to senatorships and as Representatives; and, if a woman could govern England, certainly women in the United States were entitled to a voice in the government. She declared that the word "male" did not appear in either the Declaration of Independence or the Constitution of the United States, and that the courts, as well as the Legislature, possessed the power to grant to women the right of ballot. The whole matter, she says, resolved itself into the question: "Are women people?" If they were, then they were entitled to vote under the law, as it stands to-day. Citizenship and suffrage, she declared, were synonymous terms, and, inasmuch as the State recognized women as citizens, there was no ground on which to question their right to vote.

CAVEN'S MURDERER.

The Information Which Attorney Shupe Threatened to Give Out.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 12.—Judge Stone, in Common Pleas Court to-day, ordered an attachment issued for Attorney W. I. Shupe, who created a sensation a few days ago by testifying before the Coroner that he knew the murderer of General Freight Agent Caven of the Valley Railway, who was shot at night some time ago in Cleveland, but declined to tell the name of the party on the plea that he was a client.

The court decided that Shupe must give up the information or be held for contempt. The hearing has been postponed several times owing to physicians certificates showing Shupe to be ill and unable to appear.

The prosecution to-day sent a physician to Shupe's house and the fact was developed that the latter had disappeared. Officers are searching for him.

OUR ANNUAL SALE OF Men's White Shirts

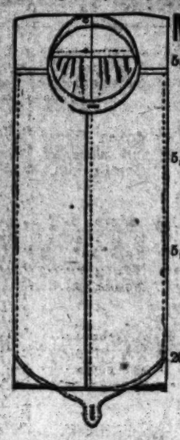
Collars and Cuffs,

Commences To-Morrow Morning.

For months past we have been preparing for this sale, which in magnitude will be greater than any we have previously had. The materials are of the best and the workmanship in every respect first-class.

Prices Actually Less Than You Could Buy the Materials For.

Should any of the Shirts rip or tear, bring them back and we will freely exchange for others. . . Customers can purchase as many as they like, but positively none sold to dealers.



Men's Unlaundered Shirts.

5,000 Men's White Unlaundered Shirts, good muslin, re-enforced front and back, patent facing and gusset, sizes 14 to 17, actual value 40c, Sale Price **25c**

5,000 Men's White Unlaundered Shirts, fine muslin, pure linen set-in bosoms, linen lined, re-enforced front and back, linen bands, sizes 14 to 17, actual value 60c, Sale Price **37c**

5,000 Men's White Unlaundered Shirts, best muslin, 2100 linen, lined with butcher's linen, felled seams, pure linen neck and wrist bands, patent sleeve facings and extension back, sizes 14 to 17, actual worth 85c, Sale Price. **49c**

200 dozen Boys' White Unlaundered Shirts, linen bosom and bands, re-enforced front and back, patent facing, sizes 12 to 14, actual value 50c..... **39c**

MEN'S Fancy Trimmed Night Shirts, in a variety of patterns, actual value 65c and 75c; SALE PRICE..... **48c**

MEN'S Fancy Trimmed Night Shirts, extra quality muslin, choice patterns, actual value $1.00 and $1.25; SALE PRICE **68c**

Men's 4-Ply Collars. All Sizes.
Standing and turn-down styles, good value at 10c; SALE PRICE **5c**

Men's 4-Ply Cuffs.
Round or square corners, grand value at 15c, Sale Price **8c**

Ladies' Gloves. A FAMOUS OFFER.
Absolute choice of any pair of Ladies' $2.00 Glove in our house for **$1.33**

Famous Broadway and Morgan Street.

BLOCKED WITH ICE.

A Ferryboat's Fix—Forfeitures of Bonds—Venice and Madison News.

VENICE, Ill., Jan. 12.—The Mississippi River blocked with ice last night. The ferryboat Madison made one trip this morning and then laid up as it was it was impossible to effect a landing on this side of the river. River traffic will be suspended until the ice clears out.

The Village Board will meet Monday night, the 15th inst., to receive the bond of Messrs. Jenks, Meyer and Schroeder for the construction of the new street railway to Madison and East St. Louis. The projectors will soon be ready to begin work on the line.

The October term of the Madison County Circuit Court adjourned to-day at Edwardsville. It has been in session since Oct. 15th last.

Henry Fehling has purchased the Nameoki Hall and Park property of John Braden, consisting of a two story store and hall building and three acres of ground, for $10,000. The property will be improved and occupied by E. G. Rode with a branch of his Venice grocery store. This park is noted as the scene of the Sharp-Crosby mill in March 1826, when a seventy-seven round battle was fought.

Forfeitures of bonds were taken in the Circuit Court in five cases for gaming against Tom Walsh, Pat Mullally and others. The forfeitures aggregate nearly $30,000.

The funeral of Fritz Ludwig, the 12-year-old stepson of Chas. Schmittker, took place yesterday. The boy died of bowel trouble caused by over-eating of Christmas delicacies, which resulted in an obstruction of the intestinal canal. An unsuccessful operation was performed on him.

George Wind has opened his bakery at Granite City.

Henry Fosdick has been appointed special Deputy Sheriff at Granite City by Sheriff Burke.

It is feared by farmers that the severe cold of last night has damaged the fruit crop for next season.

Representative T. P. McFee is home from Springfield, where he has been attending the session of the Legislature. He will return Tuesday morning.

Killed by Four Bullets.

PROVIDENCE, Ky., Jan. 12.—The body of Liner Sims was found near here this morning. He had been shot four times. The officers are following a clue that may lead to the arrest of the perpetrators of the deed.

Hot Springs, Ark.

Under the management of Henry N. Willey the mammoth Hotel Eastman will open on Jan. 22. Will be conducted both on the American and European plans.

N. B.—Elegant bath-house connected with hotel.

A Thousand Ice-Cutters.

ATCHISON, Kan., Jan. 12.—The temperature dropped to 14 deg. below zero here last night, and to-day over 1,000 men and teams are at work on the Missouri River and Sugar and Bean Lakes putting up a store of ice for Atchison and Kansas City consumers.

Be Sure and Use Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for your children while teething; 25 cents

PUBLIC LAND SURVEY.

Congressman Dockery's Plan for the Consolidation of the Work.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—To lessen the cost of surveying public lands Mr. Dockery has proposed a plan to consolidate three bureaus, which are now practically duplicating the work of each other. These are the Geological Survey, the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Surveying Branch of the General Land Office. It had been hoped to merge these into one bureau, probably the Geological Survey, under one head, to be known as Surveyor General. After thus simplifying the organization the purpose was to reform the system itself. At present the surveys of public land are let by contract, but the change contemplated doing away with the entire work of the consolidated bureau. Another change was in the simplifying of the system in local land offices.

The House Committee on Appropriations is also considering a plan of reforming the survey system. It is not as comprehensive a reform as the Dockery Commission has considered, but is an application of the plan to the work of the Land Office. The need of the change was recommended by Secretary of the Interior Smith and the Commissioner of the Land Office in their annual reports. The latter said:

"At present the United States goes over large unsurveyed areas in the West twice and even three times. The topographic branch of the Geological Survey is at work making maps of great areas in the West. Oftentimes after the Coast and Geodetic Survey have covered the same region by triangulation, and at the same time that these parties are covering the country into squares, provided by our system of rectangular system of public land surveys, for purposes of disposition under the public land laws. It appears to me on the face of it that this system means a waste of energy, of time and of money; that there is no good reason why the topographic work and the land survey work may not be done at the same time by the same party in very little longer time than is now required to do the topographic work. Should this system be adopted, it would not be necessary for any contract to be entered into nor any of these delays incident to the making of the contract."

Acting on this suggestion, an estimate of $100,000 has been made for combining these surveys under the direction of the Geological Survey, and the abolition of contract surveys. As yet, however, the Appropriation Committee has not passed on the question, but will take it up as a part of the sundry civil appropriation bill now under consideration.

Missing Jacob Holsinger.

MILAN, Mo., Jan. 12.—One of the wealthiest farmers of this county, Jacob Holsinger, who resides near Green City, in the eastern part of this county, has been missing since last Saturday evening. He was seen going out of Green City toward home and was somewhat under the influence of liquor, and that was the last that has been seen of him. It is reported that he had about $800 with him.

Thomas Chapman, a reliable farmer living in the vicinity, found a pool of blood and a club lying at the side of the road Wednesday evening. It is believed that he has been foully dealt with for his money and thrown into an old well, of which there are a great many in the field by the side of the road where the blood was found.

HUMPHREY'S, Broadway and Pine, St. Louis, Jan. 12, 1895. Weather To-day: Fair and warmer.

$30 Suits for $15 AT Humphrey's

Bring Your Tag.

If the number on it corresponds with any of the numbers on the Suits in our windows, you get one of our **$30 SUITS now selling for $15** absolutely free of any cost to you. **200 of our fine Suits** are to be given away free during our present Great Annual Clearing Sale.

Remember, if you don't get a Suit for nothing, you get our **$30 Suits** and our **$25 Overcoats** and Ulsters for **$15. Don't delay** your selection, but make it **now** while you've got the best styles to choose from. The past week we've had hundreds of buyers from our own great city and many of the people of Alton, Belleville, St. Charles, Jerseyville, Jacksonville, Litchfield, Louisiana, Edwardsville, Decatur, Springfield, Collinsville, Carrollton, Greenville, Carlyle, Hillsboro, Nashville, Mount Vernon, Chester, Cape Girardeau, Bunker Hill, Taylorville, Salem, Vandalia, Duquoin and Pana. visit us, bought suits and Overcoats, and gone home happy with their bargains.

Boys' Suits, Overcoats and Reefers, all at cut prices. **For Boys aged 5 to 15 years, over 500 All-Wool Scotch Cheviot Knee-Pants Suits,** cut from $10 and $8.50 to **$5.** Furnishing Goods at reduced prices—also Fur Caps and Fur Gloves.

F. W. HUMPHREY & CO.

GOODS IN THIS SALE WILL BE SOLD ONLY FOR CASH.

3½ DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO!

The Banner Route.

THE WABASH

Is the ONLY LINE Making This Fast Time With But One Change of Sleepers.

Leaves St. Louis Union Station Daily at..... 8:25 p.m.
Arrive Council Bluffs next day..... 12:15 p.m.
Arrive San Francisco fourth morning at..... 9:45 a.m.

ONLY FOUR NIGHTS AND THREE DAYS

Through Sleepers to Denver, Colo., on train leaving St. Louis Union Station daily at 8:25 p. m.

Ticket Offices, S. E. Cor. Broadway & Olive St. and Union Station.

THE GREATEST OF THE AGE!

HILTS' Cut-in-Half Great Sale of ROSEY'S $10,000 Shoe Stock.

READ THE PRICES AND COME QUICK.

Rosey's Women's $1.75 and $2.00 Shoes; Hilts' price, 97c
Rosey's Women's $2.50 Shoes; Hilts' price, $1.29
Rosey's Misses' and Children's $1.25 and $1.50 Shoes ..... Hilts' price, 75c
Rosey's Misses' and Children's $1.60 and $1.75 Shoes ..... Hilts' price, $1.00
Rosey's Women's $1.50 and $1.75 Warm-lined Bals ..... Hilts' price, 85c and $1.00
Rosey's Women's $2.00 Warm-lined Button Shoes ..... Hilts' price, $1.25
Rosey's Women's $1.00 Warm-lined Slippers; Hilts' price, 59c
Rosey's Women's 35c Rubbers; Hilts' price, 19c
Rosey's Men's $1.25 and $1.50 Shoes; Hilts' price, 75c
Rosey's Men's $1.50 and $1.75 Shoes; Hilts' price, 98c
Rosey's Men's $2.00 Shoes; Hilts' price, $1.25
Rosey's Men's $2.00 and $2.50 St. Louis Handmade Welt Calf Bals and Congress, all styles and widths..... Hilts' price, $1.99
Rosey's Men's $4.50 Hip Boots; Hilts' price, $2.50
Rosey's Boys' $1.25 Shoes; Hilts' Give-away price, 75c
Rosey's 50c and 60c Men's Self-acting Rubbers ..... Hilts' price, 29c

90—Misses' and Children's 25c Rubbers—9c

And Thousands of Other Great Give-Away Prices. Come Early to Avoid the Rush.

C. E. HILTS SHOE CO., The World's Greatest Cut Price Shoe Dealers, (Always save you money) S. W. Cor.—Sixth and Franklin Av.—S. W. Cor.

PRICES CUT AT Swope's

(311 N. Broadway.)

. . . ON . . .

Men's Calf Shoes, Men's Patent Leather Shoes,
Ladies' Kid Shoes, Ladies' Patent Leather Shoes,
Ladies' Calf Shoes, Ladies' Goat Shoes,
Ladies' Satin Slippers,
Misses' and Children's Shoes. All Colors.

CLEARING SALE NOW GOING ON.

MESRITZ TAILORING CO.

SUITS and OVERCOATS To Order

$12.50 Up

PANTS TO ORDER

$3.00 Up

A Perfect Fit Guaranteed.

219 N. Eighth Street, Corner Olive—Second Floor.

$30,000 Worth of Fine GROCERIES

Retailed at Wholesale Prices FOR CASH.

See These Big Bargains:

Best Elgin Butter, per pound 25c
Choice Roll Butter, 2 pounds 35c
Best Sugar Corn, per dozen 85c
Best 3-lb. Tomatoes, per dozen 85c
Best Marrowfat Peas, per dozen 85c
Corn Starch, per 1-lb package 5c
Eight pounds hand-picked Beans 25c
Eight pounds Green Peas 25c
Oyster or soda Crackers, per lb. by the box 4½c
3 lbs. California Prunes 25c
Sirup Mixed, per lb 7½c
Van Camp Tomatoes, gallon, per doz $2.45

A first-class barrel of Patent Flour $2.85
24 pounds Best Granulated Sugar $1
20½ pounds Old Government Java Coffee, parched $1
Four pounds Mexican or Guatemala Coffee, parched $1
Best pound of Tea 50c
Five of any kind for 25c
A pound of Good Tea for 40c
A pound of Good, Cheap Tea for 25c
First-class Sugar-Cured Cob & Gordon Hams, per pound 10c
Breakfast Bacon 10c
Strip Bacon 8½c
California Hams 7½c
Best Kettle Rendered Lard, by the tub (or 2 lbs. for 25c) 8c
Compound Lard, by the tub (or 4 lbs. for 25c) 6c

Goods Delivered Free in City and East St. Louis.

D. CONNOR, Wholesale and Retail Grocer, 802 N. 6th st., Near Union Market.

THE MERCANTILE

THE MERCANTILE IS THE FAVORITE 10 CENT CIGAR.

For sale by all first-class dealers. Manufactured by the P. B. Rice Mercantile Cigar Co., factory No. 20, St. Louis, Mo.

ELECTION NOTICES.

St. Louis Mercantile Library Ass'n.
ELECTION OF OFFICERS.
Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1895. Polls open 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

REGULAR TICKET.

For Recording Secretary, BENJAMIN S. ADAMS, Secretary Tudor Iron-Works.

For Directors:
HENRY STANLEY, President Tudds & Stanley Mill Furnishing Co.
GEORGE D. MARKHAM, of W. H. Markham & Son, Insurance.
HORATIO N. DAVIS, Secretary Smith & Davis Mfg. Co. Iron-Works.
ROBERT McK. JONES, R. McK. & Wm. Y. Jones Dry Goods Co.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WORK CLERKS FOR THE JUSTICES.

As the clerks to the Justices' offices are becoming and can't get along and do the work themselves they are compelling it to be understood that Mr. Pete Gonzales and Geo. Pfeiffer, former clerks as messers. of the Fifteenth Ward, were selected to two of the clerks; it is said that both men worked hard on election day and they deserve it; good there for their men; they both think $1200 a month is a small salary for such a position; they are the coming candidates for this spring in the Fifteenth Ward.

Medical.

A Lady Diseases cured by "Constitutional Treatment" —Dr. Sarah Hess Hanson, Licensed Physician and Dentist, Eighteen Years' Practice, 2 Locust st., cor. Broadway, opposite Southern Hotel. Hours 9 to 12 and 2 to 5. Sundays excepted. Send for pamphlet. Consultation free and confidential. Office and residence, 2 Locust st., cor. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

POST-DISPATCH

SUNDAY "WANT" DIRECTORY.

PAGES 9–16.

Read the "Wants." ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING JANUARY 13, 1895. Read the "Wants."

TOLD TRUTHS.

Report of Armenian Atrocities Not Exaggerated.

Senor Ximenes' Denials Not Entitled to Credence.

THE LONDON LIBERAL ORGAN GIVES THE TURKS WARNING.

"England Will Not Lift a Finger" to Prevent Russia From Chastising the Brutal Subjects of the Sultan—McCarthy Will Hold On—State News From Port Arthur Printed in London.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1895, by The Press Publishing Co., New York World.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Paris edition of the New York Herald printed with unusual prominence yesterday a communication from one Senor Ximenes denying the fact of Armenian actrocities. Editorially the Herald said: "All the eggregious nonsense and exaggeration fabricated in the name of Armenian actrocities has at last been effectually disposed of by the narrative of an eye witness, Senor Ximenes, a Spaniard of scientific attainments and a member of the Royal Geographical Society, who has just returned from the scene of the much magnified disorders, and emphatically denounces as absolute fabrications the horrible details of monstrosities that have been so wantonly and designedly spread about in England and America. 'In fact,' said Senor Ximenes, 'in Armenia itself, the Armenian question does not exist.' Now that the truth is at last coming out, we hope that the eyes of the English and American dupes of the wily Armenian wirepullers and agitators will be opened."

Concerning this Senor Ximenes, Mr. S. E. Wheeler, the well-known English writer on Eastern questions, publishes the following letter in the St. James Gazette:

"It would be a relief, no doubt, as you observe to-day, to get impartial evidence from Armenia, but the Spanish traveler, Senor Ximenes, is scarcely a credible witness. Not long ago he gave a circumstantial and full-flavored account of his journey to the Pamirs. He also wrote to an English politician offering to impart valuable information about the state of affairs in that region. He made inquiries and found that Senor Ximenes had never been to the Pamirs at all and that his journey was an invention. A few other personal details were elicited, but in regard to these, I should prefer to say nothing, except that they showed him to be gifted with an imaginative faculty of rare dimensions."

The Speaker vouches for its Constantinople correspondent's report of the Armenian actrocities "written with knowledge and authority not inferior to that of the British Ambassador at the Porte." The editor of the Speaker, Sir Wemyss Reed, is recognized as more nearly the spokesman of the Liberal Government than anyone in the daily or weekly press, and the following language in the same editorial has made a decided sensation to-day.

"No one will dare to stay the armies of Russia if they should advance for the purpose of putting an end to the reign of terror that in this age is execrable and intolerable. Our Ambassador at Constantinople has, we trust, received full instructions on this point, and has already made it clear to the Turkish Government that not a finger will be raised, either by England or any other power, if, through their own malignant hatred of the Christian population, the Turks should incur the just and summary vengeance of the Czar."

MCCARTHY WILL HOLD ON.

Justin McCarthy's advisers have counseled him not to send the letter to which I recently alluded, since it is now admitted that Healy's revolt will not be serious. There is no doubt that Mr. McCarthy would consult his personal interests in retiring from the leadership, since I am informed by one of his most trusted colleagues, his income has shrunk from some $15,000 per annum to about $3,000, so absorbing have been his political duties, and so devoted is he to them. If he gave up politics he could easily command his former earnings from novels, journalistic work and the lecture field. Only last fall he felt himself obliged to decline an offer from America of $15,000 for 100 lectures there. He is now, by the way, that he is much mystified just now by the flattering attentions he receives by cable from an anonymous admirer in New York, who simply signs herself "Mary." This lady has for some time been cabling him at considerable length concerning her claims to be the Queen of Ireland. She was able to proof, both documentary and genealogical, and anticipates no opposition from Queen Victoria in ascending the Irish throne when she furnishes her evidence. Her latest dispatch said she proposed sailing shortly to take possession of her kingdom, and assuring Mr. McCarthy of her royal favor, in token of which she would appoint him her first Prime Minister.

Lord Teedmouth, a leading member of the Rosebery ministry, said to a friend and Parliamentary colleague to-day that the persistent reports of dissensions between the Prime Minister and Sir William Harcourt or any other member of the cabinet, is pure invention, and that the Government feels sure of a sufficient majority to carry out its programme at the next session. It seems to be commonly understood that Mr. Labouchere will bolt, but it is not believed that he will carry with him more than two votes besides his own.

THEIR NEWS WAS STALE.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal has the following editorial:

"Some of the London papers, notably the Times, are reaping a good deal of undeserved praise for their accounts of the massacre at Port Arthur. It is apparently forgotten that five weeks ago the correspondent of the New York World cabled to his paper a short message, which was reproduced in the British papers, describing the atrocious conduct of the Japanese. Three weeks afterward, on Dec. 20, the same paper published from the same correspondent a letter of many columns in length, giving with the utmost detail and in the most thrilling style, a description of the massacre. Lengthy extracts from this letter were also cabled to the press of these islands and published broadcast. But the papers are writing on the subject now as though the Times was the first exploiter of this big piece of sensational news.

"There is not an incident in the Times or the Standard accounts that was not already described weeks ago in the New York World, and described far more effectively."

BALLARD SMITH.

BOGUS CHECKS.

How a Rich Young New Yorker Was Buncoed Out of $200.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Jan. 12.—Edward Vidette, who represented himself as the son of a New York millionaire, was buncoed out of $200 in cash by Frederick Miller, an alleged wealthy South Texas cattle-raiser. The latter presented a bogus bank check for $600 and received in cash $200. The check was fraudulent.

NEBRASKA DROUTH.

Complaints From the Districts of Neglect in Distribution.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 12.—There are numerous complaints from the drought districts that the State Commission, which has an enormous quantity of supplies on hand, is not sending it to the more isolated districts with sufficient rapidity to prevent suffering. The State Relief Commission, as at present organized, is not equal to the emergency. The entire burden of the stupendous task devolving upon that body is practically borne on the shoulders of a single man, when in reality it would tax the best energies of half a dozen of the best business men in the State. Rev. Luther Ludden is a man of tremendous force, but he cannot possibly perform all the State relief work. This is what he has been called upon to do since the revival of the commission last fall. He is the General Secretary, charged with conducting the correspondence of the bureau by mail and telegraph, which aggregates several hundred letters and scores of dispatches every day, and keeps half a dozen typewriters and stenographers constantly in motion. He is presumed to be in constant communication with county and precinct official distributors, and the most pressing wants of each locality and the quantity of fuel, clothing and provisions needed. He is supposed to act as General Purchasing Agent for all supplies that are not actually donated, and he is expected to make all contracts with railway companies for transportation of supplies and act as general shipping clerk in having the commodities forwarded by rail and express. Although the commission has ostensibly a treasurer, Ludden has up to this time been performing the functions devolving upon him in the receipt and disbursement of the funds placed at the disposal of the commission.

The Governor has been petitioned by hundreds of business men to reorganize the commission, in order that no destitute may starve.

NO CONTEST.

Robert A. Cheseborough Will Not Dispute Col. McClellan's Election.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Robert A. Cheseborough, the millionaire vaseline manufacturer, who was beaten for Congress by young Col. George B. McClellan in the Twelfth District, has decided not to contest. He served notice of contest, claiming that 2,500 illegal voters were allowed to vote; that many votes were cast after 4 o'clock; and that Col. McClelland had inspired the committee on political action of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs to issue a circular against him, falsely accusing him with having signed a petition opposing the passage of a bill in the Legislature granting to wheelmen equal rights with the users of other vehicles.

In his answer, McClellan denied all of the charges, but said that the accusation made in the circular was true. Cheseborough then called on Col. McClellan to produce the petition with his name attached, offering to withdraw from the contest if he did. McClellan got hold of the petition and showed him his signature. Cheseborough did not deny the signature, but said that he had forgotten it. The petition is eight years old.

Mr. Cheseborough has kept his promise to withdraw from the contest, but says that he does not think that the fact that he signed the petition justified the vindictive attack made on him by the wheelmen.

INDUSTRIAL HOME.

The Board Examines Plans for New Buildings.

CHILLICOTHE, Jan. 12.—At a meeting of the Industrial Home Board this week plans for the new buildings contemplated for the present year, received from Col. F. M. Bell of Fulton, were examined. These plans are much more satisfactory than the first draught and will be accepted. The plans include two buildings, one for the occupancy of inmates and to be similar to the present building in size and general specifications. This building will cost, according to the estimate of the board, about $20,000. The other buiding contemplated is strictly for school purposes. It is to be a two-story structure and will cost $5,000 to $7,000. Adding the furniture, these buildings will bring the cost up to near $35,000 and the Legislature will be asked to appropriate this amount for the Industrial Home.

A COTTON BALE'S TRAVELS.

From Gadsden, Ala., to the South of France in Fourteen Months.

GADSDEN, Ala., Jan. 12.—On Oct. 19, 1893, a bale of octton left this place. In it was inserted a card which stated that "this bale of cotton was raised by J. H. Reever, ginned by A. H. Barnes, packed by W. W. Wester, all of Hoke's Bluff, Howard County, Ala., U. S. A. Will the factory that opens this bale please notify us of the fact and time and place." Two days ago a note was received from Emil Renner, an employe in the cotton mills of Bourgeois Freres, at Cironlogmy, a town near Belfort, near the eastern frontier of France, stating that the said bale of cotton was opened on the 11th day of December, 1894, in the mixing rooms of the cotton mills above mentioned. The bale was one year and two months from the field to the factory across the water.

STRUNG UP.

Indignant Farmers Give a Supposed Robber a Frolic.

LEBANON, Mo., Jan. 12.—Word reached Lebanon of the hanging of one Reuben Garner by a mob of indignant neighbors, near Celt Postoffice, Dallas County. It seems that Garner was robbing the store of Hunt and Fowler at that place last week, and a crowd of ten or twelve indignant neighbors went to his home, took him out, strung him up to a tree and left his suspended in the atmosphere, his feet a short distance from terra firma. But a friend of Garner's, who was present when the party called for him, followed the would-be lynchers and no sooner had they left their victim when he was there to rescue him, and speedily cutting the rope he succeeded after vigorous efforts in resuscitating Garner. He has since left the neighborhood.

ROUNDTREE--DEXTER.

Two Old People Married at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 12.—A marriage license was issued yesterday to Judge M. J. Rountree and Mrs. Lizzie Dexter and they were married last night. Judge Rountree is one of the most prominent citizens of Greene County and is one of the old settlers. He has held many positions of trust during the past forty years, including Mayor of Springfield and Judge of the County Court.

He is 75 years old and this is his second marriage, which will be a surprise to many. Mrs. Lizzie Dexter is about 60 years old.

IT IS SETTLED.

G. G. Henry's Case Will Be Dismissed by the City.

CHILLICOTHE, Jan. 12.—The case of G. G. Henry vs. the City of Chillicothe has at last been settled and a compromise agreed to. The Finance Committee of the City Council met with the attorneys in the case and agreed to tender Mr. Henry $[illegible] in full payment for his services. Mr. Henry's attorneys will accept this and dismiss the case. The original suit was for $1,700.

5 cases extra fine soft finish bleached 4-4 Muslin, Monday only, 5c
Worth, if cut and tucked, 7½c.

Best Lining Cambric, all colors, Monday at 3c
Worth 5c if color is run from wetting.

500 dozen all-linen Knotted Fringe Towels, 18x37, worth, singed, 15c. 10c

100 pairs 10-4 Gray Blankets, regular price 95c, Clearing Sale Price 53c Pr.

75 large size Bed Comforts, pure white cotton filling, regular price $1.75, Clearing Sale Price $1.13 Each

Pennyroyal and Stevilles
BROADWAY S.W. Corner of FRANKLIN AVENUE

A GREAT SALE
To Clear Out DRESS GOODS and SILKS, CLOAKS, BLANKETS, Etc., Etc.

OUR ANNUAL OFFERING of LADIES'
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR Commences Monday

NO OLD GOODS (DEAR at a SONG), No SMOKED OR SINGED TRASH. BUT A NEW, FRESH STOCK, at PRICES SO LOW THAT ALL MUST BE SATISFIED.

Great Corset Sale.

100 dozen Corsets, like cut, extra long, a regular $1.25 value, at 59c

100 dozen Corsets, well boned, long waisted, sold elsewhere for 75c, at 35c

Dress Goods.

Double-width Stripes and mixed Suitings, if burned would be worth 20c; our price 10c

Double-width English Henrietta, Illuminated Fancies and solid color Sackings, if bought from fire sale would sell at 28c; our price 15c

50-inch All-Wool Cheviots, 20 styles, worth if damaged by water, 75c; our price 45c

50 dozen Corset Covers, fine cambric, square, V shape or high neck, worth if bought at forced sale 25c to 35c; sell Monday 7c

100 dozen Corset Covers, all grades, standard makes, full sizes, at 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR. Can't be beat—25c to $1.00.

150 dozen Skirts, the best ever brought to this market, made for finest New York and Boston trade, sold by the leading houses there at $1 up to $5; on Monday at 48c to $2.00

Night Dresses—10 handsome styles, made of excellent cotton, embroidered yokes, puff sleeves and gores, very long, none worth less than $1 to $2; on Monday 48c

20 styles Muslin and Cambric Drawers, trimmed with embroidery and lace; they sell them at 69c—we ask 39c

Good Muslin Chemise, wide hem and nice tucking, only on Monday 17c

50 dozen good Muslin Gowns, yoke neatly trimmed, full size, Monday only 25c

Important—300 fine Cambric Night Dresses, Drawers and Chemise: 4 Dollar Garments at $1.49; 8 Dollar Garments at $1.25; 2 Dollar Garments at 98c

Kid Gloves.
Genuine French Kid Gloves, damaged in fitting on, sizes 5½ to 6¼; 4-button, and 5-hook; worth up to $1.50 25c

SHOE STOCK.
Must be Sold, Price no Object.
Cost Not Considered.
The Order is to Sell! Sell!
SEE OUR BARGAINS BEFORE BUYING.

1 lot Ladies' Hand-Turn Button Shoes, made by Plagree & Smith, regular price $4, sizes 1, 1½ and 2, A and AA lasts, closing out price 50c
1 lot Ladies' Hand-Turn and Welt Button Shoes, sizes 2 to 4, A and B lasts, worth $3 to $4; closing out price $1.39
1 lot Ladies' Beaver Lace Shoes, warm lined, sizes 3 to 7, worth $1.50 and $2; closing out price $1.00
1 lot Gents' Imitation Alligator Slippers, patent leather trimmed, sizes 6 to 11, worth $1.00; closing out price 50c

Every pair of Ladies' High and Low Shoes cut from 25 to 50 per cent on the dollar. Children's and Boys' Shoes at less than raw material. Sale now in full blast. Come before your size is gone.

SILKS.
49c quality striped Kaikai Wash Silk, genuine Jap, 25c

65c quality Changeable Satin de Chine, choice fabric, 35c

SILKS
75c quality 28-inch Black Jap Silk, excellent color, 49c

$1 quality 24-inch Black Satin Rhadame, very fine, a bargain, 68c

SILKS.

At 40c
500 Yards BLACK MOREEN SKIRTING,
Very Scarce and worth 60c.

Lot Gents' Flannel Shirts, in solid colors and fancy stripes.
Worth $1.00 to $1.50
69c

Lot Gents' Scarlet Camel's Hair and Derby Ribbed Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, broken sizes.
Worth 75c.
49c

THE DEBS CASE.

National Officials Interested in Its Settlement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—Late this afternoon Mr. Darrow called at the Department of Justice and had a short conference with Attorney-General Olney. The interview developed the fact that both Mr. Darrow and the Attorney-General were in favor of bringing the Debs case before the Supreme Court in the simplest manner possible, and to that end Mr. Darrow said that he had about decided to ask the court for a writ of habeas corpus. This proceeding will involve bringing into court the very voluminous record, and the case will resolve itself into the one question of the jurisdiction of the court.

The practice of the court, however, is not fully settled on the question as to how the case should be presented, and Mr. Darrow and Assistant Attorney-General Whitney will have an informal conference with Justice Harlan on the subject. It is thought that Justice Harlan will be willing to order Debs' release on bail, and so bring the case to the Supreme Court as early as a hearing can be had; but, as the court will take a vacation during February, it is not likely that the case can be heard before some time in next April. When it comes up for its final hearing, Attorney-General Olney will represent the Government in person.

The petition for the writ will set out that Debs and his seven associates are unlawfully and in violation of the Constitution of the United States confined in jail at Woodstock, Ill., and that they are confined under an order for contempt of court, issued by United States Circuit Judge Woods, in a case where the Judge had no jurisdiction of the parties or the cause. It also will set forth that the law under which Debs and his associates were sentenced, known as the Herman anti-trust law, is unconstitutional; that it deprives citizens of the United Stats of their liberty without trial by jury; also, that the act was passed to prevent monopolies in the restraint of trade and commerce, and that it was meant to be directed against railroad corporations, great trusts and monopolies, and not against workingmen, their organizations, or officers.

S. S. Gregory and ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull, of Chicago, are associated with Mr. Darrow in the case.

CUT GOVERNMENT TIMBER.

President of the Jackson Lumber Co. Is Being Prosecuted by the Government.

Assistant United States District Attorney Anthony represented the Government at the hearing of R. A. Hancock before the United States Commissioner at Poplar Bluff Friday of the charge of cutting timber on Government land. Hancock was put under $1,000 bond to await the action of the Grand-jury. It was alleged he, William Jackson and J. A. Morris composed the William Jackson Lumber Co., now known as the Texkee Lumber Co., that they had a sawmill near Williamsville, Wayne Co., Mo., and that they cut all the timber that was fit for lumber on 100 acres of Government land. Witnesses alleged that most of the work was done at night. Hancock denied the charge and said he was not a member of the firm, but had a mortgage on the mill and teams. The Government produced letters written by him on letter-heads which bore his name as President of the firm. Jackson and Morris could not be found.

OMAHA GAMBLERS.

They All Leave the City on the Calling of the Special Grand-Jury.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 12.—The calling of the special Grand-jury for next week has caused every Omaha gambler to leave the city.

If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal-card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

SHORT WEIGHT.

An Omaha Storekeeper Accused of Defrauding the Poor.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 12.—It was given out plainly this morning that the short-weight scandal which has hovered over the store kept by the County Commissioners for the benefit of the poor would be carried into the Grand-jury room for an airing. It is intimated that the ex-County Storekeeper will not be alone in telling embarrassing things.

This morning C. E. Currier drew up a series of affidavits covering the facts in his own dismissal from the management of the county store. The affidavits going to show, according to the testimony, that he and others were directed by the heads of the department to do as they did.

This is the scandal in which several persons were accused of giving the poor of Omaha short weights at the city's expense.

CLARKSVILLE TOBACCO.

Market Firm and the Volume of Business Large.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 12.—The market continued to rule firm this week, and the volume of business transacted was larger than formerly. While the tobacco placed on the breaks were not any of them of the finer sorts, the prices paid were on an average nearly ½ cent per pound higher than formerly, both of leaf and lugs. Report of the inspectors for the week: Receipts, 70 hhds., an increase of 44 hhds. over last week; offerings, 385 hhds., 109 hhds more than last week; sales, 279 hhds., an increase of 82 hhds. over the week previous. Report for the year from 1 shows: Receipts, 534 hhds; offerings, 8351 hhds; sales, 2961 hhds. This is also an increase in the volume of business up to this time last year. All this week bad weather has prevailed in this dark tobacco section, and the majority of the planters delivering crops loose to the reinsiders and steamers, as well as those bringing hogsheads to the warehouse men, have had to come to town through snow, as it has fallen continuously almost for several days. Loose deliveries yesterday and to-day have been tolerably heavy, and now with the prospect of warmer and settled weather both loose and prized tobaccos will come in with a rush. During the past few days, also, the planters have had an opportunity to work with their tobaccos, getting it in preparation for the market, as a fairly good handling season has been had. Tobacco men have been busy visiting different portions of this tobacco district that could be reached by rail, and reports state that the season is backward, and much of the crop is yet to be prepared for the market, while the deliveries have only begun fairly. The stock of old tobacco here is almost exhausted. The following are the ruling quotations: Common lugs, $4@4½c; medium lugs, $4@4½c; good lugs, 4½@5½c; common leaf, 4½@6½c; medium leaf, 7½@8½c; good leaf, 9½@10½c.

Poor Billy Brannion.

JERSEYVILLE, Ill., Jan. 12.—"Billy" Brannion, who has been an inmate of the poor-house since the war, and is well-known to nearly every citizen in the county, was declared insane and taken by Sheriff Chappell to Jacksonville. Ever since Billy was an inmate of the poor-house his mind has been impaired, but only of late has he become violent.

His conversation was of a homicidal nature, often threatening to kill one person and another. One characteristic of his is that he would never say yes or no unless told to do so. It is said that his brother, James Brannion of Christian County, is in good circumstances.

Electric Alarm Bells.

BLOOMINGTON, Jan. 12.—The C. & A. management have had cast at the foundry at this place six large bells to be used for crossing signaling. These bells, it is asserted, will serve the purpose as well as a watchman. The bell is large and heavy toned, and is placed upon a post at the crossing where the warning is to be given. Upon either side a wire is attached, and these wires reach up and down the track for a distance of 300 yards. As the train approaches the bell is rung by electricity and a warning given of the train's approach while it is yet 300 yards distant.

EVERY nickel paid on the 3-for-5 basis means a contribution of 2½ cents to two newsboy pedrones.

HORSEFLESH FOR HOGS.

The Strange Fodder a Missouri Farmer Carts to His Big Drove.

CARTHAGE, Mo., Jan. 12.—A farmer from Barton County reports that an extensive stockman of his neighborhood has begun feeding horses to his hogs.

According to the report the stockman has shipped in from Dakota six car loads of horses, which he bought for $3 per head, and is butchering the animals and feeding great chunks of horseflesh to his big drove of hogs daily.

St. Louis County Items.

On Thursday afternoon Miss Mary Puhlman was married to Mr. A. W. Reising. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Uhdan, pastor of St. Johannes' Church.

The will of Mrs. Matilda Pohlman, deceased, was filed for record Monday. After making several minor bequests, the testatrix leaves all her property to her husband during his lifetime and at his death to their daughter, Mrs. N. N. Jensen. Dr. Jensen is named as executor.

County Assessor Weber has about finished closing up his books for 1894. If any have failed to make returns they should see to it in the next three or four days if they wish to avoid a double assessment.

The largest real estate deal this week is that of 40 acres on the Ladue road, from Annie S. Hayden to Pritlow Human; consideration, $13,500. Mr. Human expects to start a brick yard on the place.

The Saloon-Keepers' Association met at Saengerbund Hall, at Clayton, on Monday.

Mr. John Berthold, teacher of Smith's School, at Glencoe, is down with typhoid fever and is in a very critical condition.

Charles Crews of Clayton has a well-developed case of scarlet fever. The disease is in several families in Clayton.

Ex-County Clerk Wengler received his commission on Monday as Justice of the Peace for the town of Clayton.

Dickey Hicks, alias John Thomas, colored, was arrested Tuesday afternoon by Deputy Sheriff Hencken, who brought him to Clayton and placed him in the County Jail. He entered the grocery store of Chas. Oehler of Normandy, Sunday, and stole some cigars, sardines, etc.

Mrs. Rosina Grampp of Clayton is reported to be very ill.

The Mount Olive Saengerbund Singing Society will give their annual masquerade ball at its hall in Clayton, on Saturday evening, Feb. 9.

There was a session of "Ye Deestrick Skule" given at Ferguson, Friday evening, and was well attended by the residents of that little burg.

The family of Frank Bollinger of Maltese are afflicted with diphtheria.

Diphtheria has again visited the home of Mr. Robbins, who lives about a mile south of Clayton, and carried away another of his children. The child was 11 months and was sick but a week.

Mr. Jas. D. Patterson of Cross Keys died early Tuesday morning. The deceased was about 80 years and was one of the oldest settlers in the Patterson neighborhood.

Mr. E. A. Stratmann of Stratmann died Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, after a lingering illness. He was well known in this county as an auctioneer.

The suit of criminal libel brought by Geo. S. Weldon of Bridgeton against Wm. D. Baber of the same place, has been sent to Clayton for trial before Judge B. J. Greenefelder. It will be tried on Monday. (to-morrow.)

Justice W. C. Wengler married John Widener and Elizabeh Heller, both of Bellefontaine, on Thursday.

Death by Fire.

EUFAULA, Ala., Jan. 12.—Mrs. John Dupree's 6-year-old daughter was burned to death last night. She was drinking milk from a cup with a spoon before an open grate. The spoon fell from her hand to the fireplace. She bent down to get it, when some ribbons at her throat caught fire and she was burned fatally before assistance could reach her.

New Papers.

The Atlanta Advance, T. H. White editor, has made its appearance at Atlanta, Ark., and the Marion County News and American Free Press have consolidated as the News-Press.

HIDDEN TREASURE.

Gold, Silver and Greenbacks Found in a Dead Missourian's House.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., Jan. 12.—Adam Fickas, one of the oldest residents of this county, aged 95 years, died recently, leaving 1,200 acres of land in Warrensburg township.

To-day J. W. Suddath was appointed executor, and upon searching his house he found $4,800 hid away in cracks about the house. It consisted of gold, silver and greenbacks.

A Dwarf's Suicide.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 12.—Harry Chrystal, for years foreman of Alford's stable, either purposely or accidentally took a drahm of morphine yesterday morning and died from the effects. He had been drinking heavily for several days and was on his sick bed. He sent for the morphine by a negro man, and the nurse, thinking it was quinine, allowed him to empty the bottle. Deceased was a human peculiarity. He was but 3 feet 10 inches in height, but, strange to say, had great vitality and intelligence. His suicide was caused, it is supposed, by his depressed feelings in recovering from his drunk.

A Serious Charge.

WHISTLER, Ala., Jan. 12.—This little community is much stirred up over the charge of criminal assault made by Mrs. Lulu Smith, wife of Lawrence Smith, who avers that the assault was committed by J. J. Dickens, an aged and most respectable citizen. The prominence of the parties concerned give it unusual interest. The act is alleged to have occurred at Mr. Dickens' home, where Mrs. Smith was spending the night, as his daughter's guest. She says she awoke at night to find Mr. Dickens at her bed. Dickens is over 60 years of age and was formerly very wealthy.

Breach of Promise.

MARSHALL, Mo., Jan. 12.—The good old community around Hardeman, Mo., was startled this week by the explosion of a legal bombshell in the shape of a sensational damage suit filed by Miss Mary A. White against William C. Foreman for $10,000 for seduction and breach of promise of marriage. The suit was brought by a law firm of this place.

Child Burned.

HAMILTON, Mo., Jan. 12.—The 5-year-old daughter of G. W. Johnson, of Holt, Mo., was burned to death Monday afternoon. The little one and a sister, aged 12, had been left alone in the house. The 12-year-old undertook to remove the coals from the kitchen stove. The coals were hot and some of them fell on the little sister's dress, setting it on fire. The child was terribly burned and died soon afterward.

No One Loved Him.

STURGEON, Jan. 12.—Eb. Goff, a resident of Sturgeon, attempted suicide the other night about 2 o'clock by jumping into the town well. As soon as he struck the water he yelled vigorously for help and was rescued. He had been paying particular attention to a female, but was cut out a few nights before by a rival. He committed the rash deed, he said, because no one loved him.

A White Robin.

DAPHNE, Ala., Jan. 12.—Mr. Frank Stone killed one of a flock of red-breasted robins yesterday at his home in Baldwin County. When he picked the bird up to his surprise he found that it was perfectly white. The bird had the robin build in every respect, and was evidently a curious freak of its race.

The Cars Did It.

COALBURG, Ala., Jan. 12.—Mrs. Charles Simpson's 6-year-old grandson was on the mine tracks yesterday picking up coal. The little fellow did not see a train car backing down on him. It caught him in the middle and ran over him, cutting off a leg and otherwise injuring him. His injuries proved fatal.

HATS OFF, LADIES.

The Theater Bill The Missouri Legislature Must Wrestle With.

CARTHAGE, Mo., Jan. 12.—A number of theatergoers of this city are preparing a bill which they will ask the Legislature to pass, making it a misdemeanor for ladies attending theaters to wear hats of size sufficient to obliterate the view of the stage from one or more persons. The bill is being prepared in good faith and its passage is to be demanded.

BISHOP FINKS' LETTER.

Document Kansas City Priests Received Concerning Secret Societies.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 12.—Catholics of Kansas City, Kansas, and vicinity were notified through their pastor, T. W. Banput, of the document issued upon secret societies recently from Rome. The Right Rev. L. M. Fink, Bishop of Kansas City, Kan., has made public the letter, which he has sent to parish priests:

Rev. Dear Father—I send you a Roman document, concerning three secret societies and their condemnation by the holy see. You will read it from your pulpit, together with this letter, in all the public masses, in the city on its receipt, and if any of our Catholics have been so unfortunate as to join any of them, you will endeavor to induce them to cheerfully submit to the decision of the Holy See. You will impress on the faithful that any one who would refuse submission or neglect severing his connection with any of them, will cut himself loose from the Church, and the use of the sacraments, no matter what his excuse might be. The decision is nothing new or unheard of, but the reassertion of Catholic principles, which a false liberalism intended to stifle. I congratulate our good priests on the firm stand they took in regard to secret societies, and our good people in their obedience to their superiors, by which they were kept for them despite examples to the contrary around them. On this occasion you will not fail to warn the faithful not only against the three societies which are specially mentioned in the decision of the Holy See, but against all secret and non-Catholic social societies, according to the intention of the third Plenary Council of Baltimore, and urge upon them the necessity of establishing Catholic benevolent and social societies, or forming branches of such as have been established elsewhere in order to afford the necessary relief and assistance in sickness and death. The establishment of such societies is especially necessary in city congregations consisting in great part of mechanics, business men, laborers, etc. The document in the question, whose English translation I inclose, is addressed to the Apostolic Delegate, who is ordered to send it to all the Bishops in the United States."

To the letter is attached the letter from the Pope condemning the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and other secret societies. Bishop Fink's Diocese extends about 200 miles into Eastern Kansas, and includes most of the important cities of the State.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

Rev. John Henry Barrows Will Deliver One at Cornell Next June.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Rev. John Henry Barrows, D. D., the eminent Presbyterian divine of Chicago, who was Chairman of the World's Parliament of Religions, held in connection with the Columbian Exposition, has accepted an invitation from President Schurman to preach the baccalaureate sermon at Cornell next June.

Magistrate Drops Dead.

FLEMINGSBURG, Ky., Jan. 12.—W. S. R. Bell, one of the wealthiest and most respected citizens of this county, dropped dead at his home, about two miles east of here, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. He was lately elected Magistrate and only took his seat Monday.

WILL RESIGN.

Rumors of Changes Among High Officials in Germany.

Minister of Commerce Von Berlepsch to Surrender His Place.

IMPERIAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS WILL ALSO RETIRE.

Question of Dissolving the Reichstag Discussed—The Emperor's Relations With Prince Bismarck—Emperor William Declares He Will Build Up the German Navy—The Centrists Will Not Support the Anti-Revolution Bill Unless the Jesuits Are Allowed to Return.

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BERLIN, Jan. 12.—It was rumored to-day that the Minister of Commerce, Freiherr von Berlepsch, is about to resign and that he will be succeeded by Herr Studt, Governor of Westphalia. It is also stated that Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein, the Imperial Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Minister of State, has the same intentions, and Count von Hatzfeldt Wildenburg, the German Ambassador at London, is spoken of as his successor. The position of Dr. Carl von Boetticher, Vice President of the Prussian Council of Ministers and Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior, is also declared to be shaky. These resignations, in view of what is credibly affirmed to have occurred at a Cabinet Council early this week, need not cause surprise.

During the debate on the anti-revolution bill in the Reichstag on Tuesday, Prince Hohenlohe presided at a meeting of the Ministry, and the question of dissolving the Reichstag was, for the first time, openly discussed, at the instance of the Chancellor. Dr. von Boetticher, who, like Freiherr von Bieberstein, has thus far not lifted up a finger in behalf of the passing of the bill, declared that it was his conviction that the measure, in its present shape, was sure of being defeated in the Reichstag. Freiherr von Bieberstein was of the same opinion and hence, the reports of further changes in the Ministry.

WANT JESUITS RETURNED.

The statements of the members of the Centre party during the debate on the anti-revolution bill bear out the previous understanding that the support of the Centrists in the attempt to pass the measure will only be given if the Government concedes their demands, notably the return of the Jesuits to Germany, and after important modifications have been made in the bill itself.

That some legislation in the Agrarian interest will be submitted by the Government appears now to be pretty certain, in view of the utterances of the Emperor during the last few days and other incidents.

It is a significant fact, in connection with the Agrarian question that the Agrarian leader, Count von Morbach, whose name, it will be remembered, was struck from the list of the Emperor's guests at the banquet at Konigsburg last autumn, has just issued an electoral address in which he says that he was greatly pleased during his recent stay in Berlin to perceive that the high authorities are now convinced that only by working in unison with the views of the Conservative party, can they accomplish any good for the fatherland.

TO BUILD UP THE NAVY.

The following remark is attributed to the Emperor and is said to have been uttered by him during the course of the address which he delivered on the German navy last Tuesday, when he represented to his hearers that in view of the fact that the German merchants' marine was now the second largest in the world, the German navy should be increased by a number of fast cruisers. He is quoted as saying: "As my grandfather made the army what it is, so I want to make the German navy great."

The Socialists continue making a hard fight against the government. The Vorwaerts announces that during the past month forty Socialist editors have been sentenced for various offenses, such as Lese Majeste and for insulting public officers.

THE EMPEROR AND BISMARCK.

It was announced this afternoon that the Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, will start tomorrow on his long talked of visit to Prince Bismarck, who is now at Friederichsruhe. Prince Bismarck, in spite of his intense grief at the loss of the Princess, his wife, remains in fair health. The reports published in some newspapers that his mental powers are failing are unwarranted.

Count Von Moltke, aid-de-camp to the Emperor, returned to Berlin to-day after accomplishing the imperial mission of presenting Prince Bismarck with a gift of flowers, yesterday being the anniversary of the Prince's memorable speech in the Reichstag advocating an increase of the strength of the German army. The Emperor's aide-de-camp brought back from Friederichsruhe a letter in which Prince Bismarck heartily thanked the Emperor and expressed great regret that the state of his health prevented his coming to Berlin in person. A certain newspaper of Berlin professes to know that the Emperor intends to visit Prince Bismarck at Schoenhausen at the beginning of March. This statement, however, lacks confirmation.

GERMANY'S EXPORT INTEREST.

The American consular reports from various districts of Germany for the last quarter are favorable to Germany's export interests. The Hamburg district shows an increase of 600,000 over the same quarter of 1894; Breslau shows an increase of $250,000; Mayence, $150,000; Gera, $1,700,000; Magdeburg, $800,000; Chemnitz, $900,000; Glauchaus, $535,000; Berlin, $250,000. From nearly all the other districts a great increase is reported.

Emperor William has caused a huge tennis court for winter use to be made out of one of the largest halls of the Exposition, near the Thiergarten. It will be used by the whole court for the next three months.

During the court's stay in Berlin a rather gay season may be expected, if the programme of festivities sanctioned by the Emperor is not interfered with by unforseen circumstances. The whole series of balls, masquerades and receptions, have been arranged.

Mr. Henry Villard has announced his intention of residing in Berlin in the future. Lately he has been living in Munich.

Two hams imported from America have been seized in this city because they were strongly infected with trichnae. A Russian hog has also been seized for the same reason.

The Minister of Husbandry and of the Interior has issued a general order to the provincial presidents to enforce the sanitary inspection of all meat offered for sale.

Thirteen cadets belonging to the ordinance school of Magdeburg, who were implicated in the recent acts of insubordination, were taken to-day to the fortress of Spandau, where they will serve long terms of imprisonment after having been degraded.

Lieut. Hoffman has mysteriously vanished from the garrison of Harburg. He is supposed to have committed suicide, although he had his baggage and the sum of 400,000 marks with him. The reason for this supposition is that part of his baggage was found on the banks of the Halensee, in the Grunewald.

SHOOTING THE CHUTES.

Capt. Paul Boynton to Build an Acquatic Toboggan in St. Louis.

Capt. Paul Boyton of aquatic fame, now president of what is known as the Paul Boyton Co., spent yesterday in the city making arrangements for the establishment of a branch company here next summer. This company is the proprietor of the amusement called "Shooting the Chutes," which consists of a sort of toboggan slide built at the edge of a body of water, down which boats filled with patrons dash with lightning velocity and striking the water shoot across its surface.

The headquarters of the company are in Chicago and branches have been established in all the principal European cities, where they have met with great success. Capt. Boyton said that a branch would undoubtedly be established in St. Louis during the coming summer.

A DREARY BURIAL.

The Strange Interment of Mrs. Mary Paul Astor.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The body of Mrs. Mary Paul Astor was buried to-day from Trinity Chapel. The dead woman's husband, William Waldorf Astor, was the only one of the name of Astor present. There were a number of relatives at the church and many representatives of the wealth and fashion of the city. The seats they did not occupy were taken by the public. While the body of the dead woman was being prepared for burial on Friday night Mr. and Mrs John Jacob Astor were at the first assembly dance of the season in Philadelphia. When the seats in the chapel reserved for the relatives and friends were filled the doors were opened. There was a great rush. Men's hats were knocked off and dresses were torn. The police restored order with difficulty. When Mr. Astor arrived the huge, richly-carved casket was borne in. Its top was covered with white roses, pink orchids and lilies of the valley. Mr. Astor selected and arranged them with his own hands. Other flowers had been sent, but he requested that they be left in the vestry. The full white surpliced choir, led by Sexton Meurer, clad in a black robe and followed by the clergymen, preceded the casket to the chancel. The eight pall-bearers wore black and white sashes and accompanied the body to the foot of the chancel. They were John Seward, Jr., Adrian Iselin, Jr., Col. A. D. Arumdaar, Andrew Orgill, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Hamilton Fish, Archer Biddle and C. H. Kuhn. The clergymen were the Rev. Wm. H. Vibbert, Rev. Morgan Dix and Rt. Rev. Henry Potter, Bishop of New York. The simple Protestant Episcopal service was used. The singing of the choir was a feature. During the prayer a medium-sized man, carrying an overcoat on his arm and a cane in his hand, tiptoed up the center aisle and dropped into a seat beside a well-dressed woman. A minute later Roundsman Taylor touched him on the shoulder. He arose and went out. "He is a bunco-steerer and pickpocket," said Taylor later. "He is known as 'Hamilton, the Steerer,' and is also known as 'Brice, the Pickpocket.'"

After the services Mr. Astor got into his carriage alone. The interment was in Trinity Cemetery. Before leaving the cemetery Mr. Astor ordered a florist to place white lilies and wreaths on the grave every day for a year. These were the dead woman's favorite flowers.

NO LIGHT AT FORT WAYNE.

The Gas Supply Giving Out on Account of Cold Weather.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 12.—The unexpected zero weather has caused much suffering in this city. Although the usual gas supply had a reserve in their mains supposed to be sufficient to supply the entire city over any reasonable cold spell, they were compelled at noon to-day to cut off the supply to all factories to enable hotels and residences to get a fair, but not a strong, supply. For ten hours the powerhouse of the street car company was cut off and cars were at a standstill all over the city, compelling the heavy 6 o'clock travel to walk long distances in the extreme cold air. At 8 o'clock the gas company turned on the supply to that one factory, and cars are now moving all right, but, unless the cold moderates by Monday morning, the residence supply of gas will be very weak.

Passenger trains on all of the roads are arriving from two to four hours late. No. 9, the Chicago express on the Pennsylvania road, was one hour and thirty minutes running from Monroeville to this city, sixteen miles, on account of the extreme cold and drifting snow.

SEVERE WEATHER AT GRAYVILLE.

GRAYVILLE, Ill., Jan. 12.—To-day was the coldest day within two years. The thermometer registered 8 degrees below zero this morning.

A DROP OF 44 DEGREES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 12.—This is the coldest weather known. The thermometer at 7 a. m. registered 10 degrees below zero, a drop of 44 degrees since 7 o'clock last night. The cold wave was accompanied by a light fall of snow. Predictions are colder weather.

COLDEST IN THREE YEARS.

CLAY CITY, Ill., Jan. 12.—A regular Western blizzard struck this city last evening. The thermometer registered 10 degrees below zero. This is the coldest spell for three years.

EIGHT BELOW AT CARROLLTON.

CARROLLTON, Ill., Jan. 12.—The thermometers here registered 8 degrees below zero Saturday morning.

COLDEST YET.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Jan. 12.—A cold wave struck this city last night, and this has been the coldest day of the season. The mercury fell with great rapidity from 25 to 40 degrees, and the thermometer registered 8 below zero this morning.

FOUR BELOW.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Jan. 12.—The cold wave struck "Egypt" last night and there was a drop of 40 degrees in temperature in an incredibly short time. The thermometer registered 4 degrees below zero to-day, which is by long odds the coldest weather here this winter.

A BIG DROP AT MOBERLY.

MOBERLY, Mo., Jan. 12.—This has been the coldest day of the winter, the thermometer being 18 degrees below zero in exposed places. The average has been about 10 degrees below zero all day.

GREAT COLD AND HEAVY SNOW.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 12.—Dispatches from various places in Northern Ohio indicate that he drop in the temperature has been accompanied nearly everywhere by a heavy fall of snow. Thus far there has been no serious interference with railway traffic. Near Bellefontaine several cows and a colt were frozen to death. In this city a blizzard has prevailed since afternoon. The electric cars were blocked for a time this evening.

COLDER WEATHER AHEAD.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 12.—A fall of 47 degrees was registered here from last night until this morning, when 7 degrees below was reported. The prospects to-night are that it will be even colder by morning. There is much suffering, especially among improvident negroes, and the authorities and aid societies have been busy all day.

A BLIZZARD AT VANDALIA.

VANDALIA, Ill., Jan. 12.—The cold wave struck here about 9 o'clock last evening and developed into a veritable blizzard. This morning the mercury indicated 10 degrees below zero, by far the coldest this season.

TO MARRY AN ACTOR.

Jay Gould's Daughter Expected to Wed Harry Woodruff.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—A well-known New York clubman prominent in society and a friend of George J. Gould made the startling statement at Delmonico's last night that the rumored engagement of Miss Anna Gould, youngest daughter of the late Jay Gould, to Harry Woodruff, the actor, was an assured fact, and would soon be announced, with the entire sanction of the Gould family.

The statement was the more remarkable from the circumstance that since the rumored betrothal of Miss Gould to the handsome young actor she has been engaged to William Harriman, which contract was suddenly broken off last spring, while the fair fiance was abroad with Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, for the expressed purpose of purchasing a wedding trousseau.

Young Woodruff is attending the Harvard law school and spent the holidays in this city.

If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal-card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

MEDILL IS OUT.

The Cook County Caucus Breaks Up in a Row.

This Event Increases the Chances of Cullom's Election.

THURSDAY NIGHT WILL END THE ILLINOIS SENATORIAL CONTEST.

Republican Legislators Will Meet and Decide Upon a Candidate—Mason Still in the Race and Making a Noisy Fight—The McGann-Downing Contest for Congress.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 12.—Senator Cullom is jubilant to-night. Advices from Chicago say that the caucus of the Cook County Republican members, held there to-day, was attended by only twenty-two of the thirty-seven members, and broke up in a row, and that, as a result, Mr. Medill is out of the race. This will not materially change the situation, except that it merely adds to the certainty of Cullom's re-election.

The senatorial contest will absorb, practically, the entire attention of the members of the Legislature next week. The senatorial caucus will be held on Tuesday night. The result of this caucus will end the fight, for the contest is wholly between Republicans, and, when the two houses of the Legislature convene in joint assembly, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, the only duty that they will have to perform will be to ratify the choice of the Republican caucus.

With less than a dozen exceptions, the members of both houses left for their homes last night, not to return to the State capital until Monday evening.

There have been no new developments here to-day. Senator Cullom is relying upon the solid suport of the members of Central and Southern Illinois, and contemplates but little dissatisfaction in the northern portion of the State.

Mr. Mason did not go to Chicago last night, as it was reported yesterday that he would do, but is here to-day, and will remain until the fight is ended. He still professes to have no fear of the result when the roll is called in the caucus, and still maintains that he will be the next Senator from Illinois. He is watching the situation vigilantly, and is making the best fight which it is possible for him to make.

The executive committee of the Republican State Central Committee will hold a meeting here on next Tuesday evening, to consider the two congressional and two legislative contests in which the Republicans are interested. These are the contests of McGann and Downing to Congress, and of McKinley and O'Brien to the State Senate. The meeting was called by Chairman Tanner to-day.

WAS NOT A CANDIDATE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 12.—The caucus of Representatives in the Legislature from Cook County held here to-night to agree upon a choice for United States Senator, adjourned at a late hour without making any selections.

Immediately after the caucus had been called to order, Senator Charles H. Crawford made this statement:

"Mr. Medill's name having been mentioned, I desire to say that he is not and has not been a candidate for United States Senator. While some of his friends here used his name in connection with that office he does not want it presented to this or any other caucus. If his permission could have been secured to do so, I would have been proud to have presented his name for your consideration, knowing that among all the candidates mentioned he is preeminent."

After a discussion lasting an hour in reference to the means of procedure this resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the twenty-three members of Cook County that they are in favor of the selection of a candidate from Cook County and that we adjourn to meet at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, Jan. 15, at Springfield, in the Judiciary Committee's room of the House of Representatives."

And that is all that was done.

REMOVING THE CAPITAL.

Reasons for and Against Locating It at Clayton.

A meeting was held in the Real Estate Exchange yesterday afternoon to discuss the removal of the State capital from Jefferson City to Clayton. A bill for this purpose is being prepared by ex-Representative Hathaway and will be introduced in the Legislature in a few days.

The Builders' Exchange took a vote yesterday on the projected removal of the

EX-REPRESENTATIVE HATHAWAY.

State capital from Jefferson City to Clayton. The result was 32 for removal and 5 against it. The majority is opposed to the change because Jefferson City is more centrally located than Clayton, and because the change would be an expense to the State of several millions of dollars.

Senator Walker and Representative Pratt said last night that they did not think that the present Legislature would remove the capital. The objection to Jefferson City is that it is not easy of access from the various parts of the State and that it is a bleak, dreary place in winter and open to the cold blasts which sweep across the Missouri River.

Blaze on Tower Grove Avenue.

About 1:30 p. m. yesterday an overheated kitchen stove set fire to the frame house, 1611 Tower Grove avenue, which was occupied by Chris W. Hoffman. The building was damaged $400 worth, the furniture to the extent of $200. The damage is covered by insurance.

Mrs. Jennesse Miller's Lecture.

Mrs. Jennesse Miller will deliver two lectures under the auspices of the Woman's Exchange, the first on "Dress," on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 30, and the second, which will be for ladies only, on "Artistic Care of the Body," on Thursday, Jan. 31. The lectures will be delivered at 3 o'clock each afternoon in the hall of the Pastime Club.

Burglars in the Store.

WEST PLAINS, Mo., Jan. 12.—Keller & Parish, druggists of Gilson Springs, this county, were robbed last night of $200. Burglars effected an entrance to the store, blew open the safe, secured all the money and escaped. There is no clew.

A WOMAN'S PLAY.

The W. C. T. U. to Produce One in Carondelet.

Among the women who will take part in the production are: Mrs. F. H. Ingalls President of the W. C. T. U., who will act as the speaker; Miss Sadie Jessup, who will be the clerk, and Miss Abbie Frankel, Miss Mary Maher, Miss Ollie Boecher, Miss Mamie Cooper, Mrs. Fred Udell, Miss Sarah Hornby, Mrs. L. P. Nesbitt, Mrs. L. R. Thompson, Mrs. B. Johnson, Mrs. Lucy Wiggins and Mrs. Marie Haynes, all of whom will serve as members in the Legislature.

Fred Udell, J. B. Johnson, Ed Aquart, Ed Stokes, Chas. Walton and Sterling Bond, himself a former member of the Legislature, will assist in the production.

The farce is a howling burlesque on the State's law-makers and their methods. It shows how a legislature of women treat the demands of male petitioners for the right of suffrage.

It represents a meeting of the Legislature, and is divided into five scenes. The first scene shows the opening roll call, where after a little preliminary business a bill conferring school suffrage upon men is introduced, with the result that it is referred to the Judiciary Committee. After the introduction of a bill to appropriate $500,000 for the establishment of a State lawn tennis encampment, the session adjourns to attend a millinery opening.

Scene two shows the male lobby at work on their bill, while scene three gives the deliberations of the Judiciary Committee over the bill where it is passed upon favorably.

Scene four again shows the lobby at work on the members, and scene five sees the bill finally passed after much haranguing, and the offering of many sarcastic amendments.

The author presumably passed the bill in her skit for the sole purpose of heaping coals of fire on the male heads for not performing similarly with female suffrage measure, which of course would be perfectly absurd on the face of it.

Here is the dialogue that follows the introduction of the male suffrage bill:

Member from Osage: "Mme. Speaker, I present a bill of great importance to all philanthropic, progressive people. It is an act conferring the right of school suffrage upon the men of Missouri."

Member from Carroll: "Mme. Speaker, I move that this bill be referred to the Dredging Committee."

Member from Chariton: "Mme. Speaker, I move the bill be referred to the Graveyard Committee."

Here is the answer the member from Benton makes to a lobbyist:

"I do hope that bill will pass for the enfranchisement of men, to give them school suffrage. I am a teacher and think that fathers should have a voice in the schools that educate their children."

M. from B.: "Why, don't we represent them? What better off could they be with the ballot? What is good for us is good for them."

It will undoubtedly draw a great crowd.

WOULDN'T ESCAPE.

Two Jail Prisoners Had a Chance to Get Away.

Through the negligence of a squad of Sheriff Troll's new Four Courts deputies Morris Ross, charged with assault to kill, and George Buggy, charged with burglary and larceny, both prisoners in jail, had a splendid chance to escape yesterday afternoon after their arraignment before Judge Edmunds. They were brought before the Criminal Court to make their pleas by Deputy Sheriffs Paul Grenser, Andrew Langford, Edward Becker, Max Ruler and one or two others. After the crowd had been arraigned the prisoners were handcuffed and taken back to the jail in the charge of eight deputies. Ross and Buggy brought up the rear of the two-abreast file.

When they reached the outside door of the jail, it was locked and the other nine prisoners and the deputies were within. One of the jail guards, familiar with the business, at once noticed that there was a pair of handcuffs missing. The prisoners were counted and two found missing. The whereabouts of the missing cuffs thereupon dawned on the deputies. The entire squad of them made a wild dash for the jail door. Right before their eyes, just outside the outer door of the jail, stood Ross and Buggy. The latter was evidently in hot argument with Ross on the question of escaping and Ross' conscience seemed rhinocerous-hide bound to all argument. When the Deputy Sheriffs appeared at the door the argument ceased. Suddenly the missing cuffs were seized on the wrists of Buggy and Ross and in a moment the two prisoners were seized by four deputies. Buggy's jaw dropped perceptibly to the extent of several inches as they were hauled into jail and he took a look at Ross which suggested that he had severe nausea of the stomach. The serene smile that spread across the faces of the Deputy Sheriffs as they unlocked the shackles of the erstwhile missing prisoners looked like it had come to stay. Buggy said something about being mad enough "to push Ross' face in," and he walked away with one of the toughest hard-luck stories in the jail concealed on his person.

Ross and Buggy had been standing outside unguarded and unsuspected for as much as seven minutes before they were discovered and they could both have been a mile away from the Four Courts before they were missed. Ross, however, out of pure love for the jail diet and with a complete knowledge of the latest weather report, positively refused to take flight. No wonder Buggy was mad.

KRAUS MAY DIE.

Condition of the Man Beaten in a Blacksmith Shop.

Henry Kraus, one of the two apprentices who on Friday evening were brutally assaulted by a gang of thugs while at work in Henry F. Winter's blacksmith shop, corner of Twentieth and Branch streets, was yesterday evening removed to the City Hospital upon the recommendation of the physicians in attendance. His skull was fractured and he had been delirous nearly all day. It is thought that his injuries may result fatally.

Ninety Aye, the other apprentice, is not so seriously injured and will recover. He is suffering from scalp wounds and bruises which, while painful, are not regarded as dangerous.

The police have been so far completely baffled in their efforts to find the assailants. Last night a suspect was taken before Kraus and other witnesses to the assault, but as they failed to identify him he was subsequently released. The officers working on the case have no further clew than a very meager description of two of the men.

Winters, the proprietor of the shop, thinks that the assailants were union horseshoers, and believes that they may have been incited to the assault by two of his competitors in business, who he imagines bear him ill will.

CANADA RECIPROCATES.

Will Admit Shingles and Wood From the United States Free.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 12.—Hereafter shingles and pulp wood from the United States will enter Canada free of custom's duty. The Dominion Government having received assurance that the United States is admitting Canadian-made shingles free of duty, the proclamation of the Governor-General announced to-day reciprocating in this respect with the United States.

The United States returns for the past six months show a falling off of $2,000,000. The total net debt Dec. 1 was $246,000,000.

Newfoundland's Misery.

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, Jan. 12.—The misery and starvation continue, and no ray of hope appears. The suspended firms are compromising with their creditors. There is a disposition to assist them.

A $100 Fire.

Fire in the rear of Thomas Brindle's residence, No. 4138 Fairfax avenue, last night damaged it to the amount of $100.

NOTED THIEF.

Sophie Lyon Arrested at the Lindell Hotel.

She Is One of the Most Celebrated of Women Criminals.

POLICE SAY SHE STOLE $200,000 FROM THE NOBILITY OF PARIS.

Feared in the Slums of New York and the Daughter of a Pickpocket—Her Husband Is a Famous Bank Sneak—She Told the St. Louis Detectives That She Had Come Here on Business.

Sophie Lyon, alias Sophie Levy, one of the most successful and celebrated adventuresses in the world, was arrested at the Lindell Hotel last night by Detectives McGrath and O'Connell on suspicion. Two confederates, supposed to be Billy Burke and Kid Miller, notorious bank-sneaks, are thought to have been in this city in her company.

The detectives identified her as they were passing along Broadway, near Pine, and followed her to the Lindell. There Detective McGrath spoke to her and she took him to her room, where the officer revealed his identity, after looking around the room.

SOPHIE LYONS.

She manifested surprise at first, but afterward admitted who she was.

She was taken to the Four Courts along with her baggage, which she had packed, ready to leave the city last night. The two men were supposed to be in her room at the hotel. At the Four Courts she gave the name of Jane Smith.

Sophie has a great record of crime. She is the wife of Ned Lyons, a noted bank sneak well known in the East. She has a family of several children in Detroit, Mich. Sophie was born in 1847 in the slums of New York. She is the daughter of a shoplifter named Silkins. At the age of 12 years she and Kate Leary, wife of Red Leary, a bank sneak, were arrested for picking pockets. Afterward she married a thief named Maury Harris, and at the age of 16 she and her husband were arrested for burglary, for which they got a long term in Sing Sing.

They made their escape from this place, however, and later Sophie went to Paris, where she starred as a "widow," named Mme. De Varney. She worked the nobility of this great city to the tune of about $200,000, and then went to Berlin, Brussels, London and to several cities in Russia. She made a barrel of money, and returned to this country a few years ago.

In November last, while in this city, she formed the acquaintance of a wealthy merchant of New York. Being accomplished and refined the New Yorker, though married, offered her up as a companion and afterward when she went to New York she went to his house. There she got the merchant tied up one day and compelled him to draw a check for $30,000. Two days later she was arrested by a New York detective on the street. When searched the check was found and it developed that she was going to the bank to have it cashed.

She is a rather attractive woman, dresses in the garb of a widow, and is rather "catchy" in appearance. She claimed that she came here three days ago to attend to some personal business. She denied that any male accomplices were with her, since her arrival.

LOST HIS CASH.

Senor Jose Farias Drops a Fat Pocket-Book in the Streets of St. Louis.

Jose Farias of the City of Mexico arrived in the city on a morning train, and asking the nearest way to reach the Southern Hotel, was directed by an attache of the Union Station to a street car passing by the door. He entered the car and rode to Broadway and made his way to the Southern. Arriving there he found that his pocket-book, containing $125 in money, together with two letters of credit on New York banks, several important papers and his checks for his baggage, was missing. He had carried the pocket-book in his inside overcoat pocket, and his pocket was picked, or in pulling out his handkerchief the book fell out unnoticed. He reported the matter to the police, but so far the property has not been recovered.

Senor Farias is said to be the scion of a wealthy Mexican family, and stopped off here to see the city on his way to New York. He did not seem to care much about the loss of the money, but was greatly concerned about the loss of his trunk checks, as his baggage was checked through to New York.

As soon as he discovered his loss he telegraphed home for funds, and left last night to continue his journey.

FOR MALFEASANCE.

Ex-Collector Cashin Has Come From Vancouver to Stand Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 12.—Deputy Collector of Customs T. M. Cashin returned this morning from Vancouver, British Columbia, where he has been sojourning during the past three years. He will stand trial for malfeasance in office and conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with the smuggling of the whalebone from the steamer Rio Janeiro, the imported silks and velvets marked cottons, paying duty on the latter commodity. Cashin's bail has been reduced from $75,000 to $15,000.

Newspaper A. Reis have paid the Government claims of $1,000 since the discovery of their practices.

If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal-card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

CABLE TO HAWAII.

Object of Cabinet Minister Hatch's Visit to America.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 12.—F. M. Hatch, Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who came up from the Islands on the Australia to-day says that the main object of his trip is to push the project for a cable between San Francisco and Honolulu. He says the Hawaiians do not like the idea of foreign capital invested in an enterprise which they think should be purely American. Hatch says if caudal cannot be secured in this country, it will be sought elsewhere. The plan of the Hawaiians is to utilize Neckar Island as a station when the cable is laid, with a supplementary line from Neckar to Honolulu.

THREATENED REVOLT.

HONOLULU, Jan. 5.—The principal topic here is the reported uprising of the natives, but so far it has not materialized. Trouble seems to have commenced on New Year's night, when a few agitators warned many of the natives to keep away from the saloons. This they did not do, however, as it is the great feast day of the year with them. On the third instant, the police were more than usually on the alert, and agitators also apparently, for reports of the gathering of natives came to the police station from various directions. The police arrested four natives, but nothing was proved against them. Outside of the extra activity in the police department the Government does not appear to take any notice of the reported uprising. It is said that one of the natives under arrest has made a confession, implicating several prominent Royalists, who will probably be arrested. A British steamer arrived from Yokohama with 250 more Japanese for sugar plantations. These are under contract for five years at $12.50 per month—a reduction of $2.50 on previous contracts.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Hatch leaves to-day for Washington to meet Minister Thurston. After discussing the matter of annexation Minister Hatch will decide on whether to bring the matter up again at the present Congress. If so, he will stay during the session and make a combined effort with Messrs. Thurston and Hastings as President of the Annexation Club and leading lawyer here. A report that a few days ago most prominent advisors of Ex-Queen Liliuokalani informed her of the impossibility of restoring her to power by force and that acting on their advice the ex-Queen sends by this steamer a petition for annexation to President Cleveland, at the same time asking the United States Government for a life annuity for herself.

THEY ARE RE-UNITED.

Dr. Tubbs Meets His Sister After a Separation of Twenty-Eight Years.

Mrs. James P. Hicks of 2810½ Chestnut street and Dr. Alonzo Tubbs, member of the Lower House of the Missouri Legislature, brother and sister, last separated from each other and ignorant of each other's whereabouts for twenty-eight years, met at last noon. The Doctor laid aside affairs of State long enough to pay a visit to the metropolis, came down on last evening's train and went direct to her residence, where he was received by her, her husband and two charming daughters. Later on a Post-Dispatch reporter dropped in on the quartet and was cordially received by them all. The Osage County statesman did not have much to say, but the young ladies and Mrs. Hicks were very chatty, the young ladies being especially proud of their long-lost uncle and Mrs. Hicks highly pleased that he had turned up. During their reunion talk it developed that the long separation was due to lost letters. Dr. Tubbs also learned of the whereabouts of his brother Sam, of whom he had also lost track many years ago. Sam is now in Memphis and is worth considerable money.

ELEVEN YEARS.

The Sentence That a Nevada Murderer Must Serve Out.

RENO, Nev., Jan. 12.—Mrs. Alice M. Hartley, who killed Senator M. D. Foley last July, was in court this morning for sentence, accompanied by her two 2-months-old babes. Her motion for a new trial was denied, and she was sentenced to eleven years in the State's Prison.

NOW IN FRESH WATER.

The Sea Serpent Has Chosedn Lake Michigan for His Home.

PETOSKEY, Mich., Jan. 12.—A monster sea serpent 60 feet long was seen at Petoskey Friday. Two carpenters were working on the roof of a building, and looking out of a little window they saw a long object with their at first took to be a spar. When all at once it disappeared and in a few moments came up quite a distance from where they first saw it, they watched it for some time and finally left the building and told several citizens of what they had seen.

Glasses were procured and about thirty people went down to the shore of the bay to look at it.

All who saw the sea serpent describe it as being about 60 feet long, very dark in color with a head nearly as large as a horsehead, which it once in a while raised out of the water. The serpent swam around in plain sight for some time, moving with great speed, first coming toward the shore and then changing its course and going out toward Lake Michigan and finally disappearing from sight. All who saw it are positive in their assertions, and say they had drank nothing stronger than coffee for several weeks.

LAWYER GREEN DEAD.

He Wasted Away From Insanity Over Mesmerism.

CARTHAGE, Mo., Jan. 12.—A telegram from Nevada announces the death at the asylum of Wm. T. Green, the lawyer and politician of this city, who became insane last winter on the subject of mesmerism and was taken to the asylum last February. Green was one of the best known characters in the Southwest. Since going to Nevada he has gradually wasted away from 200 pounds to 113 pounds. He will be buried here on Monday.

Struck With a Rock.

About 4:30 o'clock p. m. yesterday as Ella Massett, aged 8 years, and residing with her parents at 1402 Bell avenue, was going to a grocery store on the neighborhood on an errand, a boy known only by the name of Jack threw a rock at her, striking her on the arm, breaking it. He escaped without being identified.

IS A MYSTERY.

No One Has Told How Stockman Ford Was Killed.

Was Last Seen on His Way to Union Station.

SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN MURDERED AND FLUNG INTO THE TUNNEL.

It Will Be Impossible to Solve the Mystery Until His Companion Is Found—Another Cattleman Named Downey Was With Him When He Was Headed for the Station—It Is Thought That Downey Went on to Arkansas Alone.

The Coroner will hold an inquest to-morrow on the body of J. W. Ford, the wealthy stock dealer from Pocahontas, Ark., whose mangled remains were found on the railroad tracks at the entrance of the tunnel, between Clark avenue and Spruce street. The facts surrounding the death of Ford indicate that he was foully dealt with. He was last seen about 5 p. m. on Friday in company with M. L. Downey, another well-to-do stock dealer from Pocahontas, who is missing. No suspicion attaches, however, to Downey.

Ford, Downey, J. D. and M. M. Carter and a man named Bass, all stock dealers, came here from Pocahontas about the middle of the week. The Carters and Bass put up at the Moser Hotel on Pine street, near Ninth street, and Ford took his meals there. On Thursday Ford and Downey were drunk and were locked up at the Chestnut Street Police Station to sober up. Ford had $31 in cash and two checks, one for $1,049 and one for $256. Downey had a check for $1,232. The checks were for stock sold by the parties. The money and checks were returned to the men on Friday morning and they were released.

Friday afternoon about 4 p. m. Ford called at the office of Steele & Co., the stock firm which sold his cattle. The firm has an office at the Union Stock Yards, near the Merchants' Bridge. After transacting some business Ford left the office and was next seen about 5 p. m. in company with Downey by L. E. Imboden, a real estate man, at 521 Pine street. Imboden is an acquaintance of Ford and Dowhey, and was standing in front of his office when Ford and Downey came along, going east on Pine street. They were accompanied by a stranger, who said that he was a cabman and that Ford and Downey, who had been drinking, had agreed to give him 50 cents to accompany them from Twenty-eighth and Morgan streets down town. The stranger, who was a tough-looking character, Imboden said, stated that he wanted Ford and Downey to ride in his cab, but that they would not go so and insisted on walking. Ford gave the stranger a $1-bill, which the stranger got changed and returned 50 cents to Ford and then departed.

Ford, Downey and Imboden then went to Schmidt's saloon at Sixth and Pine streets. Imboden suggested that Ford and Downey give him their money to keep for them, and Ford produced a roll of bills, stating that he had $300 besides the checks. Imboden decided not to take the money, and about 5 p. m. Ford and Downey started west on Pine street. Imboden directed them how to reach the Union Station.

This was the last seen of Ford until his body was found in the tunnel, and Downey has not been heard from at all.

When Ford's body was found $8 and the check for $1,049 were found on it. Different theories are advanced as to how he came to his death. One is that he and Downey became separated at the Union Station or before they got there, and that Downey went on home, as the Carters and Bass had previously done, and that Ford wandered into the vicinity of where the body was found and was murdered and robbed, the thief or thieves committing the crime getting the $300, which was probably what was left of the $255 check, which Ford doubtless had gotten cashed, and the other check and the $8 were overlooked. After being robbed it is thought that the body was thrown into the tunnel.

Another theory is that he was drugged and robbed and fell into the tunnel, which is open at the point where the body was found. It is still further advanced that he may have gotten on the wrong train and fell off and was run over, or attempted to get off, finding that he was going the wrong way.

City Undertaker Sheehan received a telegram yesterday from the Lawrence County Bank of Walnut Ridge, which is the nearest railroad point to Pocahontas, to ship the body to Walnut Ridge. The Coroner laid the inquest over until Monday in order to afford time to have the matter investigated.

SWORE FALSELY.

John Brown Contradicts His Testimony in the Hillmon Insurance Case.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 12.—The famous Hillmon case, in which $60,000 of insurance is involved, attracted a large crowd to the United States Circuit Court to-day. The evidence of the plaintiff was direct, solely to the effect that John Brown was induced to sign a statement that all the testimony given by him before the Coroner's inquest at Medicine Lodge and at Lawrence in regard to the accidental killing of Hillmon at Crooked Creek was false and was signed through fraud. He said that Senator W. Buchan had told Brown that he was about to be arrested for the murder, but he, Buchan, would guarantee Brown immunity from arrest if Brown would turn state's evidence, and deny his former statements at the Coroner's inquest. The plaintiff's evidence then proceeded along the line of the theory that Mrs. Hillmon had been induced to sign the release of her insurance policies of Brown, who alleged to her that he was the only man that knew of the killing, and that unless he testified in her favor she could not recover the insurance. Brown's life was in jeopardy, and to save himself he felt that he must abandon her and take up with the insurance companies.

The first trial was held at Leavenworth in June, 1892, the second at the same place in 1895, and the third at Topeka in February, 1895. The first two trials resulted in a disagreement of the jury. In the third trial the verdict was rendered for the plaintiff. Then an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and the rulings of the District Court were overruled.

John W. Hillmon was alleged to have been accidentally killed in Harper County in 1879, and held policies in the New York Life, New York Mutual Life and the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Companies aggregating $25,000. Interest and costs on this have increased the amount to over $60,000. The insurance companies have held that it was not Hillmon that was killed, and that he is still alive, or at least that he did live until a few years

FOR ENGLAND.

Croker-Dwyer Race Horses Leave Gravesend Stables.

Led to the Dock by an Army of Turf Fanciers.

AN IMPOSING AND SIGNIFICANT PARADE AT DAYBREAK.

Complete List of the Flyers That Sailed on the Steamer Mississippi—Utica, Harry Reed and Don Alonzo in the Pack—The Sensation of the Day on Long Island.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The Croker-Dwyer string of race horses left their comfortable quarters at Gravesend before the dawn had broken through the heavy mist that hung over Long Island this morning for England. Heavily blanketed they proceeded at a careful gait up the boulevard toward Prospect Park in care of a whole army of handlers, trainers and stable boys and friends of employes of the stable. The string reached the dock at 9 o'clock, having made the journey in four hours. Old Banquet led the list, followed by Dobbins, Harry Reed, Don Alonzo, Stonenell, Flirt and Utica. Both of Dobbins' forelegs were swollen from the effects of the blistering he received recently. Don Alonzo's legs also showed the effects of the firing iron. The remainder of the string were in good condition with the exception of two fillies by Iroquois that Mr. Croker had been experimenting with. Mr. Croker thought he could put these youngsters into fine condition on his farm at Richfield Springs, but instead did very poorly, and predictions were made that they would not live out the voyage, and much surprise was expressed at Mr. Croker for sending them over.

They were not at the track yesterday. Hardy Campbell did not believe it was Mr. Croker's intention to send them over. They were on the dock early this morning, however, having been sent over from a Twenty-fourth street stable. Mr. Croker's changeable mind also induced him to order the Iroquois-Vadette and the Sir Modred-Faux Pas colt to go at the last moment. This pair were sent on after the string of seventeen had left the track.

A COMPLETE LIST.

Following is a complete list of horses that sailed on the Mississippi:

Utica, b. c., 3, by Iroquois-Duchess.
Harry Reed, b. c., 3, by Himyar.
Don Alonzo, b. c., 4, by Long Taw-Round Dance.
Banquet, b. g., aged, by Rayon d'Or-Ella T.
Dobbins, ch. c., 3, by Imp. Mr. Pickwick-Thora.
Stonenell, ch. c., 5, by Stonehenge-Nell.
Flirt, b. f., 4, by Imp. Sailor Prince-Lady.
Belle Meade, ch. f., by Glenelg-Tradewind.
B. c., 2, by Sir Modred-Faux Pas.
Ch. c., by Iroquois-Valette.
Montauk, ch. c., by Strathmore-Spinaws.
Herbert, b. c., 2, by Iroquois-Hildegarde.
Natt Bumppo, b. c., 2, by Tremont-Tassel.
True Blue, ch. c., 2, by Iroquois-Tullahoma, full brother to Tammany.
Sweet Marie, ch. f., 2, by Iroquois-Baby.
Trilby, ch. f., 2, by Iroquois-Theodora.
B. f., 2, by Tremont-Pride.
B. f., 2, by Iroquois-Armiel.
Ch. f., 2, by Enquirer-Tomrig.
Ch. f., 2, by Iroquois-Tattoo.
Dinah, ch. f., 2, by Iroquois-Orphan Girl.

EQUINE LUXURY.

If ever horses were transported amid luxurious surroundings then this string were. The horses were kept waiting on the wharf while the steamship men covered the bottom of the stalls with a six-inch covering of soft peat moss. This is cooling, as well as restful, to the horse's feet. It was 10 o'clock before the track was complete. Then came the interesting part of the programme, that of transporting the horses to the steamer.

Stonenell was the first to be sent aboard. He went without any trouble. Don Alonzo, who followed, created a fuss. He did not want to take a trip to Europe and stubbornly refused to mount the plank until Hardy Campbell held a wisp of hay before him and then he consented. He got a taste of hay and wanted more, so he contentedly followed it to his stall, where it was given him. He is a big horse and he was no sooner settled than it was discovered that one of the heavy deck beams was danerously close to his head. It was decided to move him to another stall. It took the united efforts of half a dozen hands to make him budge. He was finally located comfortably.

Banquet kicked a trifle at going up the plank, but once aboard he was all right. Dobbins followed in his usual good natured fashion. Then Utica was sent at the plank. He raised Cain. The stable hands could not boost him, for he lashed out with his heels in every direction. Then Harry Reed was sent up the plank and halted half way, so as to give Utica confidence. Finally a bystander took his overcoat and threw it over Utica's head. Even then he would not go up the plank. Backing was tried without avail. Finaly he was taken across the dock, walked about a few times and then started on a run for the plank. The trick worked and he was aboard before he knew it. Then the coat was removed, and he walked to his stall without any trouble.

THE PRIDE OF THE STABLE.

Montauk, the pride of the stable, went up the plank as though he had been used to it all his life. Flirt and the rest of the 2-year-olds were put aboard without accident. As each horse was placed in his stall the partition boards were put up and soft burlap mattresses hung on the sides.

Among the horses left are Armitage, Prince George, Vincent, Bulletin and St. Primrose.

The steamer left at 2 o'clock and it is expected the voyage will take twelve days. The steamer is one of the best of the ocean liners engaged in transportation of live stock. She was built for this line of business, and is provided with bilge keels to prevent her rolling in a seaway. These, it may be explained, are strips of iron about 11 inches wide which project from the side of the ship below the water line. Thirty-six stalls were engaged.

STALLS ON THE DEEP.

It was the intention to have fifteen double and six single stalls, enough for twenty-one horses. As only seventeen went, however, each thoroughbred has a double stall. By placing boards through the center the double stall becomes a narrow single stall. This will be done in rough weather, so that when the ship pitches the horses will not fall. The sides of the stalls will be padded with mattresses of burlaps. This will prevent the horses being injured if pitched against the sides. For the horses, Mr. Campbell has provided twenty-five bags each of oats and bran and forty bales of hay. Each horse will eat about twenty-five pounds of hay and four quarts of oats each day. It is not expected that on the first two days the horses will eat much, but will make amends afterwards. Horses always suffer from seasickness. The horses are not a strong lot.

It is probable the main reliance of the stable will be the 2-year-olds, and they should turn out well. Banquet, if he retains his form of past years will be a dangerous horse in handicaps. The long-distance races will suit him nicely. Don Alonzo, it is thought, will do better in the long straight courses. His courage has always been questioned in this country. If he possesses merit he had a chance to show it in Monmouth's long stretches.

Dobbins is lame, but his trainer thinks he will train out of it. He is a good honest colt, and if fit and well will win many races. Harry Reed is a sprinter, as is Stonenell, and they will probably hold their own with the flyers at Newmarket. Utica was a fair 2-year-old at the beginning of last season, but went wrong. He comes of good stock and may improve considerably in his 3-year-old form. Flirt is not of much account. Regarding the 2-year-olds one can only conjecture. They are richness itself as far as breeding goes. The first of the lot are Montauk and True Blue, the latter being a full brother to one of the greatest race horses this country ever saw, Tammany.

CELLA'S PROMISE.

Will Close His Pool Rooms During the Fair Grounds Meeting.

Louis Cella of the firm of Walsh & Cella, which controls the leases on three of the leading downtown poolroom locations in St. Louis, has assured President C. C. Maffitt of the Fair Association that he will under no circumstances give his consent to the rooms being operated during the coming spring running meeting at the Fair Grounds. "I expect to be interested in a bid for the betting privileges at the track," said Mr. Cella to a Post-Dispatch representative Saturday, "but it makes no difference whether we get them or not, I will do all in my power to suppress the downtown game, while the Fair Grounds races are in progress. The poolroom patronage affects the gate receipts and keeps a great deal of money out of the betting ring. It's not because the spectators haven't got the dollar to pay at the gate, but for the reason that they prefer to take a chance with it in poolrooms. The poolrooms can only rely upon a trade from those who are unable to get to the track. That's why they don't injure South Side Park. But it's just the opposite with the Fair Grounds. If all the downtown rooms could be closed, the Fair Association would have a certainty of making a handsome profit out of the spring meeting, and I intend to do all in my power to bring about this result."

Mr. Cella is vice-president of the Madison Jockey Club and also owns an interest in Simmons, who is matched to meet Yo Tambien and Dr. Rice. He was formerly president of the Madison Turf Association.

FRED FOSTER'S TRIP.

The St. Paul Turfman Getting Ready for the Coming Season.

Fred Foster, the St. Paul turfman who is wintering his string at Madison, will make a flying trip to Taylorville, Ill., St. Paul, Minn., and New York City during the coming week. Mr. Foster owns a farm at Taylorville and one near St. Paul.

"I have a string of 2-year-olds at the Taylorville farm," said the St. Paul turfman Saturday, "and during my visit there I intend to try them out, with a view of ascertaining which are worth retaining. My stable will be small but select this season. Dr. Rice and Eloroy are entered in several of the big Eastern handicaps and I go to New York to get information concerning the prospects for racing in that vicinity this year. Dr. Rice will be as good as he ever was the coming season. I expect to start him at the Fair Grounds. Yo Tambien and Dr. Rice would make a royal battle in the Club Members' handicap."

Mr. Foster had the honor of making the first entries to the Fair Grounds stake events. He nominated Dr. Rice and Eloroy for several of the handicaps Friday afternoon, and will make the rest of his entries when he returns.

BATTERY CANDIDATES.

Twenty-two Men in Practice at Harvard—Keefe Coaching Them.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 12.—The baseball season at Harvard opened on Monday of this week, when twenty-two men assembled at the gymnasium in response to Capt. Whittemore's call for battery candidates. Daily practice in the ball cage has already begun. Every pitcher has been assigned a catcher, and a time fixed for practice has been aranged for each pair. Tim Keefe, the former League pitcher, now an umpire, who has coached the candidates for two years, is again on hand and will give the men the benefit of his long experience. The candidates for pitcher are A. A. Highlands, C. J. Paine, E. W. Ames, D. W. Jenney, F. L. Woodward, G. F. Cozzens, J. P. Whittren, W. H. Rand, E. K. Bowser, W. H. Reed, G. H. Hamilton and A. J. Harris. Of this number, Highlands was the regular pitcher last year, and Payne, Ames and Perry have also done some pitching for the 'Varsity nine. Reed has pitched for his class nine. Cozzens, Jenney and Rand are the new men, and of these Cozzens comes with the best reputation, he having pitched well for the Newport nine last summer.

ALL ARE AMATEURS.

So Say the Members of the New Athletic Club.

The new members of the St. Louis Amateur Gymnastic Association deny that they have any one on their roll ineligible to compete in amateur events. George Parsons, Lewis Holland and Henry A. Huley say their entries were not refused by Secretary Laurel, of the Pastime Athletic Club, but that the two former were requested to take part. Harry Huley says that the new club is negotiating for the Columbia clubhouse, Eighteenth and Olive streets, for headquarters. He is also authority for the statement that Jack Winsby, the local boxer, and Thomas Isaacs, of Cincinnati, will spar at the club's February tournament.

Harry Morris says that he was advised by President Laughlin to apply for the position of manager of the Pastimes, and that his failure to get the place was due to financial considerations.

Shamrock Hurling Club.

At the annual meeting of the Shamrock Hurling Club the election of officers resulted as follows: President, M. J. Walsh; Vice-President, Jas. P. Downes; Secretary, Pat J. Rice; Treasurer, M. Callanan; Captain, Ed M. O'Reilly; Vice-Captain, Richard Shea. A committee of three, consisting of Ed M. O'Rielly, J. P. Downes and P. J. Rice, was appointed to adopt rules, by-laws, etc., for the proper government of the club. To-day at 3 o'clock a practice game will be played at Forest Park.

Lindell Foot Ball League.

The two games of foot ball that were postponed on last Sunday will be played this afternoon at Sportsman's Park at 2:30.

Secretary Laing has been in Chicago during the past week and will make final arrangements with a team of that city for games with the Cycling Club, the games to be played in St. Louis. Robinson of the Cycling Club has received another offer from a Chicago club, but will not accept.

John Church, formerly of the St. Lawrence team, has been appointed one of the league referees.

ABE CAHN'S FILLY.

Marcel Wins From Miss Mamie at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 12.—Weather clear and track slow. The summaries:

First race, three-fourths of a mile—Wanda T. 102 (Hager), 7 to 2, first by one length; Malga 100 (A. Barrett), 4 to 1, second; Denver 102 (J. Hill), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:21½.

Lucasta, Nicaragua, Bob Holmes, Mary Tension, Grey Duke and Footrunner also ran.

Second race, three-fourths of a mile—G. B. Cox 97 (Cassin), 6 to 1, first by a length; Tipstaff 105 (Fink), 4 to 1, second; Guard 102 (Penn), 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:21.

Bust-Up, Guilty, Tramp, Burrell's Billet and Fidelio also ran.

Third race, three-fourths of a mile—Coria 106 (Leigh), 7 to 5, first by a nose; Blackball 105 (Thorpe), 10 to 1, second; Chenoa 105 (J. Hill), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:21.

Black Satin, Hallow Eve, Martha Griffin and Dr. Work also ran.

Fourth race, one mile and one-sixteenth—Marcel 95 (A. Clayton), 6 to 5, first by one length; Miss Mamie 95 (Sheerin), 4 to 1, second; Billy McKenzie 97 (Harold), 3 to 1, third. Time, 2:00.

Pearline and Bess McDuff also ran.

Fifth race, five-eighths of a mile—Festival 103 (Penn), 7 to 5, first by a nose; Red Top 102 (A. Clayton), 3 to 1, second; Maquon 105 (J. Hill), 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:07.

Nellie H., Fabia, Mary Talbert, Buckaway and Dania also ran.

JOCKEYS INJURED.

Kuhn's Leg Broken and Nelson's Arm Badly Sprained.

HARRY M. FELL AND DONCASTER TRIPPED OVER HIM AT MADISON.

Bud Brooks Unseated His Jockey, Van Dusen, Who Escaped Injury and Afterwards Rode Him to Victory—Walsh & Cella Will Close Their Pool Rooms During the Fair Grounds Meeting—Racing News.

Jockey Charley Kuhn, whose miraculous escape from death by being thrown into a snowbank, was the most sensational feature of the racing season at South Side Park three years ago, took a tumble from Harry M. in the third race at Madison Saturday and broke his leg in three places. Harry M. stumbled and fell at the first turn. Doncaster, with Jockey Nelson up, was directly behind Harry M., and when he went down tripped over his prostrate form. Nelson's right arm was sprained. Both horses escaped injury. Jockey Kuhn's wife arrived from Louisville Saturday morning. Kuhn formerly rode for Tom Kiley and is well known all over the Western circuit. Bud Brooks, winner of the race in which Kuhn and Nelson were injured, threw his jockey, Van Dusen, at the post. Fortunately the lad escaped without a scratch and pluckily remounted his steed. The intense cold weather failed to affect the attendance much, but it made the track as hard as steel, and the jockeys were nearly frozen while sailing through the icy atmosphere.

Agnes H. at 3 to 2 carried most of the money bet on the first race, but Pat Murphy got off in front and was never afterward headed, winning ridden out, by a neck from Jennie S, who was the same narrow margin in front of the favorite. With an even start Agnes H. would have come mighty near winning. She got off in seventh place.

Willie G. at 5 to 2 and 3 to 1 captured the second race easily from Lee S. by two lengths. Owen Golden, the favorite, backed down to evens, was third, one length away. Lee S. was in front when the flag flashed, but Willie G. took command of the procession at the first quarter, and showed the way the rest of the route.

Bonnie Oaks, Bob Lytle and Powder were equal favorites at 3 to 1 each for the third event, but Powder was the only one of the trio to get a chalk mark. Powder made the running into the stretch, where the 10 to 1 shot, Anawan, came like a shot and won easily by three lengths. Powder was second, two lengths before Grand View, who had been backed from 15 down to 6 to 1.

In the next race Harry M. and Doncaster fell. Bob Sutherland, Peregal, Ulf and Doncaster carried most of the money bet on this event. Ulf set a merry pace into the straight and then fell back beaten off. At this point Bud Brooks came up and finished first, ridden out, by one length. Crab Cider was second, four lengths before Bob Sutherland, third.

Tom Tough was a slight choice over Pestilence, Tip and Pat Woodcock for the last race, but he ran unplaced, Tip winning with one length to spare from Pestilence, who beat Pat Woodcock one-half length for the place. The summaries:

First race, five-eighths of a mile—Pat Murphy 115 (Moore), 6 to 1, first; Jennie S. 102 (Davis), 3 to 1, second; Agnes H. 101 (B. Morgan), 3 to 2, third. Time, 1:07. Little Dutchman, The Nun, Eric, Eden, Roy Sexton and Cora A. also ran.

Second race, eleven-sixteenths of a mile—Willie G. 110 (Van Dusen), 10 to 1, first; Lee S. 107 (B. Morgan), 15 to 1, second; Owen Golden 107 (Washburn), even, third. Time, 1:13. Josephine Cassidy, Westover, Dora S. and Gertie Black also ran.

Third race, five-eighths of a mile—Anawan 113 (Van Dusen), 8 to 1, second; Grand View 101 (R. Smith), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:05. Valdemir, Quisada, Helen, Bonnie Oaks, Bob Lytle and Lyons also ran.

Fourth race, eleven-sixteenths of a mile—Bud Brooks 111 (Van Dusen), 8 to 1 first; Crab Cider 112 (Gibbs), 4 to 1, second; Bob Sutherland 111 (Washburn), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:12. Ethel Fortune, Peregal and Ulf also ran.

Fifth race, seven-eighths of a mile—Tip 108 (Davis), 7 to 2, first; Pestilence 108 (Van Dusen), 5 to 2, second; Pat Woodcock 115 (Nichols), 7 to 2, third. Time, 1:34. Jamestown, Nancy Hakes and Tom Tough also ran.

CHATEAU'S EASY VICTORY.

Made a Show of His Field at Alexander Island.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—Weather clear and track heavy at Alexander Island to-day. The summaries:

First race, nine-sixteenths of a mile—Imp. Bones 128 (Ham), 4 to 5, first by one length; Gonzales 135 (Murphy), 5 to 2, second; Grey Forest 135 (H. Barrett), 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:03.

Pathway, Gold Digger, Larry K., El Telegrafo, Bayberry and Jim Corbett also ran.

Second race, five-eighths of a mile—Chateau 106 (Yetter), 1 to 2, first by ten lengths; Cheddar 105 (Murphy), 2 to 1, second; Uncle Jim 108 (A. Moore), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:07¾.

Missive and May E. also ran.

Third race, nine-sixteenths of a mile—Caroven 115 (Carter), 10 to 1, first by one length; Nina 106 (Murphy), 8 to 1, second; Glimpse filly 96 (Stewart), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:02½.

Ben Surgeon, Rufus, Outsider, Uproar, Miss Castles, Delia M. and Lady Danby also ran.

Fourth race, nine-sixteenths of a mile—Paragon 135 (Moore), 7 to 5, first by one length; Benjamin 135 (Johnson), 5 to 2, second; Elmstone 135 (A. Carter), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:02¼.

Kenyon, Apollo, Blacklock and Dashing Charlie also ran.

Fifth race, five-eighths of a mile—Doc Birch 117 (J. Dorsey), even, first by two lengths; May K. 96 (Alford), 6 to 1, second; Sam Bryant 106 (A. Moore), 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:10¼.

Mikey B., Pickaway, Headlight, Bon Voyage, Thiers L., Criterion and Adjourn also ran. Tumult and Samaritan left at the post.

FAVORITES BOWLED OVER.

Bookmakers Made a Clean Scoop of Five Races at Frisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 12.—The bookmakers made a clean scoop of five races to-day, not a first choice won and even-money favorites were bowled over by outsiders in a way to make the talent ill. Summaries:

First race, five furlongs, selling—Three Forks 96 (R. Isom), 7 to 1, first; Banjo 98 (Flynn), 2 to 1, second; Norlee 89 (Cockran), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:11. Mainstay, Claquer and Leather also ran.

Second race, seven furlongs—Burmah 97 (Griffin), 3 to 1, first; Major Cook 99 (Carr), 3 to 2, second; Ontario 94 (Cockran), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:12. Ike L., Mab filly and Laughmore also ran.

Third race, Gunst Stakes, one mile, selling—Jim Flood 97 (R. Isom), 3 to 1, first; Imp. Percy 103 (Carr), 4 to 1, second; Don Fulano 105 (Griffin), even, third. Time, 1:56¼. Melanita also ran.

Fourth race, Four Hundred Stakes, mile and a half, over hurdles—My Luck 135 (Withers), 8 to 5, won; Argenta 135 (G. Cockran), 6 to 5, second; Eli Kindig 135 (Redfield), 4 to 1, third. Time, 3:10. Tyro and Longwell also ran.

Fifth race, seven furlongs, selling—Mollie 79 (R. Isom), 6 to 1, won; Sir Reel 107 (Carr), 3 to 1, second; Enthusiast 100 (Chorn), even, third. Time, 1:43¾. Hy-Dy, Volt and Grandee also ran.

HOT SPRINGS MEETING.

Racing Will Be Inaugurated on Jan. 20—Track Officials.

Racing will be inaugurated at Hot Springs about Jan. 20. It is understood in local turf circles that the meeting will be controlled by the Roby contingent. This track is outside the territory in which winter racing is prohibited by the Turf Congress. Many of the owners, who do not start their horses at Madison because that track is outlawed, will ship their strings to Hot Springs. Roby will also send a delegation. Johnnie Money and other local jockeys will ride there.

The officials of the meeting, which will continue for sixty days, will be: Presiding Judge, Clem Crevelling; Associate Judge, George E. Davis; Starter, Dick Dwyer.

THE LATEST CRAZE.

Society Women Compete in a Fourteen-Day Bicycle Race.

OF THE SIX WHO ENTERED, FIVE SOON RETIRED.

Origin of Gotham's Swell Female Bicycle Club—The Membership Complete and Many Applicants on the Waiting List—Scores of the Fair Riders—Patterns of Wheels—General Sport.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Society women competing in the fourteen-day bicycle race is the latest phase of the craze for novelty in amusements. The race is on at the hall of the Michaux Club, that aristocratic bicycle club started by the well-known cotillion leader, Elisha Dyer, Jr. Last summer at Newport a series of yacht races for prizes of plate were sailed in cat-boats by members of the 400, but each woman was attended by some swell. Then J. J. Van Alen devised a bicycle meet. He is a bicyclist, and the brilliancy and success of his "lantern ride" along the smooth roads of Newport created a craze for the exercise among fashionable men and women of New York, who were invited to take part. Only half the company could ride, and the others followed in traps with the accessories of coachmen and footmen. Hardly a woman, young or old, who followed the procession but vowed she would learn to ride as soon as possible, and from this ride arose the club. Although the club has been but little more than a month in existence, it has had to contend with the troubles of older clubs. When Mr. Dyer was asked to start the club he demurred, but was finally induced to start it, and with the help of Mr. Wyndham Quin, a cousin of Lord Dunraven, he set about the task. Bowman's Academy was the chosen site, and here the society to the extent of 200 heads of families were bidden to come and tempt fate after having paid the necessary fee of $25 for a six-months membership. Society rallied to the support of the scheme, and before Mr. Dyer and Mr. St. John Robinson knew where they were the entire membership was complete and a long list of applicants put on the waiting list. Considering that the season of society bicycling in New York, as set forth by the club, lasts but six months, there is apt to be some heart-burning on the part of the 300 who are the late applicants for admission.

When the club was started something had to be done to stimulate the interest of the lady members, so a couple of prizes were offered in a novel tournament. A fourteen-day race was scheduled to begin on the Jan. 3, and the total record of miles covered by each of the contestants was to be faithfully kept until the final hour of the great race. Then the lady who covered the greatest distance was to be rewarded with a gold medal, and the one holding the next highest record was to receive a silver medal suitably engraved. These were the conditions of the race. Distance to be judged by cyclometer only, and mileage to be taken at start and finish of each competition, commencing Thursday, Jan. 3, and ending Thursday, Jan. 17, at 6 p. m.

It must not be inferred that the society women who entered into this competition pledged themselves to ride so many hours each day, or that they were compelled to go into the racing. Such a condition would have met with opposition and could never have been broached within the club. It was simply a competition for the record of club mileage. For a few days the race possessed much attraction for the fair wheelman, but like everything else that society takes a hold of, it soon began to pall. After three days but one woman remained in the race. Six of the members entered the lists, but only one has kept on with the record, the others being content to rest on their laurels. The score is as follows:

Mrs. J. C. Minor, 187½ miles; Miss Alice Martin, 82½; Mrs. C. C. Butt, 42½; Mrs. W. Bloodgood, 31; Miss Remsen, 29. There were numerous other women who began the contest, but they dropped out before the race was fairly started.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Striking Uniformity in the Make of Bicycles of To-Day.

The great Chicago cycle show came to an end last night and it was said to have been the greatest in many ways yet held in this country. Whether it be the case, as some one recently asserted, that perfection in safety construction has now been reached, that there is something in the statement is shown by a striking uniformity of the wheels exhibited at the show. Of the hundreds of safeties exhibited to view there may be said to have been but two patterns—the open diamond and the drop frame in two or three sizes. The main features of the former have remained pratically unchanged, but the firms that have led the fashion in cycle construction have had the pleasure of seeing their designs adopted throughout the trade, and to-day the most striking feature of machine construction is the universal adoption of straight tubing. With a few exceptions, not a curve is to be seen in an up-to-date safety frame, except in the front forks. Larger tubes are now used and a great many makers have increased the size of the ball-bearings. In some cases the extreme limit is reached, which is almost as ridiculous as the extremely small bearings of a season or two ago. The trend on most machines has been narrowed down to about 5½ inches and, in addition, adjustable handle-bars as to position and heighth are added for the riders' comfort. The front driver and the giraffe type have made no progress in public favor during the year, and but few were exhibited. In the question of weight a still further reduction has been made and light roadsters now made by the leading makers scale as low as 19 pounds, a drop of nearly 6 pounds from last year's models. Tandems were also exhibited in great numbers and as the price of those machines has now been reduced to a reasonable figure the bicycle built for two will come in for its share of popularity. Tires were exhibited in endless variety and it does look as if half of the inventors have patented affairs which are almost impracticable for the hard usage on the road. The wired on, clincher and the single tube tires which show ease of repair and replacement, coupled with simplicity, are most in demand and used by the big manufacturers. But few freak inventions were shown, and the large influx of Western visitors attested to the popularity of the Western show. Secretary Laing of the Associated Cycling Clubs was on hand to gather pointers for the proposed local show to be held at Uhrig's Cave Jan. 31 and Feb. 1, and upon his return the agents will all doubtless agree to combine to make the St. Louis show a well-represented one.

CLUB NEWS.

At the last meeting of the South Sides it was decided to hold a weekly stag entertainment during the balance of the winter season, and the first one of the series will be a stag progressive euchre party to be held at the club rooms to-morrow night, Monday, starting at 8 p. m. Two nice prizes will be hung up for the winners, and the affair will be in charge of Chairman Wills of the Home Committee.

The cycling division of the Pastime Athletic Club is steadily growing and the members are all taking a great deal of interest in the annual election, which takes place to-morrow night. The racing men of this club are anxiously awaiting the opening of the season and the proposed weekly tournaments will do their share in bringing out new blood. In spite of all that has been said and written the best of feeling prevails between the cycling members and the associated cycling clubs, and President Laughlin has recently admitted that mistakes have been made in stirring up the unnecessary warfare between the clubs.

Under the management of President Wolzendorf the Cycling Club has had a prosperous year. The membership has increased and upon entering the club-house the riders feel a sort of good fellowship inspiration come over them, which is impossible to find in every bicycle club nowadays. The success of their football team, as well as talking over plans for the coming season keeps up the interest of the members and in addition the bi-weekly euchre parties are well attended.

There will be a musical and literary entertainment at the Victor Club-house, 2206 Locust street, Friday night, Jan. 18. Great pains have been taken by the Entertainment Committee to have this entertainment eclipse all previous ones. The Elite Mandolin Club will render several selections. There will be a hop after the entertainment.

Henry Fix, the trick rider of the Victors, is going South in a few days on business. Mr. Fix is one of the most popular members of the club and the boys look forward to his early return.

The competitive game of checkers to be played Tuesday night will be exciting. All contestants claim to be the one to carry away the prize. The contestants are: Geo. E. Harley, C. H. Fairchild, B. Gerdleman, Will W. Jackson, Louis Kuhn, John Hurck and John McGinnis.

AMONG THE BOWLERS.

Cocked Hat Matters About Town—Cass Avenue Ten-Pin Work.

In the cocked hat tournament last week the honors were won by the Friscos, who made the highest average, although they won only two games, while the Crescents captured five and the Grands three. The Friscos rolled against those game birds, the Comptons, and put a game of 44 11-25 to 43 23-25 for the other fellows. The games:

COMPTONS.

	1	2	3	4	5	Total.	Av.
Happel	50	59	48	45	44	241	48 1-5
Meier	45	33	40	40	53	217	43 2-5
Jacobs	42	38	54	44	41	219	43 4-5
Owen	33	34	33	44	42	186	37 1-5
Frank	48	44	48	47	58	235	47
Total	218	208	219	230	238	1,098	43 23-25

FRISCOS—2.

	1	2	3	4	5	Total.	Avs.
Bleeker	42	64	37	35	49	227	45 2-5
Mahood	45	36	39	40	33	193	38 3-5
F. Borgman	37	56	42	41	69	235	47
Weinberg	51	34	42	46	38	211	42 1-5
Schulter	36	48	38	57	65	245	49
Total	201	238	199	219	254	1,111	44 11-25

CRESCENTS, 5; OFFICE MEN, 0.

This was a one-sided match, as the Office Men worked but four men. Still a full team would probably not have availed to win a single game. The Office Men would probably have forfeited the games without rallying, but that some of the teams are bowling for the prizes, and none are eligible to prizes who do not roll 100 games.

CRESCENTS.

	1	2	3	4	5	Total.	Av.
Brinkman	41	54	43	43	51	235	47
W. Mehagen	32	40	36	43	41	191	38 1-5
Bengel	56	36	38	40	35	200	40
Winter	43	43	66	45	40	237	47 2-5
Mitchell	42	44	48	37	49	220	44
Total	214	217	226	210	216	1,083	42 8-25

OFFICEMEN.

	1	2	3	4	5	Total.	Av.
G. Brown	33	28	42	45	28	176	35 1-5
Metcalf	46	43	31	37	26	183	36 3-5
Leonard	45	37	30	33	43	188	37 3-5
Dowaman	45	45	47	49	41	227	45 2-5
Totals	169	153	150	164	138	774	38 14-20

GRANDS 3, WESTERNS 2.

The Grands were in hard luck on the Western alleys. They won three games, but it was by "the skin of their teeth." One game went to them by the close margin of one pin.

GRANDS.

	1	2	3	4	5	Total.	Av.
Cobb	48	43	37	50	51	229	45 4-5
Maffitt	31	44	48	52	35	218	43 3-5
Bergman	34	43	55	26	33	191	38 1-5
Stradtman	40	42	37	35	39	193	38 3-5
Brown	46	36	41	45	39	207	41 2-5
Totals	202	208	218	208	197	1033	41 8-25

WESTERNS.

	1	2	3	4	5	Total.	Av.
Reid	35	40	45	40	34	194	38 4-5
Dremgoole	32	62	33	42	38	207	41 2-5
Newell	39	37	45	36	44	201	40 1-5
Stuessel	28	45	55	33	33	194	38 4-5
Teemer	46	41	53	56	29	225	45
Total	180	225	231	207	178	1021	40 21-25

HOW THEY STAND.

The result of the week's play was to give the Crescents a decided "boost," and they are now but one game below the Comptons, and they are eleven games ahead of the Grands. There is no material change in the relation of the other clubs to each other.

The relative standing of the clubs is as follows:

	Games won.	Games lost.		Games won.	Games lost.
Comptons	48	22	Friscos	30	40
Crescents	47	23	Westerns	29	41
Grands	36	34	Officemen	20	50

Play this week is as follows:

Monday night—Westerns at home to the Officemen; Western alleys.

Comptons at home to the Crescents; Crescent alleys.

Friscos at home to the Grands; Grand alleys.

THE PARKS DOWN THE STAGS.

A rattling encounter at cocked hat came off on the Riverside alleys on Monday night. The Stags undertook to roll the Parks, but they were themselves rolled. The Stags, in their challenges barred Alex Meier from the Parks. The latter rolled a very creditable game, and the Stags were manifestly no match. The games:

PARKS.

	1	2	3	4	5	Total.	Av.
Curtis	38	30	40	45	46	199	39 4-5
Kreibohm	45	38	42	35	33	193	38 3-5
Biltz	37	32	31	33	60	193	38 3-5
Goekel	35	33	36	38	47	189	37 4-5
Meir, Fred.	32	27	44	36	48	172	34 2-5
Withnell	31	43	38	43	42	197	39 2-5
Total	218	203	231	230	261	1,143	38 1-10

STAGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	Total.	Av.
Richelt	32	20	40	40	26	158	31 3-5
Quintin	37	37	32	34	45	185	37
Solari	33	40	33	36	31	173	34 3-5
Wagner	33	35	28	27	19	142	28 2-5
Mack	30	20	21	26	23	120	24
Abel	33	27	39	22	25	146	29 1-5
Total	198	179	198	185	169	924	30 4-5

BELLEVILLE BEATS ST. LOUIS.

The Franklins met with defeat in their match with the Difficultys at Belleville last Sunday. They won the first half of the games, but were in a minority of 73 pins. They won the first two games by a majority of 151 pins, and it looked like easy sailing, but the Difficultys arose and smote them in the next two games and turned the scale. The play on both sides was rather commonplace, considering that "championship clubs" were supposed to be in the match.

The Franklins rolled Wolff, Yorger, Robin, Keil, Teckemeyer, Gerdes, Mohr and Ballinger. The Difficulty team was Seib, Maurer, Winter, Maurer, Bub, Stoul, Magin and Martin. The games:

	1	2	3	4	Total	Av.
Difficulties	1,529	1,620	1,745	1,691	6,586	205 26-32
Franklins	1,665	1,635	1,618	1,595	6,513	203 11-32

The concluding games of the match will be called next Sunday afternoon on the Franklins' alleys, West St. Louis Turn Hall.

WEST ST. LOUIS.

The Franklins had fourteen men at work on Tuesday night. The best games were Wolff, 278, and Mohr, 277. The averages of the 200 men were: Wolff, 258; Bollinger, 239; Gerdes, 228; Mohr, 222; Robin, 220; Yorger, 216; Keil, 205.

The Franklins have admitted Joe Wolff and William Strassacker as members.

Ed Entzeroth was the Columbias' high man last week, with games of 268 and 267 and an average of 240. Charley Entzeroth made 230; Waldhoff, 227; Klenker, 217; Dauernheim, 206; Ehrengart, 204.

A NEW BOWLING CENTER.

The Columbian bowling alleys which Halbruegger & Son are building at Compton and Park avenues, will be ready for dedication in about a fortnight. There will be four, and they will be the handsomest in the city. Several clubs will move right in, among them will be a ladies and gentlemen's class of about twenty couples. The opening exercises will embrace a match between the Comptons and some other crack cocked hat club, followed by a "spread." The Columbian alleys will be a great resort for Compton Hill bowlers.

JOLLY TEN-PIN WORK.

The Jolly Bowling Club, the crack ten-pin club at Teutonia Hall, has started to keep up with the procession. Within three weeks past six 800s have been ground out—Ed Goessling 2, Robert Goessling 2, Charles Mesenbrinck 1 and Arnold Tschachniedt 1. It is noticeable that Robert Goessling made his two 800s during the same evening.

The club held its annual meeting on Jan. 9 and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Wm. Goessling; Vice-President, Thomas Miedringhaus; Secretary, Ed Goessling; Treasurer, Wm. Kroeger; Sergeant-at-Arms, Charles Spier.

Signed With Quincy.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 12.—Manager Brackett of Lynn, Mass., who will manage the Quincy Baseball Club this year, has just made public the players signed by him thus far. They are as follows: Dannie Boland, catcher; Chas. Farrell of Lowell, Mass., fielder; Wm. Hoffner of Scranton, Pa., fielder; Jas. McCormick, third base; McGrevey of Quincy, pitcher.

ALLEN ROASTS MODERN BOXERS.

The Retired Champion Says They Are Not Fighters.

ONLY BUM PUGS AND POOR ACTORS.

Tom Allen, the retired champion pugilist of the world, has decided views on modern pugilism, and the new school of fighters. The veteran frequently refers to them as bad actors and bum pugs. The following letter is characteristic:

THE ONLY CHAMPION'S REST.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

I regard it as a duty to enlighten the young and likewise remind the old about the prize ring. There are a good many of the younger generation who do not know what a prize fighter is. They have never seen anything but glove fighters in these days. A prize-fighter is a fighter who batties with bare knuckles in the open air and on the turf, regardless of hail, rain, sunshine or snow. A boxing champion, or glove-fighter, is one who has feather pil-

TOM ALLEN.

lows on his hands when he enters the ring, which must be in a warm, comfortable room. In my time we had prize fights; now there are boxing matches with top-heavy purses hung up.

It has been said that I am not the retired champion pugilist. After my fight with Joe Goss in 1876 I went to Chicago to box a week at one of the theaters, Mike McDonald told me that Jem Mace, who was also in Chicago, was going to answer my challenge. I told Mike I would fight Mace for $10 or as much more as Jem could raise. I knew Mace was broke, and I did not want to bluff him by naming a figure he could not get. I wanted to have another go at him. The upshot of it was that Mace and I traveled together all over the country. I was billed and acknowledged as the champion of the world, and Mace is the ex-champion. I am the only pugilist who ever left this country, open to fight any man living. On my arrival in England I beat all the best men of that country and retired. I was then 39 years of age, and had been in the ring nineteen years. I have fought more battles than Jem Mace, Joe Coburn, John C. Heenan and John Morrissey all put together.

The dirtiest deal I ever got, and I have had some pretty hard ones, was in my fight with Joe Goss. After I had been robbed out of the fight and I got back to Cincinnati, Johnny Dyer, one of Goss' seconds, said he would fight me for $1,000. He was just what I wanted, as he had done me a great lot of dirt when I was fighting Goss. We put up a $250 forfeit to fight in four weeks, but he forfeited. That was the last I heard of him until I was across the water. Then I saw he was challenging any man in America. I was, mind you, in England. Dave Kendal, Eph. Holland, the referee, Black Edwards, a Cincinnati newspaper man, and Red Leary, got about $10,000 out of my fight with Goss, which I was swindled out of on a claim of foul. That was the first fight this man "Macon," as J. B. McCormack calls himself, ever saw. He was on the Enquirer then. The reason I mention his name is that he is giving his opinions in the papers about the prize ring of thirty years ago, and comparing the fighters of that time with the bum boxers of to-day. There is John L. Sullivan, "Macon's" idol, and the greatest man he ever saw fight. Let's see what his opinion and John L. Sullivan amount to. Billy Madden, an old beer-slinger of mine, took Jack Sullivan to New York, and matched him against a big dock-walloper named Flood. They boxed on a barge, and Sullivan won. He next beat Jimmy Elliott, a blind man, that Charley Gallagher beat in two rounds in 1868, when all the crooks from New York broke into the ring. Jim Corbett, of Philadelphia, the partner of Dan Noble, who is now doing twenty years in England, was referee.

SO-CALLED CHAMPIONS.

Paddy Ryan called himself champion of America by beating Joe Goss, who was never champion of anywhere, because Johnny Dyer forfeited $250 to me at Cincinnati three days after my fight with Goss. Dyer and Elliott fought for the championship of America. So I don't see any man that Sullivan ever met that was a champion. Charles Mitchell was never champion of England and never fought for that title, but he had so much to say that you would think he was champion of Jupiter and this earth was too small to think about.

Then there was Tug Wilson, a man old enough to be Sullivan's father, and a 140-pound man. The next man is Alf Greenfield. He boxed Sullivan four rounds in Boston. The papers said he could have knocked Sullivan out, but he was afraid to do so. This man Greenfield was working on a canal near Birmingham, England, when I took him in hand. I showed him how to box, but I could not learn him how to fight. I got Greenfield to fight at Lord Lonsdale's estate. Tug Wilson was the other fellow. The Prince of Wales and the gentlemen who saw them fight with the bare knuckles were disgusted. Greenfield and Wilson are both in Sullivan's terrible record. Everybody from St. Paul to San Francisco has beat the Maori and Patsey Cardiff.

Then comes the biggest farce I ever saw in my thirty-four years' experience in the prize ring. Sullivan and Kilrain pulled and tugged at each other for over seventy rounds. Sullivan stood in the middle of the ring in the fiftieth round vomiting and not able to move a foot. Kilrain asked him to make a draw and would not go at him. No man could call that fighting. Then Kilrain fell down, and this "greatest of pugilists" deliberately jumped on him, not only once, but twice. It was foul, but Sullivan could not have lost if he had kicked Kilrain's head off. Prof. Mike Donovan can prove this. "Macon" calls this record a world-beater. Then John turned actor and went to Australia. Joe Goddard followed him and challenged him in every town he showed in. He got back to this country on the bum and borrowed money to bring him and his actors back. After three years of acting he agreed to box Corbett. As he would not box for less than $10,000 a side he thought no man could raise that amount—but Corbett fooled him. It did not need much fighting. All that Corbett had to do was just to walk 'round while Sullivan stood like "Ajax defying the lightning", for twenty rounds and never touched Corbett once. In the last round Corbett just let go his left and right, and down went "Ajax."

After this "Macon" McCormack shook the "world-beater" J. L., and took Corbett on his staff. I, for myself, think that Jim Corbett is without doubt the greatest boxer of the day, but the way he acts don't show that he is very willing to take the gaff, or he would have taken on Fitzsimmons and boxed in three months for $25,000. I think he could have won, and very easily at that; but as for Corbett saying that the men 25 years ago were not as clever as they are to-day, I beg to differ with him.

DIFFERENT TRADES.

Boxing of to-day and prize-fighting are two different trades. A man to be a prize-fighter must learn to strike straight. He cannot stop a blow with his arms, like a man can with boxing gloves on. Men fighting with bare knuckles do not stand so close to each other as men that have gloves on, for the simple reason that with a boxing glove on the hand, and it open, the reach is 10 inches longer. So that you can put up your gloves and parry a blow or clinch and save yourself until the referee comes and parts you.

All the boxers I have seen stand with their feet so wide apart that they could not recover themselves if they were on the turf and they could not strike a blow at all if they had only their bare hands. In boxing you can swing your arms in any way you think you can catch your opponent. There are a lot of cranks that think Fitzsimmons has got a favorite wrist blow. Just imagine what jays they must be. A man should not wonder at such fellows getting knocked out in one round and a half if he tells such tales. You see he is going over to England to fight for the championship. That is what Dan Creedon says.

FITZ'S FAVORITE BLOW.

I have seen Fitzsimmons fight twice and he won both fights with his favorite right hand. The first fight I saw was with Peter Maher. They had no sooner got their hands up than Fitzsimmons swung his right half-arm blow with the thumb face of the glove, full on the point of the jaw with a pull or a half swing. Down went Peter, but Fitz never swung that right again, for he had so injured his thumb with that one blow that he never tried to use his right again that night. In his fight with Jem Hall he never hit Hall in the first three rounds. He was swinging all over the stage at Hall, but not within a foot of Jem's head. In fact, Hall made a monkey of him and was too confident. Soon as time was called for the next round Fitzsimmons walked straight over to Hall's corner and let go the right with a half pull with the thumb just on the point of the jaw, just as if Hall was a green-horn just come off a farm. If Hall had never seen a pair of boxing gloves in his life he could not have done any worse. Fitzsimmons took that chance and it got away with it. I think that Fitzsimmons is one of the luckiest men in the world. It goes to show how easy it is to be a boxer. You can count them by the hundreds, champions of States, champions of counties and champions of the wards, and the man that calls himself champion of them all. He won't only box when he feels like boxing. That is, every two or three years. He says he will not take any notice of Peter because he is getting old and stale. That is all rot. I should think it would be all the easier for Corbett. They can box in England and he knows it. They can box in America to a finish. They would not have made a match to box in fifteen months, only they wanted to be actors. The public is to blame for going to their shows. They would box oftener if their houses were smaller.

THOS. ALLEN.

DAN'S DEPARTURE.

Creedon and Party En Route to Galveston—The English Trip.

Dan Creedon, who is matched to fight Herman Bernau at Galveston next Saturday night, left last night at 11:30 for Texas. He was accompanied by Tom Tracey, Lou Phelan, Dan's partner and George E. Davies. Creedon and his backer, Col. Hopkins, are anxious to have the former go to England with the prestige of a victory, and the middle-weight has been hard at work to get in condition for the fight with Bernau, who has 25 pounds the best of it in weight. Col. Hopkins cabled Charlie Mitchell to arrange a match for Dan with Frank Craig, the "Coffee-Cooler," whom Creedon has twice bested, on any terms. It is Colonel Hopkins' intention to send his protege abroad in three weeks. Tracey will go with him, and if a chance presents itself, will take on an English welter-weight.

Bat Masterson has notified Col. Hopkins that he will arrive here Wednesday night. Creedon's backer, the Denver sporting man, Bookmaker Billie Sullivan, Charlie Daly, Red Scott and others will leave for Galveston Thursday morning. They will be provided with a bundle of bank notes to bet on Dan. Charlie Daly, who was in Creedon's corner when the latter was defeated by Fitzsimmons at New Orleans, will assist Tom Tracey in handling him at Galveston. Bat Masterson will be in his corner.

MAY OPEN MONDAY.

Gambling to Be Resumed at Madison's Monte Carlo.

Monte Carlo, the gambling establishment operated at Madison by Walsh and Cella until the indictment of the proprietors and their employes by the Grand Jury of Madison County in December, maybe reopened Monday by Harry Lewis, a Chicago gambler, unless the authorities prevent him. Louis Cella said that the establishment had been leased to Lewis.

"The town officials at Madison," said Mr. Cella, "do not object to the gambling house being run. We had no trouble until the Post-Dispatch began its warfare on our game. The Post-Dispatch's attack gave the straight-laced element backbone enough to insist upon the authorities suppressing us. If the St. Louis papers leave Lewis alone, he can run all right, but as soon as they open up on him he will have to close. The Madison town officials held out for us, but the county authorities insisted upon our closing down. Walsh and I have concluded not to take any more chances of arrest and indictment. Lewis knows that we were raided and closed. He is not going into the game blindfolded.

STAFFORD HAS SIGNED.

Jim Will Play Second Base for the Giants.

WEBSTER, Mass., Jan. 12.—James Stafford of this place has signed with the New York League team to take Captain Ward's position at second base. His brother, John Stafford, has signed with the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Club as pitcher.

Cycling Chat.

Cold weather has put an end to club runs.

C. M. Croninger states that this is his fourteenth year as an active cycler.

All the cycling agents that were in attendance at the Chicago show will return to-day.

If the duplicate of the Fountain Ferry track is built in Compton Avenue Park St. Louis will have the finest track in the West.

The banking of the Pastimes' track has been raised two feet at the lower turn. The earth will be left to settle during the winter and the top surface will be put on in April.

Another important conference between the L. A. W. Street Committee and the Vehicle Owners' Protective Association was held last Thursday and it was decided to make a combined effort for improved streets.

At the last meeting of the South Sides R. L. Hill and Geo. Homann were admitted to membership. The club riding season opens March 1 and Capt. Braun is already making arrangements to boom the club runs.

Very few riders are perhaps aware that the first bicycle riding school was opened in St. George's Hall, formerly at Seventh and Locust streets, by Jno. Blow in April, 1880.

Ernest Wills is doing yeoman service as the chairman of the South Sides' House Committee and it is due to his efforts that the attendance is constantly increasing.

With high grade wheels retailing at $100 this season the taking in trade of second-hand wheels will be a difficult matter for the agents to handle and the price allowed for the old mounts will drop very perceptibly.

Cabanne's success on the track last season has done much to advertise St. Louis' cycling interests and his rumored signing with Spalding will be a piece of good news to his friends. It pays to be a crack-a-jack nowadays, and bank presidents' salaries are given to men of his class.

It is now fifteen years ago that the first cycler rode out to Manchester and back. The feat, for such it was in those days, was performed by Jno. L. Ivers, Arthur Young, not to be outdone, followed this up by riding in from Washington in two days, during July, 1880, on a wooden wheel with steel tires. Not many of the cyclists of to-day would care to duplicate this feat on the primitive bone-shaker of those days.

Convictions at Fort Scott.

FORT SCOTT, Kas., Jan. 12.—Judge Williams of the Federal Court to-day sentenced the convicts of this term of court as follows: H. P. Bates, convicted of counterfeiting at Galena, was sentenced to two years in the pen and to pay a fine of $50 and the cost of prosecution. J. M. McComber of Galena, same offense, one year and a fine of $50. Joe Crawford, the Indian boy of the Seneca tribe convicted of manslaughter by the killing of [illegible] Dustin, near the Fifth City, I. T., was sentenced to eighteen months in the pen and to pay a fine of $100 and costs.

EMPLOYMENT GROUPING.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Three lines (20 words), 5 cents; each additional line, 5 cents.

BOY—19 years old, would like situation of any kind. Address Y 246, this office.

BOY—Would like situation in drug store to learn the business. Address W 246, this office.

BOY—Of 16 wants situation to do dining-room work and work around house. Add. 1117 N. 9th.

BARBER—Good barber wants steady Saturday night and Sunday job. Address K 245, this office.

BAKER—Wanted sit. by first-class foreman on bread and cakes, in country preferred. 309 S. 2d st.

BOOKKEEPER—Situation wanted by first-class bookkeeper; married; also understands the hardware business thoroughly; best refs. Add. A 242, this office.

COACHMAN—Situation wanted as coachman, colored; city ref. 1528 Morgan st.

CONFECTIONER—A first-class confectioner wishes a good situation. Apply at 2511 Whittier st.

COACHMAN—An experienced, sober and reliable Englishman wants sit.; 5 years reference. W. B., 3020 Olive st.

COLLECTOR—Situation wanted by young man as collector or do office work of any kind. Address B 249, this office.

COLLECTOR—Wanted; position as collector by a young lady having had experience and thoroughly acquainted with the city; the best references given. Address L 246, this office.

CUSTOM CUTTER—Situation wanted; custom cutter of recognized ability, 15 years experience in fine city trade, is open for engagement. Address Will J. Wilson, 545 Second av., Detroit, Mich.

DRAUGHTSMAN—Situation wanted by mechanical draughtsman; rapid and accurate; excellent shop experience. Add. B 246, this office.

ENGINEER—Sit. by licensed engineer; best of ref. and not afraid of work; city or country. Add. P 260, this office.

ENGINEER—Situation by licensed engineer; first-class hand at general repairing and putting up machinery. Ad. O 259, this office.

FIREMAN—Situation by a young married man as stationary fireman; six years' experience. Ad. J. J. Medeiros, Jr., 212 Market st.

GASFITTER—Sit. by a good steam and gasfitter; city or country. Add. G 260, this office.

GUERIN'S best cabinets $3 per dozen. 409 N. Broadway; open Sunday from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

MAN—Sit. by young man willing to work at anything. Add. G 259, this office.

MAN—A young man of 26 wants light work of any kind. Address A 245, this office.

MAN—Carpenter out of work wants jobbing to do; work done cheap. Add. N 245, this office.

MAN—Work wanted of any kind by an able-bodied young married man. Address R 244, this office.

MAN—Sit. wanted by an experienced middle-aged man in office or to travel; city references. Ad. G 248, this office.

MAN—Middle-aged, married man wants work of any kind; sober, industrious and low wages. Add. K 243, this office.

MEAT CUTTER—Competent meat cutter wants situation; speaks English and German. Add. Y 167, this office.

MAN—Wanted, place to do work by young man; to take care of horse and work around house; good refs. 3221 Cass av.

MAN—Sit. wanted by young man of 25 to assist at books or any kind of office work; salary no object. Add. F. R., 3150 Iowa av.

MAN—Young man, 20 years of age, wants position of any kind; first-class driver; understands care of horses. Address D 245, this office.

MAN—Wanted, position in office afternoons or evenings, by competent accountant, stenographer and all around office man. Add. W 249, this office.

MAN—A position wanted by a middle-aged German as private nurse or care for invalid; speaks English fluently; reference. Add. G 246, this office.

MAN—Sober reliable man experienced with horses, gardens and general work, wants permanent home; 7 years St. Louis ref. Add. N 168, this office.

MAN—Wants sit. on private place; understands care of stock and garden, both flowers and vegetables; best of recommendations. Address E 249, this office.

NIGHT CLERK—Situation as night clerk in transient city hotel; steady, reliable young man; good city references. Address B 251, this office.

OFFICE MAN—Position by a thorough office man at a moderate salary; best city references. Address D 250, this office.

OFFICE WORK—Wanted, position in office by young man of good education, fair penman, quick at figures; best of refs. Add. B 249, this office.

PORTER—No. 1 saloon porter wishes situation. Add. S 260, this office.

PRINTER—Practical printer, capable to take entire charge of office, wishes situation in good country weekly; married; strictly sober. Address quick R 260, this office.

SALESMAN—Sit. by experienced business man; is a good salesman and acquainted with city trade, wants position in retail house. Add. B 260, this office.

SIGN WRITER—Employment wanted in store by good sign and show card writer; willing to make himself useful at anything; wages cheap. Add. D 249, this office.

TEAMSTER—Wanted sit. by a good teamster; knows city well; good ref. 3221 Cass av.

$3.00 UP—Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th st., cor. Olive, 2d floor.

$12.50 UP—Suits and overcoats to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 8th and Olive.

The Bryant & Stratton

BUSINESS, SHORTHAND AND TELEGRAPH SCHOOL. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. Corner Broadway and Market st. Graduates are successful in getting employment. Send for circular.

JONES'

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

Broadway, between Olive and Locust sts. The complete Business Course, Shorthand, Typewriting, Telegraphy, Elocution and English Branches thoroughly taught. Day and night.

M. FREEMAN, TAILOR.

Suits to order $13.50 up; pants to order $3 up; cleaning, dyeing and repairing. 816 N. 9th st.

If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal-card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

5 cents per line each insertion.

BOY WANTED—Boy about 15, for housework. Apply Monday at 2641 Pine st.

BOY WANTED—Good white boy, 12 or 15 years old, to work about store. Apply 3342 Olive st.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED—A female bookkeeper; state salary and give reference. Address O 249, this office.

BOY WANTED—Experienced boy in sole leather room at The Brown Shoe Co., 11th and St. Charles sts., 6th floor.

CUTTERS WANTED—Good cutters wanted; steady work. Apply at Schwab Clothing Co.

CANVASSERS WANTED—25 canvassers for 25c household article; indispensable; 1 to 5 needed in every family; large profits. Crescent Mfg. Co., Manager's office, 1403 Olive st.

FREE treatment for all diseases at Franklin Avenue Free Dispensary, 1214 Franklin av.

GUERIN'S best cabinets $3 per dozen. 409 N. Broadway; open Sunday from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

MEN AND TEAMS WANTED—Monday, 6 men and 12 teams at 11th and Pine sts. Thomas Mullen.

MEN WANTED—Two good men to canvass; salary and commission. Call Monday morning, 9 o'clock, at 3519 N. Broadway.

MEN—In every county to act as private detectives under instructions, experience not nec.; particulars free. National Detective Bureau, Indianapolis, Ind.

MEN WANTED—To sell baking powder to the grocery trade; steady employment; experience unnecessary; $75 monthly salary and expenses or com. If offer satisfactory address at once with particulars concerning yourself, U. S. Chemical Works, Chicago.

INSEAMERS WANTED—Beaders, top stitchers, tip-sewers and table hands. The Brown Shoe Co., 11th and St. Charles sts., 7th floor.

LASTER WANTED—First-class second laster on ladies' fine turn work. Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co., 21st and Locust sts.

OPERATORS WANTED—Skiver, closer, stayer, folder and lining makers at The Brown Shoe Co., 11th and St. Charles sts., 7th floor.

ORGANIZERS—Active, brainy organizers for a popular fraternal order; pays death and sick benefits; tempting terms and territory to good men to organize lodges. R. 181, Tremont st., r. 38, Boston, Mass.

PRESSMAN WANTED—Lithographic pressman at Combe Printing Co., St. Joseph, Mo. Call at Laclede Hotel Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Ask for John Combe.

PHYSICIAN—Physician or druggist wanted to interview doctors, introducing a drug at great merit; must be a fluent talker, good dresser and a hustler; recently graduated, preferred; state lowest terms. Add. D 251, this office.

SALESMAN WANTED—Experienced salesman to travel by wagon; sell to country dealers. Add. P 348, this office.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

SOLICITOR WANTED—Solicitor for few days to work up subscription list of weekly paper; good wages. Ad. Times, Venice, Ill.

SHOEMAKER WANTED—Shoemaker, operator on Bussell heel trimmer, at 214-216 Chestnut st., Bissland-Parcels-Jordan Shoe Co.

SALESMAN WANTED—For Missouri and Iowa for our celebrated Brilliant Miners Oil. Liberal commissions. M. A. Cozzens Lard Oil Co., Cleveland, O.

SOLICITORS WANTED—With good address and ability can earn from $3 to $10 daily selling our novelty; sells on sight. J. A. Radford & Co., 112 Dearborn st., Chicago.

SALESMEN WANTED—Traveling salesmen; we make a line of goods demanded by grocers, bakers, hotels, restaurants and saloons; we want reliable, pushing men to carry our line; only men traveling regular routes need apply; first-class reference required. Address Geo. A. Bayle, 504 N. Main st., St. Louis, Mo.

TURNER WANTED—A practical turner to superintend a cob pipe factory. Address P. O. Box 407, St. Louis.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade; taught in 8 weeks; classes evenings; send for catalogue. St. Louis Barber School, 812 Pine st.

$5.00 PER THOUSAND for distributing circulars; inclose 4c. New York Advertising Association, New York City.

$3.00 UP—Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th st., cor. Olive, 2d floor.

$12.50 UP—Suits and overcoats to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 8th and Olive.

MEN AND BOYS WANTED.

A profit of $3.50 per week guaranteed to active workers who will sell the Post-Dispatch on the streets in the business center of St. Louis; an established and independent trade assured. Apply to C. B. Gaunt, Superintendent of Circulation, Post-Dispatch.

HAYWARD'S SHORT-

hand and Business College, 702, 704 and 706 Olive st.; day and night school. Phone 479.

Perkins & Herpel's MERCANTILE COLLEGE

Cor. 4th Street and Washington Ave., ST. LOUIS, MO.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION

Given in Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Shorthand, Typewriting, Grammar, Arithmetic, Etc.

CALL OR WRITE FOR CATALOGUE. (Mention this paper.)

Day and Night School Now Open.

RUBICAM SHORTHAND COLLEGE.

701-2-3 Union Trust Building, Seventh and Olive sts. We qualify our graduates for the best paying positions; thorough course by mail.

FURNITURE MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,

1303 Washington Av., 2d Floor.

Will loan you any sum you desire from $10 up on furniture and pianos at the lowest rates, and with no extra charge of any kind, and give you as long time as you want to repay same; you can pay the money back in any amount you wish and at any time, and each payment so made will reduce the cost of the loan; or when you borrow the money you can sign notes payable monthly; the notes will include the money you borrow and expenses; each time you pay you take up a note, and when you pay all the notes you have signed you will be through; you won't owe us a cent; we also give you a written agreement that if you pay the loan off in full before the note expires that we will give you a rebate on all notes that are not due. If you have bought furniture or a piano on time and cannot meet your payment, let us know and we will advance you the money to pay it; we do not remove any goods, but leave them in your possession; we will guarantee our terms to be the cheapest and easiest in the city, and in case of sickness we extend payments; also loans made in the suburbs of the city and East St. Louis. Call on us and we will give you any informaton you wish. Our office is open from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. Notary in office.

FURNITURE MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 1303 Washington av., 2d floor.

If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal-card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Three lines (20 words), 5 cents; each additional line, 5 cents.

COOK—Situation wanted by a middle-aged woman as first-class cook in small boarding house. 1220 N. 16th st.

COOK—Wanted, situation to cook, wash and iron by Miss Mollie Banks, 1019 Franklin av., in rear; can give good reference.

COOK—Wanted situation by first-class German cook; no washing and ironing; city reference. Address 1424 Washington av.

CHAMBERMAID—A neat and experienced girl would like situation to do chamber work in private boarding-house without table work; can give good ref. 3333 Lucas av.

DRESSMAKER—First-class fine sewer and dressmaker with references desires a few engagements. Address M 245, this office.

DRESSMAKER—A dressmaker, with highest references, wants engagements for ladies and children's fine clothes at $2 per day. Ad. G 251, this office.

FAMILIES can get girls and girls places and lodging. 1608 Wash st.

GIRL—A good, steady girl wants work by the day. Call for three days at 1135 N. Compton av.

GUERIN'S best cabinets $3 per dozen. 409 N. Broadway; open Sunday from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

HOUSEGIRL—Jewish girl wants sit. in Jewish family to do general housework. Add. 1808 Wash st.

HOUSEGIRL—Situations wanted by two sisters for housegirl and nurse, aged 19 and 15 years. Ad. N 251, this office.

HOUSEWORK—Sit. wanted by a middle age lady for general housework who will appreciate a good home. 924 N. 15th st.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted, sit. by young English woman, with 2-year-old child, as housekeeper or assistant. Address 1408 Pine st.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position by an experienced young woman as housekeeper; prefer to leave the city. Address B 245, this office.

HOUSEWORK—Wanted, situation by a woman to do general housework; small family. 2016 Market st., second floor. Call Monday.

HOUSEWORK—Wanted by a woman, general housework; suburbs or short distance in the country preferred. Add. H 251, this office.

HOUSEKEEPER—Situation wanted by a middle-aged widow as housekeeper or at housework; good cook, without washing. Mrs. D. K., 2324 Dedier st.

HOUSEKEEPER—A young, refined widow, with daughter 9 years of age, would like a position as housekeeper for widower or bachelor; best of references. Address Y 244, this office.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted, by a respectable elderly lady, with no encumbrance, a place as working housekeeper for widower, with not more than 2 children; country no objection. Call or address Mrs. M., at 1028½ S. 9th st., after 6 p. m.

LAUNDRESS—Wanted, washing to take home or go out by the day. 408 S. Ewing av.

LADY—Sit. by young lady as cashier or saleslady; g No. 1 references. Address W 259, this office.

LAUNDRESS—Wants gents' or family washing to do at home or will go out by week or month. 1618½ N. 18th st.

LAUNDRESS—Wanted by a first-class colored Southern laundress family washing to bring home or to go out first days of the week; write or call 710 N. 13th st.

NURSE—Situation as experienced nurse; best of ref. Add. 4049 Cottage av.

NURSE—Wanted, sit. as a reliable nurse girl or light housework; no postals. 18 S. 17th st.

NURSE—Situation wanted by a French woman as lady's maid or nurse for half-grown child. Address L 251, this office.

NEW FACES—All about changing the Features and Renovating Blemishes in 150 p. book for a stamp. JOHN H. WOODBURY, 127 W. 42d st., New York, inventor of Woodbury's Facial Soap.

OCULIST—Lady oculist wants position in doctor's office as assistant; no objection to leaving city; best of refs. given. Add. K 251, this office.

SEAMSTRESS—Young lady wishes a few engagements at 75 cents a day. Ad. 4254A Ashland av.

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced lady stenographer desires position; can furnish best references. Ad. E 246, this office.

STENOGRAPHER—Young lady stenographer, very accurate, desires half-day position; good references. Address E 259, this office.

STENOGRAPHER—Wanted, business firms requiring services of stenographer a few hours per day; refs. given. Add. G 242, this office.

SEWING—Wanted, any lady wishing her sewing done cheap at home will send her address to 1504 Taylor av. for the next four weeks.

STENOGRAPHER—Young lady stenographer desires position; has had about 4 years experience; first-class refs. furnished. Add. A 360, this office.

TYPEWRITER—By lady typewriter, copying of any kind at home or in office. 3102 Olive st.

WOMAN—Wants a place to work in a boarding-house or a hotel. 2741 Dayton st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

WOMAN—Wants situation to care for rooming-house or to do upstairs work. Address M 260, this office.

STOVE REPAIRS.

Castings and repairs for stoves and ranges of every description. J. Forshaw, 111 N. 12th st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

5 cents per line each insertion.

ADDRESSES of your neighbors wanted; $10 per 1,000 cash paid plain writers; inclose stamp. Addressing Bureau, 100 W. 27th st., New York.

COOK WANTED—Girl to cook; no laundry. 4435 Delmar av.

COOK WANTED—Good cook, with references; small family. 2033 Park av.

COOK WANTED—First-class German cook; no other need apply. 3116 Washington av.

COOK WANTED—A girl who is an experienced cook and laundress; bring references. 4191 Morgan st.

COOK WANTED—An experienced girl to cook, wash and iron; also German housegirl. 3939 Delmar av.

COOK WANTED—Good cook to take charge of dining-room, kitchen and spare room. 1721 Washington av.

COOK WANTED—A good German girl for cooking and general housework, no washing and ironing. 3847 Page av.

COMPOSITOR WANTED—Lady compositor; mention salary per week expected; desirable place. Add. M 249, this office.

COOK WANTED—A first-class cook in family of 4; no washing and ironing; good wages. Call at No. 5 Shaw pl., near Grand and Lafayette avs.

CHAMBERMAID WANTED—By the 25th of the month a colored chambermaid, thoroughly experienced and reliable; state age, give reference and send address where can be seen. Add. R 251, this office.

CHAMBERMAID WANTED—A competent girl for light chamberwork; who can do plain sewing, and who is willing to travel with lady when required; city reference required. Call at 3811 Pine st.

DISHWASHER WANTED—Restaurant, 10 N. 3d.

DINING-ROOM GIRL WANTED—Inquire at 1309 Washington av.

DRESSMAKER WANTED—A girl to learn the dressmaking trade; board and room furnished. Call at 613 Chouteau av.

DRESSMAKER WANTED—A girl to learn the dressmaking trade in exchange for board and home. Call at 614 Chouteau av.

DRESSER WANTED—A first-class experienced window dresser; able to write his own tickets; must furnish good references from former positions. Address T 259, this office.

GIRL WANTED—Good German girl. 2827 Eugenia st.

GIRL WANTED—Good girl, three in family. 2654 Keokuk st.

GIRL—Wanted, to adopt a half grown girl. Address W 251, this office.

GIRL WANTED—An experienced girl to work in massage parlor. 902 Pine st.

GIRL WANTED—To cook, wash and iron; small, private family. 717 Whittier st.

GIRL WANTED—Girl, experienced machine hand on pants. 1207 Madison st.

GIRLS WANTED—2 machine and hand girls to sew on fine pants. 3332 Wisconsin av.

GIRL WANTED—A colored girl to make herself useful in kitchen. 3646 Finney av.

GIRLS WANTED—Machine girls and basters on vests; work given out. 621 Lynch st.

GIRLS WANTED—4 girls to run shirt machines. National Laundry Co., 3401 Laclede av.

GIRLS WANTED—To work on W. & W. machines to quilt. Laclede Mfg. Co., 514 N. 3d st.

GIRLS WANTED—Girls on shirts and pants. Joherst St. Gem M'f'g Co., 226 and Chestnut st.

GUERIN'S best cabinets $3 per dozen. 409 N. Broadway; open Sunday from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

GIRLS WANTED—Young girls active with their fingers to learn a trade. Union Heel Supply Co., 234 Biddle st.

GIRL WANTED—A neat German girl, 13 or 16 years, to mind baby and assist with light housework, at once. 4767 Greer av.

GIRL WANTED—Good German girl for up-stairs work and care of children; good home and good wages; must have good ref. 4383 Washington av.

GIRLS WANTED—To run sewing machines; none but experienced hands need apply. Apply at St. Louis Refrigerator and Wooden Gutter Co., Main st. and Park av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Good housegirl at 3439 Lucas av.

HOUSGIRL WANTED—Girl for housework. 4191 Morgan st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework. 4027 Bell pl.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework. 4166 Delmar av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework, at 3121 Clifton pl.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework. 3728 Russell av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—For general housework. Mrs. Soulard, 16 N. Ewing av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A girl for general housework. Apply 2712 Chestnut st.

HOUSEGIRL—Wants sit as cook or general housework. Address 1737 Franklin av.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—For 75-room hotel; state salary. Add. 261, this office.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework; refs. req. 3842 Lafayette av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply 3215 Manchester rd.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family. 2604 Dayton st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—German girl to do general housework. 2432 Dickson st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework in small family. 1209 St. Ange av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl to do general housework; refs. required. 2918 St. Vincent av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A servant girl to assist in general housework. 3038 Sheridan av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—German girl for general housework, small family. 4526 Page av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—German girl for general housework, washing and ironing. 3723 Finney.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework; must be good cook; city refs. 4125 Delmar av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Reliable colored woman for general housework; family of 3. 4252 Morgan st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework, washing and cooking. Apply 2838 Chestnut st.

HOUSEGIRL—Competent girl wishes sit. for dining-room or housework. 3637 Market st. No postals.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework; family of 3; German preferred. 4219 West Belle pl.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A German Protestant girl for general housework. Apply at 2840 St. Louis av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework, washing and ironing, small family. 1806 Hickory st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—At once a good German girl for general housework. Apply at 3307 Lucas av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A good girl for general housework; German preferred. Call at 3100 Newstead av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—German girl for general housework in family of 2; ref. required. 2705 S. Jefferson av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A good girl for housework and to assist with ironing; call Monday. 4475 Laclede av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework in family of two. 728 Bayard av., take Suburban cars.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—First-class white girl for general housework. Apply at 783 Euclid av. References required.

HOUSE WORK—Steady woman wants situation for housework in small family, city or country. 1125½ Chestnut st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework; no washing or ironing; German preferred. 3320 Chestnut st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl to do general housework in small family. 3001 E. Grand av., opposite Water Tower.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family; Catholic preferred; references. 2643D Lucky.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A girl 16 or 17 years old to assist in general housework; no washing; German preferred. 717 Spring av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A good girl or middle-aged woman for general housework. Apply after 9 o'clock at 4972 Easton av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A neat, intelligent girl to assist in general housework. Apply at 2813 Gamble st. Monday morning.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework; family of three adults. 1741 Preston pl., near Lafayette Park; refs. required.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Middle-aged woman to assist in light housework; good home; $8 per month. Address S 251, this office.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A good girl; German preferred; for general housework in small family; apply Monday morning. 3947 Page av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

5 cents per line each insertion.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Good housegirl to assist with washing and ironing and take care of one child. 5579 Clemens pl., northeast corner.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A neat girl for light housework; no washing or ironing; one who would like to help in dry goods store; best of reference required. Call 1534 Taylor av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Good German girl to assist in general housework and cooking; private family; no children; must have best of references; will have a good home; call Sunday. 2301 Eugenia.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—An intelligent, refined young lady, well recommended, to assist in small family; good home; give particulars and compensation expected. Address Y 245, this office.

LAUNDRESS WANTED—Woman to wash and iron once each week at 1402 North Park pl.

LAUNDRESS WANTED—Colored laundress for Monday and Tuesday. 1804 Hickory st.

LAUNDRESS WANTED—First-class laundress for 3 or 4 days each week. Apply at 3864 Bartmer av.

LAUNDRESS WANTED—First-class white laundress to take washing home; call Sunday. 1217 Delmar st.

LAUNDRESS WANTED—Girl to do laundry work and assist with housework; refs. req. Call Monday at 1741 Longfellow av.

MARKERS WANTED—Two experienced markers and sorters. National Laundry, 3401 Laclede av.

MARKER WANTED—Competent marker for laundry. Apply Monday 10 a. m., Provident Laundry, 1731 N. 12th st.

NURSEGIRL WANTED—German nursegirl. Apply at 3211 Lucas av.

NURSE WANTED—A girl to nurse and help with housework. Call at 2321 Olive st.

NURSEGIRL WANTED—German girl to nurse and do up-stairs work; references. 4118 Delmar.

NURSE WANTED—Middle-aged woman to nurse young baby and do upstairs work. 717 Whittier st.

NURSEGIRL WANTED—Good nursegirl and to assist with housework; refs. req. 1823 Hickory.

NURSE WANTED—For lady during confinement with best references; pay $12 per week. Add. E 245, this office.

NURSEGIRL WANTED—A good, reliable girl from 16 to 20 years old as nurse; baby 18 months old; references required. 4129 Delmar av.

PRESSER WANTED—Girl wanted; experienced presser on vests. 1512 S. 7th st.

SHIRTMAKERS WANTED—Shirtmakers to work in factory. The New Era Mfg. Co., 813 Lucas av.

SHIRTMAKERS WANTED—Experienced shirtmaker. (power machine); steady work and best prices; only first-class hands need apply. A. Renville, 415 Washington av.

WAITRESS WANTED—Experienced waitress; references required. Call Monday morning, 60 Vandeventer pl.

WANTED—Ten more ladies to learn barber trade; only 8 weeks required; situations guaranteed. St. Louis Barber School, 812 Pine st.

WRAPPERS—Wanted, wrappers addressed at office, 65c per 1,000; must be done rapidly and correctly. Address in own handwriting, X 245, this office.

WANTED—Ladies, if you wish employment at your homes, send self-addressed envelope for our descriptive circular and commence work at once; good wages paid. The Alfred Knitting Co., Winthrop, Mass.

WANTED.

Good experienced

MILLINERY SALESLADIES.

Those with trade; none others need apply. Good salary. FAMOUS MILLINERY DEPT.

AGENTS WANTED.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

AGENTS WANTED—Good agents for a household article to go from house to house. W. Reisse & Co., 728 S. 4th st.

AGENTS WANTED—Insurance agents; ordinary and industrial; good wages paid; no lapses charged. Address Y 249, this office.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell the celebrated California Corset; send for cuts, prices and terms. CALIFORNIA CORSET CO., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED—We want responsible business man to act as general agent for State of Missouri; also for all other States. Starr & Williams Mfg., 3 Maiden Lane, New York.

AGENTS WANTED—No hard times; aluminum novelties; buy direct; 200 per cent profit; secure territory; sample in velvet lined case starts you; sent return mail for 10c. Aluminum Novelty Co., 335 Broadway, N. Y.

DROP postal for something entirely new; big seller. Luminous Co., Englewood, Ill.

GUERIN'S best cabinets $3 per dozen. 409 N. Broadway; open Sunday from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

LADY AGENTS send for terms for selling Mme. McCabe Senative Corsets. St. Louis Corset Co., 10th and Morgan sts., St. Louis, Mo.

SALESMEN WANTED—2 young men to sell a staple article from house to house; come neat and recommended; call bet. 8 and 10 a. m. Sunday. Jno. A. M., 3109 Rutger st.

WHY do people complain of hard times when any woman or man can make from $5 to $10 a day easily? All have heard of the wonderful success of the Climax Dish Washer; yet many are apt to think they can't make money selling it; anyone can make money, because every family wants one. One agent has made $478.36 in the last three months, after paying all expenses and attending to regular business besides. You don't have to canvass; as soon as people know you have it for sale they send for a dish washer. Address the Climax Mfg. Co., 45 Starr av., Columbus, O., for particulars.

DRESSMAKING.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

DRESSMAKING—Street and bridal costumes; prices reasonable. 1217 Chambers st.

DRESSMAKING—First-class dressmaking and ladies tailoring. 3219A Olive st.; neat stylish suit, $5.

DRESSMAKING—Dress-cutting and dress-making taught at Woman's Exchange, 617 Locust st.; ladies can make their own dresses; patterns cut.

Accordion Pleating.

All kinds of pleating and pinking made while you wait; laces, lace curtains, silk and lace capes cleaned. Mme. J. Masson, 2907 Franklin av., formerly 2609 Washington av.

TYPEWRITERS.

TYPEWRITERS all makes from $5 to $108; machines rented. Typewriter Headquarters, 509 Olive st.

EDUCATIONAL.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 Cents per agate line each insertion.

LANGUAGES.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Odd Fellows' Hall. Branches in the principal cities; best instruction; reasonable fee; conversation especially.

THEATRICAL.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

LADY would like to join theatrical Co. Add. H 259, this office.

THEATRICAL—Young ladies prepared for dancing soubrettes; young men for dancing comedians; engagements secured with 1st-class companies when competent; terms very moderate. Prof. Tony Francis, 2819 Olive st.

WANTED—100 intelligent pupils for the stage; Jim Crow actors crawling into the profession without education and managers starting companies on nerve and postage stamps must go; 20,000 opera-houses, 1,500 companies and 40,000 recognized artists managed season '95-'96; investigate. Simpson's Dramatic Headquarters, 13 S. 15th st.

DANCING.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

CHRISTENSEN Private Dancing School, 918 Elliot av.; satisfaction guaranteed; terms $5.

DANCING—Special rate to former pupils and for pupils joining our class this week; latest dances. Adams' Dancing Academy, 2715 Washington av.

DANCING—To ladies and gentlemen desirous of learning the art of stage dancing: I will locate in St. Louis about April and give instructions in clog, jig, reel, plantation, artistic and knockabout song and dance steps, suitable for Irish, blackface, Dutch and soubrette parts; lessons strictly private; no classes; terms $20 a quarter. Address O 245, this office.

MISS LETTIE PALMER, teacher of dancing, 2827 Olive st.; school strictly first-class; terms $5; satisfaction guaranteed.

REEL, clog, jig, buck, wing and song and dance taught for stage; young ladies and children taught at home if desired; terms to suit times. Prof. Tony Francis, 2819 Olive st.

STAGE and fancy dancing of all kinds and waltzing "taught by the "Immediate" method; lessons all hours. Call Grahame's Dancing Hall, 1305 Olive.

If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal-card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

PERSONALS.

15 cents per line; Business Cards, 30 cents per line each insertion.

ATTENTION LADIES!—"Emma" Bust Developer will enlarge your bust 5 inches. Guaranteed. Sealed instructions 2c, or 24-page illustrated catalogue 6c, by mail. Emma Toilet Bazaar, Boston.

PERSONAL—Maytie: Where are you? Geo. W. M. Address P 249, this office.

PERSONAL—Tickets for the French masquerade ball for sale at St. Nicholas and Lindell cigar stands; also Malin's and Tom Moore's saloons.

INFORMATION WANTED.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of Annie Niemann who lived at 928 Gratiot st., then 717 S. 3d st. Call at 980 N. 15th st.

WANTED—The address of William Davis or his heirs, who purchased some land from Mr. Bates of Illinois in 1860; at that time Davis was a resident of St. Louis County. For particulars address K 243, this office.

MATRIMONIAL.

15 cents per line; Business Cards, 30 cents per line each insertion.

MATRIMONIAL—Young gentleman of 28, stranger in St. Louis, wishes acquaintance of fascinating lady, who can appreciate loving disposition; object, matrimony. Add. M 246, this office.

MATRIMONIAL—Gentleman of refinement and splendid address wishes the acquaintance of a young lady of culture, possessing good musical education, who can appreciate a kind and sympathetic nature; no objection to young widow under 30; object matrimony; confidence assured. Address C 259, this office.

YOUNG gentleman desires acquaintance of young lady between 19 and 23 years; object, matrimony. Ad. E 260, this office.

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

A—MASSAGE treatment. Mrs. M. Edwards, 2217 Market st.

A—MRS. AMES, massage and baths; first-class lady operator. 26 N. 16th st.

ALL kinds of baths given by new and competent operators. 2204 Chestnut st.

A—GRACE BERNARD, 1124 Pine st., gives sea salt, sulphur and massage baths; lady attend.

ALL kinds of baths and massage treatment. Mrs. Parker, 108 N. 22d st. Lady attendant wanted.

A—MASSAGE and baths; assistant wanted by young German lady; exp. operators. 908 N. 14th st.

ALL private matters treated free, male or female. Medicine furnished. D. Medical Co., 107 N. 9th.

ANA STARR—Massage and electric treatment. Hours, from 1 to 9 p. m. 1102 Market st., room 1.

A—MASSAGE and baths; assistant wanted by young German lady; exp. operators. 908 N. 14th st.

AN experienced lady's physician will board ladies during confinement; diseases of women a specialty; con. free; easy terms. 2612 Wash st.

DR. J. L. FITZPORTER, 1516 Chestnut st., chronic male and female diseases a specialty; 25 years' experience.

DR. LOTTA FRICK, midwife, graduate of two colleges; receives ladies dur. con.; female com. treated successfully; charges reas. 120 S. 14th st.

DR. ANNA NEWLAND, ladies' physician and midwife; treats and cures female troubles; board dur. con. Ladies in trouble call or write. 29 S. 14th.

FOR massage treatment I guarantee first-class accommodations; new assistant. Mrs. N. Vandyke, 2226 Chestnut st.

GUERIN'S best cabinets $3 per dozen. 409 N. Broadway; open Sunday from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

IF you want a genuine misfit suit, call and see the bargains at Dunn's Loan Office.

LADIES received and boarded during confinement; best of treatment assured at reasonable rates. No. 2313 Wash st.

MISS JESSE, the Prophetess, 1904 Carr st.

MISS ELMORE, massage treatment. 2135 Market st.

MRS. M. B. PAGE slate-writing medium. 2311 Market st., sittings, 25c, 50c and $1.

MME. ANNA, the fortune-teller of the West, 326 Market st., near Fourth; established 1861.

MRS. H. BAMBERGER, midwife, rec'd dur. con.; ladies in trouble call or write. 913 Chouteau av.

MRS. IDA JOHNSON, materializing medium; seances daily at 2 and 8 o'clock; seats, 50c. 2719 Olive st.

MRS. DR. RENNEKAMP treats all ladies' troubles; private home for ladies during confinement. 2327 Franklin av.

MRS. VIOLA DOUGLAS, Phrenologist and Clairvoyant—Readings, 25c and 50c for ladies; hours, 9 to 9. 1447 Benton st.

MRS. SCOTT, clairvoyant; past, present and future; satisfaction guaranteed; price 25c and 50c; no sign out. 2311 Market st.

MRS. L. HOTSON receives during confinement; treats irregularities; satisfaction guaranteed; honest dealing; information free; experience in all cases; ladies in trouble call. 1803 Washington av.

PATENTS—Patent rights bought and sold; money furnished to procure patents; patents and specialties placed on the market. Address Lock Box 277, St. Louis.

REV. G. V. CORDINGLEY, the celebrated trance and test medium, is in the city for two weeks only; can be seen at his residence, 5210 Ridge av. Seances Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings. Sittings daily.

1,000 BUSINESS cards, $1. H. B. Crole & Co., printers, 815 Locust st.

1,000 BUSINESS CARDS, 75c; bill heads, $1. Syndicate Printing Co., 415 N. 7th st.

$3.00 UP—Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th st., cor. Olive, 2d floor.

$12.50 UP—Suits and overcoats to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 8th and Olive.

"DEE VEE."

A private sanatorium for female troubles only, with lying-in apartments; perfect privacy. Lock box 315, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. W. F. Parks, Dr. C. E. Cleveland, DENTISTS,

Formerly with DR. E. C. CHASE,

Wish to inform their patrons for whom they have worked during the past six years that they have opened dental rooms at 904 Olive st., second floor, room No. 9, and would be pleased to serve them in the same capacity in the future.

NEWLAND'S LYING-IN INSTITUTE

And college of Midwifery; ladies who expect their confinement can be accommodated and find perfect seclusion. 1400½ Market st.

PENSIONS! PATENTS!

Advice free. H. D. O'Brien, 421 Chestnut, St. Louis.

GOLD AND SILVER.

We pay cash for all kinds of solid gold and silver articles, our make of silverware. Our gold, silver and nickel-plating and repairing are absolutely the best. We offer the most liberal prices consistent with honest dealing; estab. 1872. Saml. L. Downing & Co., 210 N. 7th st.

ST. LOUIS DENTAL ROOMS,

618 Olive St.

The only office where you can get Gold Crowns for $5.00
Best teeth (extracting free) $7.00
Gold fillings $1.50
Platina fillings 75c
Teeth extracted with gas or vitalised air ... 25c
Teeth without plates.

Office open until 9 p. m.; Sunday, 10 to 4 p. m. German spoken. DRS. WRIGHT & MUTH.

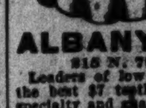
DR. SHOBER SPECIALIST.

Absolutely painless extracting of teeth 25c; no sore mouth, no after pain.

ALBANY DENTAL CO.,

815 N. 7th., S. W. Cor. Olive St.

Leaders of low prices for fine work. We make the best $7 teeth in the city. Diseased gums a specialty and guarantee a cure. 815 N. 7th st., S. W. Corner of Olive st.



BOSTON STEAM DENTAL CO.,

No. 615 Olive st., next to Barr's. Established 1871. Largest and most complete dental rooms in the city. Only place where the very best sets of teeth are made for $7 and no charge for extracting. Gold fillings, $1.50 to $2; silver, platina and other fillings, 75c. Extracting teeth with gas or vitalized air, 25 cents. All work guaranteed first-class.

DR. J. H. CASE, Manager.

MANHOOD RESTORED

Dr. Seabrooke's Compound Damiana Pills, a positive and permanent cure for all forms of nervous and sexual debility, night emissions, errors of youth and all drains and loss of power in the sexual organs; results immediate; sent securely sealed. Price, 75c; 6 boxes (full treatment) $4. For sale by Anti-Monopoly Drug Store, 6th and Market sts., Standard Drug Store, 9th and Franklin; Kilpatrick Drug Store, 18th and Franklin av. Write for free circular. Manufactured and for sale by Seabrooke Medicine Co.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal-card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

LUCK.

To lovers and Business People—If in trouble of any kind, call on

MME. LA VETA,

The truest fortune teller in this city. Tells everything with as much ease as if she had known you always. Call and satisfy yourself that she is genuine. Gives luck in love and business affairs with perfect satisfaction. Not one failure. Sells the lucky belts at a very reasonable price. There is no doubt that Mme. La Veta is the greatest medium on earth. Has been patronized by the most prominent business men and women from all parts of the world. If you cannot call, send date of birth, lock of hair and $1 and have your fortune written. Address, 2622 S. 12th st., St. Louis, Mo., between Sidney and Lynch sts.; Cherokee and Grand av. cars pass within one-half block. Hours, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Can be consulted daily.

BUSINESS WANTED.

GROCERY—Wanted, a small grocery; must be doing a good business; state location and price. Address P 259, this office.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

BOY—For adoption, a healthy boy 4 years old of respectable parents. Call at 13 S. 13th st.; up stairs.

BOILER—Wanted at once, a small second-hand upright boiler and engine, 3 to 8-horse power; cheap for cash. Ad. N 259, this office.

DOG—Wanted, to buy, nice pug dog; brown nose prfd.; will pay fancy price if suited. Add. for 3 days, P 260, this office.

HIGHEST cash price paid for household goods and feathers. M. Durnin, 107 N. 12th st.

MIRROR—Wanted, to buy a bar mirror, must be cheap. Add. O 240, this office.

WANTED—Rheumatism patients; cure guaranteed. Address T 249, this office.

TO EXCHANGE.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

BUGGIES—Wanted to exchange, 300 new buggies direct from the manufacturers for real estate. Address P 246, this office.

CIGARS—Wanted to exchange 500,000 cigars, popular brands, for real estate. Address R 246, this office.

EXCHANGE—Wanted to exchange a horse for a second-hand surrey. 5617 Von Versen av.

EXCHANGE—Two handsome new bonnets for small heating stove. 2805 Thomas st.

FARM—To exchange, a farm of 80 acres with good house, etc., for a good equity in city property; price $2,000 clear. Address W 245, this office.

FOR EXCHANGE—Mares, youngsters and personal property for farm. Damon, Room 42, Laclede Building.

MERCHANDISE, ETC. — Wanted to exchange, merchandise, city and country property, for a good paying business. Address S 246, this office.

PROPERTY—Wanted to exchange for property anywhere in the United States, will give merchandise, personal property and real estate; prompt offer made on all property submitted. Address T 246, this office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FLATS—Wanted, some first-class flats that can be bought at a bargain; owners only address with full particulars. Address T 245, this office.

RESIDENCE—Wanted, I will pay spot cash for a good residence; must be a bargain; will deal only with owner. Address, with full particulars and location, Minor A. Nero, General Delivery, City.

$12.50 UP—Suits and overcoats to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 8th and Olive.

$3.00 UP—Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th st., cor. Olive, 2d floor.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

FOR SALE—Private boarding-house; all rooms occupied; price cheap; owner leaving city. ANTON NEUBERG, 708 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Saloon, excellent corner, since several years in one possession; sell cheap; reason owner will retire from business. ANTON NEUBERG, 708 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Grocery and saloon; this is a gold mine for the right man; must be sold at once, as owner is very sick. ANTON NEUBERG, 708 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Bakery, first-class stand; owner retires from business. ANTON NEUBERG, 708 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Meat and vegetable stand; good business; this is a snap. ANTON NEUBERG, 708 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—$150 will buy small grocery store doing good business. 1919 E. Grand av., near Water Tower.

IF you want to buy or sell any kind of business call on Anton Neuberg, 708 Chestnut st.

MEAT SHOP—For sale, small meat shop with fixtures and safe. Inquire 2600 Hickory st.

MILLINERY STORE—For sale, millinery store, with an established trade; best location in a live city of 2,500 inhabitants, besides a college. Address S. P., Box 92, Lebanon, Ill.

STORE—For sale, a candy and cigar store, cheap. Address 1114 N. 9th st.

$3.00 UP—Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th st., cor. Olive, 2d floor.

$12.50 UP—Suits and overcoats to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 8th and Olive.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

For cash, a well-paying millinery and ladies' furnishing goods business, located as a department in the largest establishment in St. Louis and in the most prominent section.

This department occupies the choice location in the establishment, and is doing an exceedingly lucrative business; but wish to sell owing to being occupied with too many other business ventures.

This is a rare opportunity for parties seeking a thoroughly well-established business. Address F 251, this office.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

BRICK—200,000 brick, stone and other material for sale cheap at the old Lindell Park. Add. McVey & Co., 5717 Garfield av.

COAL delivered, 10 bushels for $1. 21 bushels $2. J. Cassidy, 2603 Gamble st.

CHICKENS—For sale, red leghorn chickens and pure white Italian greyhound. 4626 Cote Brilliante av.

DOG—For sale, Japanese pug puppies, 8 weeks old. 1617 Carr st.

DOGS—For sale, large watch dog; also pet pug, $3 each. 4130 Hull pl., Union line.

FOR SALE—Straight line indicator, almost new, very cheap. Address O 260, this office.

FOR SALE—Lot showcases, lot sample trunks, lot shelving and counters; sell at once for bargains. 807 N. Main st.

FOR SALE—8 bar fixtures, 2 grocery, 1 bakery fixture, 12 tables, 3 wall cases, lot desks, 2 set tenpins and balls, assortment show cases; new fixtures made to order. George Schwenk, successor to Bartore & Dungey, 1119 N. Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES—For sale, second-hand gas fixtures and shelf bottles. 2637 Mackind av.

GUERIN'S best cabinets $3 per dozen. 409 N. Broadway; open Sunday from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

HEATING STOVES, $2.50 and up; cooks, $5 and up at Condon Brothers, 11th and Market sts. Superior, Radiant Home and Charter Oak stoves; Majestic ranges.

MACHINE—For sale, a hand collar and cuff and shirt machine, for $25; cost $80. Babcock Laundry, 1313 Pine st.

MC. JAMESON, 906 Olive—Headquarters Domestic Sewing Machine Co., White Sewing Machine Co., Kruse Automatic sewing machines.

PUPS—For sale, poodle dog pups. 3630 University st.

STENOGRAPH—For sale, 1 stenograph; cheap. Address F 246, this office.

SCALES—For sale, cheap, 2d-hand railroad track scales; also wagon scales and portable platform scales in good order, by Pearson Scale Manufacturing Co., 7th and Poplar sts.

1,000 BUSINESS CARDS, 75c; bill heads, $1. Syndicate Printing Co., 415 N. 7th st.

COAL 8c PER BU.

Oriental Coal Co., 904 St. Charles st.

Pool Tables and Saloon Fixtures.

For sale—Pool or billiard tables, new or second-hand, also new saloon fixtures, cheap. Louis Walter, 2619 Franklin av.

25 Pounds Granulated, $1.

Very best quality guaranteed, in Cousins' immense bargain. We also sell 5 pounds really good roasted coffee for $1; and good tea, black and green, 25c. Get some. The George Cousins Tea Co., 6th and Market st., opposite Grand Opera House.

STANDARD SCALES.

The celebrated Diebold Safes, Warehouse Trucks, Coffee Mills, Grocers' Fixtures, at low prices. Standard Scales and Fixtures Co., 611 N. 2d and 612 N. 4th.

If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal-card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

STORAGE.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

STORAGE HOUSE—Clean, new, for storing household goods, etc.; lowest insurance in city; see us before contracting. Selkirk, 1808 Chouteau av.

STORAGE—We have the best and cheapest storage accommodations in the city for the storing of furniture, pianos, trunks, merchandise, vehicles, etc.; cash advances made on same when desired; moving done at low rates. Wm. O. Langan & Co., 1603 Morgan st. Telephone 1591.

STORAGE—Regular storage-house for furniture, pianos, vehicles, trunks, boxes, etc.; safe, reliable, clean rooms; get our rates; careful moving, packing, shipping, etc.; estimates free; money loaned. Consign goods to our care. Telephone 4122. R. U. Leonori, Jr., & Co., 1219-1221 Olive.

YANDELL BROS. storage house; move, store, pack and ship furniture with care at lowest rates; try us; office 2025 Franklin av.

Fidelity Storage, Packing and Moving Co

1723-25-27 and 29 Morgan St.

Branch office, 1008 Pine st. Phones 2390 and 4101.

ONTARIO STORAGE HOUSES,

812, 814, 816, 818 N. Tenth St.,

For furniture, pianos, vehicles, trunks, boxes, store and saloon fixtures, etc.; separate rooms, household goods carefully moved, packing and shipping by reliable workmen; estimates cheerfully furnished free; money advanced, vans and wagons for hire. Call and examine warehouse. Telephone 2842.

ALFRED J. YANDELL, Manager.

MOVING.

LARGEST PADDED VANS IN THE CITY. Packing and shipping furniture a specialty. Oldest firm! Best work! Cheapest prices! Satisfaction guaranteed. Call or write for estimate. CRUTTWELL STORAGE, PACKING AND MOVING COMPANY.

Southeast corner of 21st and Pine sts.

MUSICAL.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

A. T. WALO, teacher of music; terms very reasonable; music furnished for all occasions. 2833 McNair av.

BANJO—For sale, fine banjo with case. Address K 259, this office.

BANJEAURINE—For sale, Isbell artist banjeaurine with leather case, good order, bargain. 3338 Locust st.

BANJO—For sale, banjo, mandolin and guitar. Conservatory, 3328 Washington av.; banjo and mandolin, $3 each.

EXCELLENT second-hand uprights and square pianos at big bargains. J. A. Kieselhorst, 1000 Olive st.

FOR SALE—A 7⅓ octave square piano; good make; cheap. Call at 1748 Preston pl.

GUERIN'S best cabinets $3 per dozen. 409 N. Broadway; open Sunday from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

HAVE you seen the wonderful new scale Kimball piano? It received the highest award at the World's Fair. J. A. Kieselhorst, 1000 Olive st.

LADIES or gentlemen wishing to engage in good paying, legitimate business should see us; none but parties willing to work and of energy need apply. Add. X 244, this office.

MUSICAL—A. E. Dore, piano tuner and repairer, 16A N. 28th st.; accurate work only; tuning $2.

MUSICAL—Pupils by lady graduate for mandolin, banjo, or guitar, reasonable terms. Add. E 251, this office.

MUSICAL—Banjo and guitar thoroughly taught by S. M. Stringer, 3328 Locust st., terms reasonable for first-class instructions.

PIANO—$145 will buy a fine upright piano at Koerber's, 1108 Olive.

PIANO—$25 buys a good piano with stool and cover. F. Beyer, 820 Chouteau av.

PIANOS—A number of Krakauer upright pianos at $225 at Koerber's, 1108 Olive.

PIANO—For sale, square piano; will sell cheap. 1811 O'FALLON ST., up stairs.

PUPILS—Wanted, a few more music pupils, 25c a lesson. Address Miss Smith, 2336 Adams st.

PIANO—$35 will buy square Grand Knabe piano; cost $500; splendid condition. 2712 S. Jefferson av.

PIANOS—Elegant 2d-hand square and upright pianos at rare bargains. Estey & Camp, 916 Olive st.

PIANO—For sale, $175 buys fine 7⅓ octave upright piano slightly used; elegant mahogany case. F. Beyer, 820 Chouteau av.

PIANO—For sale, elegant upright cabinet grand piano; storage charges; must be sold. Ontario Storage Co., 812 N. 10th st.

PIANOS—A. B. Chase, Sohmer, Needham, Wissner, Ludwig, Vose & Son, Benedict Bros. and other high grade pianos at Koerber's, 1108 Olive.

PROF. DALLMER, from Berlin, mandolin, violin, guitar, banjo, piano, zither; trial lesson free; dancing lessons by assistant Monday and Thursday. 2819 Olive st.

PATRONIZE home institutions and save dealers' commission by buying from the manufacturers direct. T. Bahnsen pianos are used and recommended by our leading musicians. 1522 Olive st.

SHEET MUSIC—Send for catalogue of 10-cent music. J. Ellicock's Music House, 2415 N. Broadway.

TEACHER—Young lady wishes a few more pupils for piano, 25 cents a lesson. 237 S. Jefferson av.

THE Blasius piano is perfection realized. See it and hear it at J. A. Kieselhorst's, 1000 Olive st.

W. B. CREGAN mandolin and violin teacher; music for all occasions. Call or address 1608 Market st.

$95.00 CASH buys a beautiful modern piano; full size, as good as new. F. Beyer, 820 Chouteau av.

$165 WILL buy an elegant 7 1-3 octave upright piano. J. A. Kieselhorst, 1000 Olive st.

GUITAR AND MANDOLIN.

Prof. H. B. Muirennan, thorough teacher, 2835 Olive st.; terms very reasonable.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.

First-class work at lowest rates. Estimates furnished. Drop postal, Whitaker's, 1518 Olive and 2512 N. 14th sts. Repairing department, 1518 Olive st.

VIOLINS

Made and repaired in the highest style of the art. Old dilapidated instruments restored to their original tone. Fine old violins for sale. Louis Albers, 1516 Sarah st., near Easton av.

M. JOHN LANG & CO.

Makers of first-class violins, cellos and double basses; repairing of all kinds of string instruments; hairing and restoring bows a specialty; importers of German and Italian strings. 706 Market st.

KOERBER PIANO CO.

1108 Olive. We have a number of first-class upright pianos which we will rent at half price and deduct one year's rent from the regular price in case you wish to purchase. Do not waste your time on consignment houses, but see us; we will save you $75. Do not be taken in by dealers who offer you a stencil piano of any make at a big price—12 of them can be bought for $1,000.

WHITAKER'S,

1518 Olive and 2512 N. 14th sts.,

Is the place where you can get:

1. The old reliable Bradbury pianos, used at the White House for the last 25 years by all the Presidents.
2. The unrivaled Krakauer pianos with their wonderful singing tone.
3. The popular Emerson pianos, over 50 years before the public.
4. A host of other leading makes in every grade and quality at prices from $175 to $500, which are guaranteed to be at least $50 to $75 less than at other stores.
5. Large inducements to cash buyers and most favorable terms if you wish to buy on time.
6. Everything just as represented, and no instrument sold that cannot be fully warranted.

Don't think of buying any instrument elsewhere until you call and examine my stock and prices. It will pay you and an inspection is cordially invited.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

$210 for fine Knabe upright piano.
$250 for elegant Estey upright piano.
$275 for $450 Bradbury upright, nearly new.
$200 for $425 Bradbury piano, good as new.
$190 for splendid upright in first-class order.
$140 for $500 Lindeman square.
$15, $20, $30, $40, $50, $65, $75, $90 for other squares, all in good order.

Rent pianos $3 to $5 monthly.

Highest prices paid for instruments taken in exchange. Don't waste your time at high-priced stores and at fake private houses and auction sales, but when you want a genuine bargain, one that can be depended upon, you will find that no other place in town will give you as much for your money as Whitaker's, 1518 Olive and 2512 N. 14th sts.

MONEY WANTED.

HAVE YOU IDLE MONEY?

We have for sale choice first-mortgage loans on improved St. Louis real estate netting 6 per cent in the following amounts: $500, $1,000, $1,500, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $4,000 and other amounts. [illegible]

[illegible] REAL ESTATE CO.

HOUSE AND HOME GROUPING.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

5 cents per line each insertion.

NORTH.

BELT AV., 1515—1 furnished front room to one or two gents; near Easton av.

BLAIR AV., 3210 N.—Furnished room; quiet family, no other roomers; terms reasonable.

BROADWAY, 2419 N.—Furnished front room, 2d floor; 1 or 2 gentlemen; $6 or $8 per month; private family.

CARR ST., 1504—Furnished room, suitable for light housekeeping.

CHESTNUT ST., 3016—Furnished 2d-story front room by day, week or month.

CHESTNUT ST., 2607—Nicely fur. room, all conveniences, near Union Station.

CHAMBERS ST., 1217—Nicely furnished room in private family; board if desired.

CHESTNUT ST., 3418—Nicely fur. third-floor front room for gentlemen; private family.

CHESTNUT ST., 1428—Three nice rooms for colored. KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

CARR ST., 1909—Furnished room for light housekeeping; all conveniences; $5 to $10 per month.

CHESTNUT ST., 1500½—Elegantly furnished rooms, fronting on 15th st.; car runs by the door.

CHESTNUT ST., 1409—1 pretty front room, neatly fur. for gent or housekeeping; $6 per month.

CASS AV., 2813—For rent furnished complete for light housekeeping large desirable room, modern conveniences, first-class house and neighborhood; $8 monthly.

DAYTON ST., 2704—One pleasant furnished room; private family; references.

DAYTON ST., 2622—Fine furnished front room in private family, terms reasonable.

DICKSON ST., 2954—2 first-class connecting 2d-floor furnished front rooms, with privilege of light housekeeping.

EASTON AV., 2949—Reasonable, furnished front room.

EUCLID AV., 794—One nicely fur. front room, 2d floor; hot bath and fire; close to suburban; very reasonable.

FOR RENT—4 rooms; all conveniences; keys at corner. Call at 1133 S. 18th st.

FAIRFAX AV., 3946—Four rooms on second floor, with porch, use of laundry and yard.

FINNEY AV., 3739—Second-story front room nicely furnished, fire and light; $8 per month; private family.

GRAND AV., 1235 N.—2d-story front room.

GARRISON AV., 716 N.—One nicely fur. room; hot and cold bath.

GARRISON AV., 1807—2 or 3 rooms, furnished for housekeeping; bath; furnace heat.

GARRISON AV., 1715, N.—Handsomely fur. front parlor, with fire; only $7 per month.

GUERIN'S best cabinets $3 per dozen. 409 N. Broadway; open Sunday from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

LOCUST ST., 1118—Furnished and unfurnished rooms.

LEFFINGWELL AV., 1112 N.—3 nice rooms on first floor; $10.

LOCUST ST., 2634—Very desirable rooms, beautifully furnished.

LOCUST ST., 413—Rooms, 25c to $1 per day; $1.25 to $3.50 per week.

LOCUST ST., 2930—Second-story front, also very large third-story room.

LEFFINGWELL AV., 1729 N.—Five rooms; $13. A. P. Oliver, 708 N. 4th st.

LOCUST ST., 2636—Furnished large 2d-story front; north and south ex.; other rooms.

LEONARD AV., 1139—One fur. room; rent reasonable; well heated and bath; 2 ladies.

LOCUST ST., 906½—A large front room, suitable for 2 or 3 gents; 100 yards of Post-office.

LUCAS AV., 2717½—Two completely furnished front rooms suitable for light housekeeping; rent reasonable.

LUCAS AV., 3030—2 nice warm rooms; good table and service; gents or couple; meal boarders accommodated.

LOCUST ST., 2815½—Will give one room free to a party of four or more, with privilege of light housekeeping.

MORGAN ST., 2710A—2 or 3 nice rooms furnished for housekeeping; cheap.

MORGAN ST., 2742—Neatly fur. front room, private family; terms reasonable.

MARKET ST., 3211—Furnished front rooms for housekeeping or two gentlemen.

MORGAN ST., 2740—Newly furnished front parlor; every convenience; only $3 per week.

MORGAN ST., 2000—Second-story front, comfortably fur.; also rooms for housekeeping or gents.

MORGAN ST., 2735—Two nicely furnished rooms 2d floor; housekeeping or sleeping; $14 per month.

NORFOLK AV., 4246—3 large rooms, laundry; rent, $11.

NORFOLK AV., 4244—3 large rooms, laundry; small family, rent, $9; up-stairs.

OLIVE ST., 3102—2 unfurnished front rooms; $10.

OLIVE ST., 3500—One very fine front room, 2d floor; reasonable.

OLIVE ST., 1812—Small room on 2d floor and two adjoining rooms.

OLIVE ST., 1806—Fur. room for light housekeeping or gentlemen.

OLIVE ST., 2937—2d-story front; other rooms for light housekeeping.

OLIVE ST., 3037—Nicely fur. front rooms; private; no board; gents only.

OLIVE ST., 3008—Elegant first and second-story rooms; terms reasonable.

OLIVE ST., 2741—Large, nicely furnished front room, with furnace heat.

OLIVE ST., 3600, (opposite Hotel Beers)—Two well fur. rooms or separate.

OLIVE ST., 1403—Furnished front room $2.50 per week; two gents; back room $2.

OLIVE ST., 2033—Nicely fur. front room cheap; also single room fire, gas and bath.

OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished double parlors with widow, where there are no other roomers.

OLIVE ST., 2100—Newly furnished rooms, steam heat, gas, bath and all modern conveniences.

OLIVE ST., 1506—Newly fur. front parlor; also other rooms; privileges of light housekeeping.

OLIVE ST., 1019—Large and single front fur. 2d floor rooms; stoves, etc.; $3 to $1.50 per room.

OLIVE ST., 2317—Second-story front room; also dining-room and kitchen for housekeeping; $12.

OLIVE ST., 2325—1st floor, 4 rooms, unfurnished; yard; other con.; good condition; price reasonable.

OLIVE ST., 3101—Nicely furnished room, all conveniences; private family; day board very convenient.

OLIVE ST., 2614—Rooms, one on 2d-floor and one on 3d-floor; fire in each; well furnished; a very low rate will be given to desirable parties.

PINE ST., 1313—Nice large unfurnished room, cheap.

PINE ST., 1525—Fur. room for light housekeeping for gents.

PINE ST., 1502—Furnished rooms for gentlemen; also 1 for light housekeeping.

PINE ST., 2121—3 fur. rooms, parlor, kitchen and dining-room; single or en suite.

PINE ST., 1504—Nicely furnished front rooms, gents or man and wife; $9 and $12.

PINE ST., 2328—Nicely furnished rooms; all conv.; hot water; house heated by furnace.

ROOM-MATE WANTED—Lady room-mate; reference exchanged. 1724 Olive st.

PINE ST., 2651—Two connecting fur. rooms for light housekeeping, $10; water on floor.

PINE ST., 1007—A neatly furnished front parlor and second front room with fire, terms reasonable.

PINE ST., 706—Front parlor, single front rooms, some for light housekeeping; rear kitchen for washerwoman.

ROOM-MATE—Wanted, young lady room-mate; nice room; cheap rent; private family; ref. req. 2607 Chestnut st.

ROOM—An elegantly furnished room in private family; steam heat, bath, etc.; $10 per month. Call at 2948 Washington av. or northeast cor. 7th and St. Charles.

SHERIDAN AV., 2945—2 nicely fur. rooms, complete for housekeeping; gas and all conv.

THE PARAGON—2012 and 2014 Chestnut st. elegantly furnished rooms 75c and $1; transients and regular roomers.

WASH ST., 1516—Fur. room with private bath.

WASHINGTON AV., 1401—Rooms for gentlemen, for rent.

WASHINGTON AV., 1701—Neatly fur. room; reas. rates.

WASHINGTON AV., 1109—Furnished rooms, $1.50 to $2.50 per week.

WASH ST., 1288—Nicely furnished room for 1 or 2 men; home comfort.

WEST BELL PL., 4320—One or two furnished rooms on second story.

WASH ST., 1801—Nicely furnished rooms for gents, or complete for housekeeping; reasonable.

WASHINGTON AV., 1333 (opposite 14th st.)—Thoroughly heated alcove front room; gentlemen; terms moderate.

WASHINGTON AV., 3715—Lovely fur. front room; cheap; hot bath, gas, fire; $10 per month; also one, $5; call to-day.

WEST BELLE PL., 4379—A pleasant furnished room or two connecting rooms, near two lines of street cars; reference given and required.

WASHINGTON AV., 1317—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping; also large front room, suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

5 cents per line each insertion.

NORTH.

10TH ST., 2419 N.—Three very comfortable rooms; only $10. PAUL JONES & CO., 815 Chestnut st.

10TH ST., 1019 S.—Nicely furnished front room, also one for light housekeeping.

11TH ST., 16 N.—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping; cheap.

11TH ST., 404 N.—Nicely furnished rooms at reasonable rates—day, week or month.

13TH ST., 102 N.—Nicely furnished hall room, $1.25 week; call if sober and employed.

14TH ST., 104 N.—Furnished rooms, $1.25 to $2.50 per week; also rooms for housekeeping.

15TH ST., 509 N.—2 or 3 rooms furnished complete; call for 2 days.

15TH ST., 101 S.—Nicely furnished front room for light housekeeping.

16TH ST., 105 N.—Two unfurnished rooms with all conveniences.

18TH ST., 921A N.—A nicely furnished front room, including bath; $10 a month.

22D ST., 2908 N.—Fur. front parlor or dining-room and kitchen; light housekeeping.

23D ST., 813 N.—Fur. room 1st floor or 2d floor for light housekeeping or gent.

SOUTH.

ADAMS ST., 2326—Three nice rooms; rent $12.

CLARK AV., 3104—Nicely furnished room in private family.

CAROLINE ST., 2651—Four rooms, bath and w. c.; rent $16.

CLARK AV., 3622—3 large rooms, with hall and water, good repair, rent $12.

CLARK AV., 1226-1232—Fur. room for light housekeeping; complete; cheap.

CLARK AV., 2224—Unfurnished one or more first-class rooms; also light housekeeping, cheap.

CLARK AV., 1226 and 1232—Completely fur. rooms for light housekeeping; first-class house; low rent.

CLARK AV., 3132—Two nicely furnished front rooms at $3 per week, or two back rooms at $2 for housekeeping.

CAROLINE ST., 2639—2 parlors, light housekeeping; bath; Compton Heights cars; good business location.

DOLMAN ST., 1329—Nicely furnished rooms for gents.

HICKORY ST., 939A—2 rooms nicely furnished, 2d floor, connected.

HICKORY ST., 1021—Nicely furnished rooms for one or two gentlemen.

HENRIETTA ST., 3125—3 nice rooms, $10. KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

LAFAYETTE AV., 2802—Nicely furnished room; southern exposure; board if desired.

LAFAYETTE AV., 2850—Two furnished rooms on 2d floor for housekeeping; rent reasonable.

LA SALLE ST., 922—Nice, quiet street, one block south of Chouteau; second floor fur. room for light housekeeping; $2.50; gas and bath free; hot and cold water.

OREGON AV., 2226—Two fur. rooms for light housekeeping; very cheap.

OREGON AV., 1817—4 nice rooms and bath. KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

RUTGER ST., 2808—Nicely fur. 2d-story front or back room.

WALNUT ST., 2207—Neatly fur. rooms, with fire, for gents.

5TH AND CLARK AV.—Rooms $1 per week, beds 15c; for men.

7TH ST., 1831 S.—Nicely furnished front room, second floor; one or two gents, $10 a month; fire, gas.

8TH ST., 1008 S.—One newly furnished room in private family, widow and daughter.

14TH ST., 114½ S.—Fine furnished room with fire, gas and bath.

15TH ST., 21 S. (Flat D, in rear)—Furnished room for one or two ladies.

15TH ST., 21 S.—Rooms fur. for housekeeping; $1.75 and $2.25 per week.

16TH ST., 114 S.—Nice warm room with cook stove furnished for light housekeeping; $1.75 a week.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR RENT—In home of widow living alone to a gentleman who would take a furnished room for her. Address N 260, this office.

ROOM—By a lady nice large room, 2d-story front; no other roomers. Add. M 251, this office.

ROOMS—Young widow alone, very quiet locality desires first-class transients. Add. L 249, this office.

ROOM—Handsomely furnished room in West End; comfortable and convenient to cars; private family. Add. A 246, this office.

ROOMS—1st-class parlor and bed-room (piano included); good locality; private family; $15 per month. Add. R 249, this office.

ROOM—Handsomely fur. room for 2 gents, hot bath; steam heat; private family; terms reasonable; West End. Add. K 260, this office.

ROOM—Large 2d story front room, heat, hot bath; private family; $10 for two, $8 for one; breakfast if required. Add. W 260, this office.

ROOM—A large elegantly furnished 2d story front room; gas, bath and all conveniences; home comforts; strictly private family. Add. M 259, this office.

ROOM—A refined private family of two desire to rent one comfortably furnished room to a refined gentleman; steam heat, etc., best location; Olive st. line. Add. A 259, this office.

ROOMS—For rent, 4 unfurnished rooms, with gas, hall, hot and cold water, furnace heat, shades and screens; rent reasonable to parties without children; Clemens pl. Add. B 228, this office.

ROOM—For rent, handsomely furnished front room, with board, if desired, to a couple, or two gents; furnace heat, hot and cold bath; all conveniences of a modern house; terms reas.; strictly private family. Add. C 246, this office.

GODDARD HOTEL

On 14th and Washington av. First-class in every respect; rates moderate; no bar-room. Call and see our accommodations.

COAL, COAL, COAL.

Mount Olive Coal, 10 bushels for $1; 21 bushels for $2; send postal. John Meyers, 713 N. 16th st.

WYNN'S EXPRESS CO.

Telephone 4114. 304 N. 12th st.

HOTEL GARNIER,

Cor. of 7th and Walnut; clean and comfortable rooms; single rooms, 25c; double rooms, 50c.

NEW LENZBURG COAL.

Can't be beat for family or steam use. TIRREL COAL CO., 1510 Franklin av.

APARTMENTS FOR GENTLEMAN.

The Tyler, 1412 N. Grand; everything new; all modern conveniences; steam heat, baths, hot water, electric lights; meals guaranteed; rates reasonable.

If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal-card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

BOARDING.

5 cents per line each insertion.

NORTH.

COMPTON AV., 220 N.—Lovely rooms with or without board.

EASTON AV., 3053—Nicely furnished rooms with or without board; terms reasonable; southern exposure.

GAMBLE ST., 2812—Nice rooms and board in private family; very reasonable.

GUERIN'S best cabinets $3 per dozen. 409 N. Broadway; open Sunday from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

LOCUST ST., 2630—Desirable rooms with excellent board.

LOCUST ST., 2118—Nicely furnished rooms, first-class board.

LOCUST ST., 1631—Very desirable rooms, with or without board.

LOCUST ST., 2620—Nicely furn. front and back rooms; good board.

LUCAS AV., 2744—Fur. 2d and 3d front; gas and bath; good table; heated.

LUCAS AV., 3315—Newly furnished rooms with strictly first-class table board.

LUCAS AV., 2927—Nicely furnished rooms, good board; bath, hot and cold water.

LOCUST ST., 3802—Elegantly fur. 2d-story front and another room; superior board.

LUCAS PL., 1529 AND 1808—Nicely furnished rooms; first-class board; rooms without board.

LUCAS AV., 3139—Large, nicely fur. 3d-story room, so. and ea. exp.; with or without board.

LOCUST ST., 2804—Desirable rooms; first-class board; gentlemen or couple; reasonable prices.

LOCUST ST., 2631—Nicely fur. rooms; good board with home comforts; gentlemen preferred.

LOCUST ST., 2227—Handsomely furnished rooms with first-class board; transients accommodated.

LOCUST ST., 2828—Large and small rooms, nicely furnished, with board; hot and cold water; day boarders accommodated; terms reasonable.

LUCAS AV., 2628—Nicely furnished room with 1st-class board; furnace heat, all modern conveniences; one or two gents; price moderate; private family.

MADISON ST., 2918—Neatly furnished room, with board; every convenience; $30 per month for two.

BOARDING.

5 cents per line each insertion.

NORTH.

OLIVE ST., 2116—Nice furnished rooms, with or without 1st-class meals.

OLIVE ST., 3631—Two pretty rooms, with first-class board; sanitary plumbing; pure water.

O'FALLON ST., 1826—Gent to board and room in private family; good board; terms reasonable.

OLIVE ST., 3111—Apartments single or en suite; private family; terms moderate; board optional.

OLIVE ST., 4051—Handsomely furnished second-story front room, with board; private family; reference required.

OLIVE ST., 3522½—To one or two gentlemen, a nicely furnished front room, with or without board; private family.

PAGE AV., 3539—Nicely furnished rooms, with or without board.

PINE ST., 2902—Furnished rooms, with or without board; hot bath; references.

PINE ST., 3226—Large pleasant 2d-story front; good board; hot bath, furnace; ref.

PINE ST., 2918—Parties seeking a comfortable residence with first-class board will find excellent accommodations; reference.

PINE ST., 3306—A light, handsome 2d-story front room with large alcove, all modern comforts in a new house, private family, with or without board; reference exchanged.

THOMAS ST., 2805—Nicely furnished room and board; reasonable.

WASHINGTON AV., 2635—Furnished room with board.

WASHINGTON AV., 2900—Handsome front room, with board, for couple or young men.

WASHINGTON AV., 3037—Fur. room with board; gents and ladies employed pref'd; terms very mod.

WASHINGTON AV., 3234—Handsome furn. 2d-story front, with or without board; satisfaction guaranteed.

WASHINGTON AV., 2930—Pleasant room with southern exposure; excellent table board; reference required.

WASHINGTON AV., 1418—Front and back parlors elegantly fur., hot bath, board; suitable for 4 gentlemen; will make very low rent.

18TH ST., 1127 N—Furnished roomswith or without board.

SOUTH.

ADAMS ST., 2618—2 rooms to gentlemen to board or couple; light housekeeping.

BROADWAY, 2222 S.—Furnished rooms, with or without board.

CLARK AV., 2214—Nicely furnished room with board; hot and cold bath, gas, steam heat; terms reasonable.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1455—2d-story front and other rooms; elegantly furnished; hot bath; gas; with or without board.

DOLMAN ST., 1126—Large 2d-story front with board for 2 gentlemen or gentleman and wife; private family.

EUGENIA ST., 3026—Front room, with or without board.

MISSISSIPPI AV., 1721—Room and board for two gentlemen; pleasant family; piano; references.

ST. ANGE AV., 1201—Nicely furn. large rooms; first-class table; terms reasonable.

11TH ST., 1410 S.—Six furnished rooms, three for gents, including breakfast if wanted, and two for light housekeeping.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN ELEGANTLY fur. 2d-story front room, first-class table, for two gents; furnace heat, hot and cold bath; between Channing and Grand, Olive and Laclede; very reasonable. Add. H 260, this office.

BOARDING—2 nicely furnished 2d-floor front, connecting rooms, single or ensuite, with first-class board; hot bath, gas, all conveniences; this is no common boarding-house; best of references given. Address F 245, this office.

ROOM—Wanted room and board for lady employed during day, with widow. Ad. T 251, this office.

ROOM—Large, pleasant, south-front room, with good board, in private family. South Side; gentleman and wife or two young men. Ad. F 251, this office.

ROOMS—Nicely furnished 2d floor front connecting room, single or en suite, with board, hot bath, gas, all convs.; near Lafayette Park. Add. R 242, this office.

ROOMS—Handsomely furnished 2d floor front, with board, for 2, $45 per month; also 2d floor back, with board for 2, $35 per month; with fire, hot bath, gas and all convs.; South Side. Add. S 242, this office.

BOARD WANTED.

5 cents per line each insertion.

BOARD—Young man wants board; private family; West of Garrison, east of Taylor; terms, please. Add. S 244, this office.

BOARD WANTED—In private family for three grown persons, mother and sons; must be choice neighborhood and reasonable in price. Add. C 249, this office.

BOARD WANTED—For self, wife and daughters, 3 and 5 years; state terms; must be reasonable; best references given and asked. Add. K 249, this office.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

5 cents per line each insertion.

BOARD—Young man wishes board where he can receive piano instructions. Add. with terms N 246, this office.

BOARD AND ROOM—Wanted, board and room for couple with 2-year-old child in strictly private family; references exchanged; state price. Address Y 251, this office.

BOARDING—Wanted, a quiet gentleman, past middle age, a stranger in the city, for the winter, desires room, with or without board, in the home of some refined little widow or other unincumbered lady living alone who will make him comfortable; one who enjoys art, literature or the stage would be congenial; good accommodations desired and best of references given. Address C. C. Burton, General Delivery, City.

ROOM—Wanted, 2d-story front room with good board, by two ladies, between Grand, Vandeventer, Page and Delmar; references. Address D 246, this office.

ROOM—A widower of means, with child of 9, desires room and board with a lively widow where there are no other roomers; liberal pay for desired accommodations. Address G 245, this office.

WANTED—A place for an invalid young lady to board, where she will have motherly care and attention in the absence of her own mother. Add. C 244, this office.

BABIE STOLEN.

By papa, just for a few minutes, and found at the When Studio, having its picture taken, and one of their pretty platinum pictures made for Mamma's Xmas present. Come and see them at the When Studio, 1631 Franklin av. Open Sundays.

HOUSES, ROOMS, ETC., WANTED.

5 cents per line each insertion.

ROOMS WANTED—2 rooms for light housekeeping. Address L 260, this office.

ROOM—Wanted, furnished room in nice neighborhood by quiet transient. Add. D 260, this office.

ROOM—Wanted, 1 unfur. for light housekeeping by widow with child 6 years old. Call or add. 710 N. 18th st.

ROOM — Wanted, unfurnished room with fire, grate in room; rent $3 or $4 a month. Add. F 259, this office.

ROOM—Wanted, unfur. room near 12th and Chouteau av. with privileges; permanent. Add. X 259, this office.

ROOM—Wanted, two (2) rooms for light housekeeping, near Grand and Page avs.; no children. Address A 253, this office.

ROOM—A gentleman desires a room in young widow's house with privileges; strictly confidential. Add. H 249, this office.

ROOMS—Wanted, 2 or 3 rooms, furnished for light housekeeping in private family; references; state price. Address X 251, this office.

ROOM—Wanted by a lady teacher; a small room in private family in West End; moderate terms; references exchanged. Address X 246, this office.

ROOM—A neat furnished room by quiet young lady; no other roomers; front room preferred in quiet neighborhood; state price. Add. L., 2324 Dodier st.

ROOM—Young lady employed wants furnished or unfurnished room in West End with use of parlor, young widow preferred; best of ref., must have furnace heat. Add. B 259, this office.

ROOM—Wanted, nicely furnished room for quiet couple, with board for lady; hot bath and fire; not to exceed $35 per month; no other roomers; permanent if suited. Address T 244, this office.

ROOM—Wanted, a young man would like to rent room from a refined private family who would serve him with breakfast, west of 20th, between Lucas av. and Chestnut st.; no objection to roommate, Catholic preferred; state price. Add. C 251, this office.

OWNERS of houses, flats, stores, etc., to list same with us. We have every facility for finding A1 tenants. Try us. RICE-DWYER REAL ESTATE CO., 322 Chestnut st.

FLATS WANTED.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 Cents per agate line each insertion.

FLAT—Wanted, four-room flat, with bath, fitted for hot and cold water; within 25 minutes' ride from center of city. Address C 245, this office.

WANTED—Flat 4 rooms; family of 3; not over $15; Western part preferred. Add. B 245, this office.

FOR RENT—FLATS

10 cents per line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

BIDDLE ST., 1517—Three nice rooms and small kitchen, first floor, $9; four nice rooms, second floor, $12. Keys at 1580 Morgan st.

BELL AV., 3869—New 6-room brick, furnace, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, gas fixtures and cemented basement; only $22.50. PAUL JONES & CO., 815 Chestnut st.

ELLIOTT AV., 1727—These neat flats—4 rooms each, 1st or 2d floors; in good order; rents reduced to $14 and $13 per month respectively. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 111 N. 7th st.

FLATS—Cheapest 3-room flats in city for families without children. Add. R 243, this office.

GARRISON AV., 2425A—Elegant new 5-room flat; bath; $18; keys next door. J. E. GREFFET, 810 Chestnut st.

LUCAS AV., 2816—Nice 4-room flat; hall, bath. KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

MARKET ST., 2107—Four-room flat. KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

OLIVE ST., 3202A—Elegant 5-room flat, in fine order; all modern conveniences; rent only $25. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 111 N. 7th st.

OLIVE ST., 3711—Flat, 6 rooms, bath, laundry; porches; janitor, steam heat, hot water; $35 and $40 per month. C. H. EVANS, 915 Locust st.

OLIVE ST., 3103 and 3105—These choice flats, with all conveniences, will be rented at reduced rent of $25 and $27.50 per month. GIRALDIN BROS. & CATES, 1107 Chestnut st.

PAGE AV., 3949—Four rooms 1st floor, bath and all conveniences. Inquire 3753 Page av.

PAPIN ST., 1931—Three rooms, very neat and comfortable, $11 a month. Keys at Ingalls, the house furnisher, 1103 Olive st.

RIDGE AV., 5150—Flat, 5 rooms, gas, bath and all conveniences.

WALNUT ST., 2217—Nice 4-room flat. KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

11TH ST., 1112 S. (rear)—New 3-room flat; $9. Apply 1101 S. 11th st.

11TH ST., 1112 S.—Nice 3-room flat, 1st floor, papered. Apply 1101 S. 11th st.

14TH ST., 1410 N.—Three nice rooms, first floor, front house, $10; two flats of two rooms each, first and 2d floor, in house in yard, $6 each.

RENT REDUCED!

Northeast corner Cass and Grand avs.; neat 3-room flats; 1st and 2d floors; in best order; reduced to $12 per month; examine them. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 111 N. 7th st.

FOR RENT—NEW FLAT.

505 Ware av., 7 rooms on first floor; is nicely arranged; separate entrance; bath, yard, laundry; 4 front rooms; within a few doors of Olive st. cars; will satisfy you if you inspect it; keys at 503 Ware av. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 111 N. 7th st.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

OLIVE ST., 4147—Nicely furnished 5-room house. Inquire Monday at 4133 Olive st.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR SALE.

FURNISHED HOUSE—For sale, a newly furnished 7-room house for cash 2 blocks from Union Station; party desirous of leaving the city. Address X 249, this office.

FURNISHED FLATS FOR RENT.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

EVANS AV., 4365A—Five-room fur. flat, gas and bath; rent, $21.

FURNISHED FLATS WANTED.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 Cents per agate line each insertion.

WANTED—Furnished flat. Address, with terms, S 245 this office.

FOR LEASE.

WEST BELLE PL., 3922—Residence; we offer this splendid house on lease to responsible tenant; it has 9 rooms and finely finished bed-room, large reception hall, with fire-place; lower story finished in hardwood; plumbing and heating of the best character. JAMES STEWART & CO., 507 Commercial Building.

FOR LEASE

For a term of years, the 7-story and basement building, s. w. cor. 8th st. and Lucas av.; fully equipped with steam passenger and freight elevators, all modern improvements and in perfect condition. Apply to owner, at 715 Washington av.

FOR LEASE.

Franklin av., south side bet. 9th and 12th sts., 61x107.6 to alley, a desirable piece of property for improvement for business purposes. H. KOTTHOFF & CO., 1123 Chestnut st.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

10 cents per line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

CHESTNUT ST., 1111—Nice store for dairy lunch. KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

DESK ROOM—For rent cheap. Address B 259, this office.

FRANKLIN AV., 516—Apply to TIFFANY REAL ESTATE CO., 415 Locust st.

OLIVE ST., 1105—3 nice rooms on 3d floor; cheap. Call dental office, Sunday.

ROOMS—For rent, two large rooms, suitable for doctor or studio, between Laclede and Pine, 31st and 33d; $8. Ad. X 260, this office.

STORE—Rent free for two months; one good store building, with 7-room flat above; modern throughout, centrally located; to a good tenant who will take a year's lease. Inquire of BLACKWELDER & HOLBROOK, Wainwright Building.

WASHINGTON AV., 518—Furnished rooms; also office.

8TH ST., 218 N.—One store, formerly occupied by Pasteur Filter Co. Inquire 724 Olive st., or Percy & Vaillat.

Magnificent Corner Office

For rent in Allen Building, northwest corner of Broadway and Market street, with fire proof vault, steam heat, electric light and all modern conveniences; rent reasonable.

Olive Street Building.

Three-story building, opposite Exposition; will alter to suit good tenant. PAPIN & TONTRUP, 626 Chestnut st.

For Dentists or Doctors.

Northwest corner Grand and Lindell; nice bright rooms on 1st and 2d floors. PAPIN & TONTRUP, 626 Chestnut st.

HERE'S A CHANCE.

For rent, good saloon corner, 4301 Cottage av.

1301 St. Charles st., a No. 1 saloon; good stand for a live man.

A good stand for saloon in southern part of the city, 2783 S. Jefferson av.

S. e. cor. Whistler and Easton av., the best saloon in the West End.

Fixtures complete in all the above places. Inquire at NATIONAL BREWERY CO., 18th and Gratiot sts.

FOR RENT.

The fine store, 219 N. Broadway —only one door south of Olive—24x125, with second floor same size; electric elevator, large basement. Will change front to suit tenant and give long lease to desirable tenant.

ADAM BOECK & CO., 622 Chestnut Street.

If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal-card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

FARMS FOR SALE.

15 cents per line; Business Cards, 30 cents per line each insertion.

FARMS—For sale or trade, a large list of Illinois farms; also A1 farm of 160 acres in Sumner Co., Kan. OTIS & PETIT REAL ESTATE CO., Room 422, Odd-Fellows' Building.

FORSALE—400-acre farm; mostly valley land; near Das Ara Station, Iron County, Mo., including stock, crops; $6,000; easy payments; will exchange for St. Louis property. THOS. BETTS, 421 Chestnut st.

If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal-card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FIVE ACRES, WITH IMPROVEMENTS.

Olive st. road, about 10 miles from Court-house; good brick house and out-buildings; fruit trees, etc.; $7,000. PAPIN & TONTRUP, 626 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

BELL AV., 3869—New 6-room brick; bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking range and gas fixtures; only $22.50. PAUL JONES & CO., 815 Chestnut st.

COOK AV., 4223—10 room house, furnace and all modern conveniences. App. 825 Locust st.

CHESTNUT ST., 3026—In good condition, bath, gas, cheap to good tenant. A. P. Oliver, 708 N. Fourth st.

DELMAR AV., 3944—Nice 8-room brick; furnace and all conv.; in good order; only $55 per month. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 111 N. 7th st.

EVANS AV., 4565—3-room brick cottage, hall; city water.

FOR RENT—To colored, new 6-room brick houses, $16 per month. McKEE-HARTNAGEL R. E. CO., 1134 Chestnut st.

FINNEY AV., 4063—This desirable 7-room house, with all conveniences; rent reduced to $32.50. GIRALDIN BROS. & CATES, 1107 Chestnut st.

GRAND AV., 2618 S.—Eight rooms ... $27 50
3720 Chamberlain av., 9 rooms; 50-foot lot. 45 00
1210 Hickory st., 7 rooms, all conveniences; will rent in floors ... 25 00
3837 S. 9th st., 7 rooms, all conveniences ... 25 00
2615 Lafayette av., 8 rooms; conveniences ... 35 00
204 S. 21st st., 6 rooms, hall ... 18 00
1120 S. 18th st., 6 rooms and basement ... 18 00
4504 Cote Brilliante av., 4-room brick ... 12 00
JOHN MAGUIRE R. E. CO., 107 N. 8th st.

LEA PL., 4166—New 4-room frame house; detached; north of Fair Grounds on Union line; $12. Keys next door. J. E. GREFFET, 810 Chestnut st.

MARGARETTE AV., 4230E—7 rooms, bath, stable; convenient to 3 lines of cars; rent, $15.

MORGAN ST., 4005—Lovely 9-room residence; $50. PAUL JONES & CO., 815 Chestnut st.

MARKET ST., 2641—Neat 5-room brick house; only $15. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 111 N. 7th st.

OLIVE ST., 2128—Elegant 3-story 12-room stone-front, in fine order; furnace and all conveniences; $70. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 111 N. 7th st.

PINE ST., 1417—7-room house, newly papered and whitened; rent $25. Apply at 415 Walnut st.

SHAW AV., 4587—New brick cottage of three large rooms and good cellar; rent, $13. KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

SCHOOL ST., 3112—Six rooms, bath, laundry, gas fixtures, front and rear yard, good neighborhood; $25.

THOMAS ST., 2918—Six rooms, bath, gas fixtures and heater. Apply 2920.

VICTOR ST., 1832—Elegant 7-room stone-front; furnace, bath and all conveniences; rent only $35. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 111 N. 7th st.

10TH ST., 902 S.—Six room detached brick house; $18. J. E. GREFFET, 810 Chestnut st.

10TH ST., 902 S.—Six room detached brick house; $18. J. E. GREFFET, 810 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT —BY— J. E. KAIME & BRO., House and Real Estate Agents, 619 Chestnut Street.

No. 3412 Franklin av., 2-story stone-front house, 8 rooms, hall, gas, bath and furnace, $40.

No. 931 N. 19th st., 6 rooms, 2-story brick house, hall, etc., $20.50.

2846 Morgan st., 2-story brick house, 7 rooms, gas, bath, etc., $27.50 per month.

2800 Morgan st., 12-room, 3-story brick house, with hall, gas, bath and furnace, $40 a month.

FOR RENT—Seven rooms, in good order; swell front house, with all conveniences; $23 per month. Apply to J. E. KAIME & BRO., 619 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT—Very desirable new brick house, 6 rooms, bath and all modern improvements; on Morgan st., near 31st; rent very low. J. E. KAIME & BRO., 619 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT.

We have 3731 Delmar av. for rent very low to desirable permanent tenant; nine rooms, exclusive of laundry; every modern convenience and in perfect order. J. E. KAIME & BRO., 619 Chestnut st.

HAYDEL & SON, MEMBERS REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 109 N. SEVENTH ST.

DWELLINGS.

1332 Aubert av., new 7-room brick; reception hall; hot and cold bath, etc. ... $32 50
1816 Hickory st., 10 rooms, bath ... 40 00
2665 Lucas av., 6-room brick, bath ... 32 50
1814 Hickory st., 10-room stone-front, bath ... 40 00
2304 DeKalb st., 3-room brick ... 9 00
2358 Chestnut st., 6-room brick ... 20 00
1033 S. 10th st., 10-room stone-front, bath ... 35 00
1112 S. 10th st., 8 rooms, stone-front ... 30 00
2356 Chestnut st., 6-room brick ... 20 00
1810 Rutger st., 9 rooms, bath ... 40 00
714 S. Broadway, 8 rooms, bath ... 25 00
2921 Sheridan av., 9 rooms, bath ... 25 00

FLATS, ETC.

2921 Sheridan av., 6 rooms, 1st floor ... 16 00
2921 Sheridan av., 3 rooms and bath, 2d floor 13 00
639 S. 6th st., 4 rooms, 2d floor ... 10 00
1729 Biddle st., 3 rooms ... 9 00
2119 S. 9th st., 2 rooms ... 6 50
104-6-8 S. 9th st., rooms ...
223 Lombard st., 2 front rooms, 2d floor ... 7 00
1025 Armstrong av., 3 rooms, 1st floor ... 12 00
2310 Morgan st., 3 rooms, 1st floor; yard ... 15 00
2807 N. 10th st., 3 rooms, 1st floor ... 10 00
415 S. Jefferson av., 4 rooms, bath ... 17 50
1517 Gratiot st., 3 rooms, 1st floor ... 12 00
206 Chestnut st., 3 rooms, 3d floor ... 6 00
1122 Montgomery st., 3 rooms, 2d floor ... 9 50
417 S. Jefferson av., 4 rooms, bath ... 17 50
1537 Gratiot st., 3 rooms, 2d floor ... 12 00
2145 Geyer av., 4 rooms, bath ... 22 50
1023 Armstrong av., 3 rooms, 2d floor ... 12 00
1535 Gratiot st., 3 rooms, 1st floor ... 11 00
1533 Gratiot st., 3 rooms, 2d floor ... 11 00
4467 Easton av., 4 rooms, 2d floor ... 15 00
2928 Franklin av., 3 rooms, 1st floor ... 12 00
2930 Franklin av., 3 rooms, 2d floor ... 11 00
730 S. 6th st., 3 rooms, 2d floor ... 13 00
919 Salisbury st., 4 rooms, 2d floor ... 10 00
716 S. Broadway, 2 rooms, 3d floor ... 7 00
1019 Franklin av., rooms in rear ...
4240 McPherson, new 6-room flat, bath ... 40 00
7th and Wash sts., rooms on both streets ...
2129 S. 9th st., 3 rooms ... 6 00

STORES, ETC.

204 Chestnut st., small store ... 12 00
1804 S. Broadway, a fine store, with rooms 2d and 3d floors ... 55 00
824 S. 3d st., store and rooms ... 27 00
931A N. 7th st., small store ... 9 00
2135 Market st., saloon corner; rent very cheap ...

SEE WEEKLY "R. E. BULLETIN."

JOHN H. TERRY & SONS, 621 CHESTNUT ST.

HOUSES.

5731 Julian, 9 rooms, all conveniences ... $40 00
3349 Windsor pl., 8 rooms, all conveniences ... 32 50
5861 Etzel av., 6 rooms, all conveniences ... 30 00
1564 Gratiot st., 8 rooms, all conveniences ... 25 00
3720 N. 25th st., 8 rooms ... 22 50
2231 Market st., 6-room house, all con ... 20 00
1926 Morgan st., 8 rooms, all conveniences ... 20 00
3600 N. Newstead av., 6 rooms, all con ... 18 00
2513 N. Sarah st., 4 rooms, all conveniences ... 13 00

FLATS.

2625 Chouteau av., 3 rooms, 2d floor ... 13 00
1820 Blair av., 3 rooms, 2d floor ... 10 00
4028 Lucky st., 3 rooms, 2d floor, water ... 10 00
1550 Gratiot st., 3 rooms, 1st floor ... 10 00
2110 Hickory st., 3 rooms, 1st floor ... 10 00

ROOMS.

2636 Rutger st., 2 rooms, 1st floor ... 9 00
1131 Benton st., 2 rooms, 1st floor ... 9 00

ROOMS FOR COLORED.

2617½ Market st., 3 rooms 1st floor ... 12 50
2600 Mills st., 3 rooms, 2d floor ... 7 50
19 Targee st., 2d floor, 3 rooms ... 12 00
4433 St. Louis av., 3-room house ... 10 00
1112 Cardinal av., 4-room house ... 9 50

Our Specialty Is Collecting Rents and Renting Property.

TRY US. Phone 3947.

If You Are Moving

Get the New York Storage Co.'s vans. Cost same as ordinary wagons; contract or load; responsibility for breakage assumed by us; 400 private rooms for storage of household goods. Packing and shipping a specialty. Office, 810 N. 7th st.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

FOR RENT. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 111 N. Seventh St. PHONE 3919.

DWELLINGS.

2641 Market st., 2-story 5-room brick ... $15 00
2034½ N. 12th st., 8 rooms, bath, etc. ... 40 00
2237 Olive st., 2-story and mansard, 10-room house ... 45 00
3125 Pine st., 3-story 11-room stone-front, bath and all conveniences ... 40 00
1023½ Chestnut st., 9 rooms, bath, etc. ... 40 00
1325 St. Ange av., 10-room 3-story stone-front, bath and all conveniences; only ... 40 00
1832 Victor st., 2-story and mansard 7-room stone-front, furnace and all conveniences ... 35 00
519 Ware av., 10-room stone-front, entirely renovated, all modern conveniences ... 35 00
512 West End pl., elegant 10-room house; in splendid condition, all modern conveniences ... 85 00
2128 Olive st., 3-story, 12-room, stone-front; furnace, laundry and all conveniences ...
W. s. Hoelamont Pl., 4-room cottage ... 12 50
2209 Adams st., nice 6-room brick, bath, etc.; in good order ... 20 00
3108 Chestnut st., 6-room house, bath, etc. ... 25 00
3944 Delmar av., 2-story and mansard 8-room brick; all conveniences ... 55 00
1320 N. 15th st., 5-room house; stable ... 13 00

FLATS.

2539 Cass av., 3-room flat, 1st floor ... 12 00
3012 Rutger st., 5-room flat, 1st floor, or 4-room flat, 2d floor; cheap to good tenants ...
1423A Euclid av., 3-room flat, 2d floor ... 12 50
3205 Laclede av., 3-room flat, 2d floor ... 12 00
3912 J Morgan st., 3-room flat, 1st floor ... 11 00
3202A Olive st., elegant 5-room flat, bath, etc., 2d floor ... 25 00
3407 La Salle st., nice 3-room flat, 1st floor ... 12 00
1314 Dillon st., 4-room flat, bath, etc ... 18 00
4818B Easton av., 3-room flat, 1st floor ... 12 00
2543 Cass av., 3 rooms, 2d floor ... 12 00
505 Ware av., 7 rooms, 1st floor; bath, etc.; fine order ... 35 00
1707 Papin st., 4 rooms, 1st floor ... 15 00
1636 Helen st., 3-room flat, 1st or 2d floor; respectively ... $13 00 and 12 00
1621A N. 19th st., fine 3-room flat, 2d floor ... 12 00
2917 Cass av., nice 3-room flat, 1st floor ... 12 00
1727 Elliot av., neat 4-room flat, 1st or 2d floor, in good order, reduced to $14 and $13 respectively.
3912B Morgan st., 4-room flat, 2d floor ... 14 00
4033 Lucky st., nice 3-room flat, 1st or 2d floor, per month, only ... 10 00

ROOMS.

1828 O'Fallon st., 4 rooms, 1st floor ... 12 00
1002 N. 20th st., 3 rooms, 1st floor ... 12 00
2034½ N. 12th st., 8 rooms, bath, etc ... 40 00
1901 Blair av., 3 rooms, 2d floor ... 9 50
2325 Blair av., 3 rooms, 2d floor ... 8 00
2733 Thomas st., 3 rooms and basement ... 13 00
1214 N. 7th st., 3 rooms and basement ... 10 00
809 Mound st., 3 rooms, 1st or 2d floor ... 9 00
1143 Olive st., 8 room, 2d floor ... 8 00
2319 Blair av., 3 rooms, 1st floor ... 9 00
1214 N. 7th st., 3 rooms, 2d floor ... 7 00
1007 Montrose av., 3 rooms, 1st floor ... 11 00
1905 Blair av., 2 rooms, 1st floor ... 7 00

OFFICES.

101 and 103 N. Sixth st., 2 large offices, 2d floor ...
706 Olive st., large 2 story front office, cheap ...

STORES.

1027 Chestnut st., store ... 50 00
1313 Market st., store ... 35 00
3002 Chouteau av., large store and 11 rooms; cheap ...
122 Olive st., large 3-story business building; possession Feb. 6, 1895 ... 50 00
S. w. cor. La Salle st. and Rankin av.; large corner store and 7 rooms above; stable, etc.; good order; cheap to good tenant ...
620 St. Charles st., large 3-story store building ... 65 00
1621½ Franklin av., store and 3 rooms ... 30 00
N. e. cor. 7th and O'Fallon sts., corner store and 5 rooms ... 55 00
3208 Olive st., store, etc ... 25 00
207 N. 12th st., large 3-story store and dwelling ... 83 33
112 N. 9th st., store ... 50 00
14 N. 11th st., store ... 25 00
4906 Easton av., store; only ... 13 00
17 and 19 S. 11th st., large 2d floor for manufacturing purposes ... 30 00
623 O'Fallon st., store and 1 room ... 9 00

P. S.—We Make a Specialty of Collecting Rents. Try Us.

JAS. M. CARPENTER & CO., 108 N. Eighth St., HAVE FOR RENT THE FOLLOWING

DWELLINGS.

3204 Pine st., 11 rooms.
2912 Chestnut st., 8 rooms.
3523 Chestnut st., 8 rooms.
3517 Chestnut st., 8 rooms.
3456 Chestnut st., 9-room corner house.
808 Clarkson pl., 6 rooms.
3658 Finney av., 10 rooms, large yard.
1235 Washington av., 13 rooms.
2901 Sheridan av., 9 rooms, corner house.
2907 Sheridan av., 6-room house.
2429 O'Fallon st., 6-room house.
1125 Washington av., 14 rooms, 2d and 3d floors.
106 South 11th st., 6 rooms.

FLATS.

2229 Lucas av., 4 rooms, 3d floor.

STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

1123 Washington av., store.
1013 Washington av., store.
718 Spring av., store.
728 Vandeventer av., corner store.
619 Chestnut st., office on 2d floor.
1535 N. 7th st., 3-story building.
811 S. 4th st., store and 5 rooms.
1015 Pine st., large store
3d and Lucas av., 5-story building.
11th and Franklin av., new 3-story store.
1036 N. 3d st., large store.

ADAM BOECK & CO., 622 CHESTNUT ST. Telephone 894.

DWELLINGS.

4128 . 14th st., 6 rooms ... $18 00
2814 Eads av., 6 rooms, all conveniences ... 40 00
1306 Pine st., 12 rooms ... 75 00
1422 Morgan st., 15 rooms ... 75 00
3021 Dickson st., 8 rooms and bath ... 35 00
804 N. 10th st., 6 rooms ... 35 00
1321 Chestnut st., 10 rooms ... 35 00
908 Hickory st., 7 rooms and bath ... 30 00
816 S. 6th st., 7 rooms ... 25 00
1239 Chouteau av., 8 rooms ... 25 00
2837 Clark av., 8 rooms ... 35 00
1219 Chestnut st., 14 rooms ...
3322 Pine st., 10 rooms and stable ... 68 33
3333 Laclede av., 9 rooms and bath ... 40 00
1034 Delmar st., 8 rooms and bath ... 31 50
204 S. 16th st., 8 rooms ... 25 00
101 N. 16th st., 6 rooms ... 20 00
1235 Chestnut st., 8 rooms ...
700 S. 6th st., 6 rooms ... 18 00
1712 N. 10th st., 8 rooms ... 22 00
2715 Stoddard st., 8 rooms ... 40 00
3008 Olive st., 8 rooms ... 40 00

FLATS.

1946 Papin st., 3 rooms, 2d floor ... 11 00
1440 Palm st., 4 rooms, 2d floor ... 15 00
2548 Bacon st., 3 rooms, 1st floor ... 12 00
1018 N. 11th st., 3 rooms ... 12 00
2623 Olive st., 7 rooms, 2d floor ... 30 00
2881 Franklin av., 4 rooms, 2d floor ... 18 00
2800 Washington av., 6 rooms, 3d floor ... 22 00
2820 S. Jefferson av., 3 rooms, 1st floor ... 11 00
906 S. 8th st., 1st floor, 3 rooms ... 13 00

STORES.

3047 Olive st., stable and coal yard ... 25 00
19 S. 20th st., store and 3 rooms ... 45 00
11 S. 11th st., good for factory ... 100 00
100 S. 2d st., 3-story building ... 50 00
306 Chestnut st ... 40 00
923 N. 6th st ... 15 00
1013 Cass av ... 15 00
2001 Market st., fine corner store ...
1822 Olive st ... 55 00
2315 Chouteau av ... 15 00
2820 Olive st ... 50 00
2111 Market st., 21x45 ... 25 00
2900 Washington av ... 40 00
3049 Olive st ... 20 00
735 S. 7th st., 5 rooms and bakery ... 50 00
606 Wash st ... 12 00
2201 Warren st ... 20 00
2627 Franklin av ... 30 00

HOUSES FOR COLORED.

2645 Market st., 5 rooms ... 20 00
2621 Morgan st., 8 rooms ... 30 00
209 S. 16th st., 10 rooms ... 30 00

FOR RENT.

3137 Cass av., 6-room stone front; all conveniences ... 22 50
2373 Morgan, 4-room flat; all conveniences; janitor, etc ... 20 00
1826 Cass av., 4-room flat; all conveniences ... 18 00
1447 N. 16th st., 6 rooms, 1st floor ... 12 00
2322 Carr st., 3 rooms, 2d floor ... 10 00
3523 Pine, 3-room flat; water and gas ... 15 00
4471 Easton av., three-room flats; electric cars pass door; low rent.
3017 Rutger, 4 rooms, 1st floor; water ... 11 00
3079 Manchester rd., 3 rooms, water ... 9 00
1442 N. Seventh, 2 rooms, 1st floor ... 9 00
108 S. 11th st., new shop, suitable for builder, etc.; low rent.
KEANE & GRACE, 923 Chestnut st.

If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal-card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

MOVING VANS.

The largest equipment, handsomest padded vans in the city; two-horse vans, three-horse vans, four-horse vans and ordinary furniture cars for hire by load or contract; experienced, sober and careful hands; satisfaction guaranteed; estimates cheerfully given.

Fidelity Storage, Packing, and Moving Co. 1723 and 1725 Morgan St. Phone 3899. Down-town Office 1003 Pine. Phone 4101.

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

10 cents per line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

FOUNTAIN AV., 4922—8 rooms, rose front; easy terms; lot 30x185. JOHN MAGUIRE REAL ESTATE CO.

FOR SALE—New 6-room brick; reception hall; hot and cold water; granitoid cellar, street and walks made; all complete; time payments; 5959 Horton pl., two blocks from Suburban or Page av. cars; near Hamilton av.

FOR SALE—1429, 1431, 1433 and 1435 Granville pl.; new, modern, 6-room detached brick dwellings; high, healthful location; excellent neighborhood. Price, $2,600 each (cut from $3,000.) McKEE-HARTNAGEL R. E. CO., 1134 Chestnut st.

HOUSE—For sale cozy home with stable; $1,300; lot 25x157. Apply 5311 Julia pl.

HOUSE—For sale, cheap, 2 new 6-room houses, $1,850; close to Union electric railroad. G. B. Morgan, 411 Commercial Building.

LYON ST., 2819—New 5-room house and 25-foot lot for $3,000.

12TH ST., 1738-40-42 N.—Tenements; 48½x127 rent $70 per month; $4,000. JOHN MAGUIRE R. E. Co., 107 N. 8th st.

West Belle Place, Near Newstead Av.

A handsome modern 9-room residence, with all modern conveniences; nearly new; 40 feet front. PAPIN & TONTRUP, 626 Chestnut st.

NEAR NEW CITY HALL.

For Sale—House and lot No. 102 Center st., bet. Market and Clark av., 2-story brick house of seven rooms. This property, being only 70 feet from 13th st. and new City Hall, will double in value when said City Hall is finished. KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

Elegant Dwellings Cheap.

No. 5834 Von Versen av.
No. 5838 Von Versen av.
Lots, 50x185.

New brick houses, 11 rooms each, reception hall, hard wood finish, sanitary plumbing; Home Comfort Furnace, cemented cellars; in fact every modern improvement.

Houses open for inspection. Will sell cheap and on easy terms. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 111 N. 7th st.

FOR SALE.

1415-17 Lucretia av., 2 new 6-room modern brick dwellings; lots each 25 ft. front; on Lindell Railway line; first-class houses; each $3,200.

3127 Cass av., 6-room stone front, all modern conveniences; No. 1 location, $2,800.

Six-room modern brick dwelling on Gamble st., near Leffingwell av., $2,600; $200 cash, balance $25 per month.

5113 Wells av., 7-room modern brick dwelling, lot 25x151; convenient to Lindell and Franklin av. electric railways (an extraordinary bargain), for $3,200.

Three-room cottage, with granitoid cellar, on Lindell Railway line, $1,400; $200 cash, balance $10 per month.

KEANE & GRACE, 923 Chestnut st.

Central Business Property.

The site of the old Post-Dispatch building has been placed in our hands

For Sale or Lease.

The lot fronts 52.5 on Market street by a depth of 115 to alley; is a site particuly desirable for many purposes.

The future of this great business thoroughfare is assured. Central locations are becoming scarce. Will be pleased to give terms and particulars to interested parties.

Anderson-Wade Realty Co., 8th and Locust.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

$18 PER FOOT

Will buy 50, 100, or 200x160 feet, s. s. St. Louis av., midway bet. Taylor and Marcus av. See KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

LADY PARTNER WANTED—By young man for first-class candy store. I have fixtures and everything necessary to start; lady can have full control. Add. Y 239, this office.

PARTNER WANTED—Good carriage or wagon woodworker to invest $1,000 and take charge of first-class shop. Ad. N 166, this office.

PARTNER WANTED—A good plasterer in a city of 20,000 inhabitants; sobriety and industry the only stock in trade required. Ad. Y 260, this office.

PARTNER WANTED—Small boot and shoe jobbing house wishing to increase their business, wish partner with from $20,000 to $30,000; splendid investment. Add. S 260, this office.

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BUSINESS CHANCES.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 Cents per agate line each insertion.

RACES and handicapping; book just out containing wonderful research; circulars free on application. Geo. Lealeque, 125 Franklin st., Chicago.

If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal-card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

HOUSE AND HOME GROUPING.

RENT LIST.

Anderson-Wade Realty Company,

Southeast Corner Eighth and Locust Streets.

We solicit the collection of rents and make no charge for advertising property. We give all property placed in our charge our personal attention, insuring best results to our clients.

RESIDENCES.

- 530 Spring av., 12 rooms, all con...... $90 00
- N. e. cor Garrison and Pine, 10-room house, suitable for doctor...... 83 33
- 1727 Mississippi av., 10 rooms, all con...... 60 00
- Wellston Station, 12 rooms...... 60 00
- 2785 Lucas av., 9 rooms, all conveniences; good order...... 50 00
- 3016 Lucas av., 13 rooms, 3 baths, all conveniences......
- 3018 Lucas av., 11 rooms, 3 baths, all conveniences, with furnace......
- 1013 Market st., 8 rooms...... 40 00
- 1164 Chouteau av., 10 rooms, all conv...... 40 00
- 1309 Chestnut st., 10 rooms...... 40 00
- 3029 and 31 Chestnut st., 2 7-room houses; every convenience; each...... 40 00
- 4149-53 Castleman av., 10 rooms, new houses; stable; all conveniences; each...... 35 00
- 1313 N. 6th st., 11-room house...... 30 00
- 1420 N. Garrison av., 6 rooms, yard...... 30 00
- 4525 Richmond pl., 10-room frame, large yard...... 30 00
- 1909 Belle Glade av., 5 rooms, basement, hot and cold water, gas, furnace, stable; 54x130...... 30 00
- 1112 Locust st., 8 rooms...... 30 00
- 1231 Chouteau av., 4-room house, elegant location for doctor...... 25 00
- 2419 Spring av., 8 rooms...... 25 00
- 908-910 Morgan st., 6 rooms; will put in good order...... 25 00
- 814 N. 11th st., 10 rooms...... 20 00
- 4525 Evans av., 6-room frame house, good order; newly painted...... 20 00
- 5748 Cote Brilliante, 6 rooms...... 20 00
- 4244A Evans, 6-room stone-front house...... 20 00
- 1435 Newstead av., 6-room brick, 2 stories; gas, water, etc...... 19 00
- Normandy, 9 rooms, new frame...... 18 00
- 1233 Linden st., 6 rooms, water...... 18 00
- Elm st., 5 rooms, newly papered...... 17 00
- 722 S. 6th st., 4 rooms, water...... 16 50
- 1425 N. 16th st., 6 rooms...... 16 00
- 1437½ N. 16th st., 6 rooms...... 16 00
- 1431 N. 16th st., 6 rooms...... 16 00
- 1423 N. 16th st., 6 rooms...... 16 00
- 1435 N. 16th st., 6 rooms...... 16 00
- 5246 Cote Brilliante, 6 rooms...... 15 00
- 219-221 Center st., 6 rooms, newly papered and painted; only...... 15 00

FLATS AND ROOMS.

- 634A N. Garrison av., 8 rooms, all conveniences; steam heat and janitor service...... 55 00
- 630A N. Garrison av., 6 rooms, steam heat and janitor...... 50 00
- 2940 Lucas av., 5 rooms and bath, steam heat, janitor service...... 40 00
- 4527 Cook av., 9-room flat, 2d floor, all conveniences...... 37 50
- 4139-4441 West Belle pl., a 2-story building, arranged into 4 flats of 5 rooms each, and both electric light and gas, and good bath-rooms, etc.; upstairs...... 34 00; Downstairs...... 32 00
- 2837 Dayton st., 6 rooms, first floor, all conveniences...... 30 00
- 4340 Evans av., 4 rooms, 2d floor...... 22 00
- 4251 Castleman av., 4 rooms, bath, laundry, all con., 1st floor; keys 2d floor...... 20 00
- 3042 Vine Grove av., 5 rooms, second floor...... 15 00
- 5102½ and 5101½ Easton av., 3 rooms, second floor...... 14 00
- 406 Carr st., 3 rooms, first floor...... 10 00
- 1820 N. Broadway, 3 rooms...... 9 00
- 1828 N. Broadway, 3 rooms, second floor...... 8 00
- 1013 Collins, 3 rooms, 2d floor...... 8 00
- 1814 N. Broadway, 3 rooms, 1st floor...... 7 00
- 1507 Market...... 25 00
- 114 Plum st., 3 rooms, 1st floor...... 5 00

Wholesale and Retail Stores.

- 1003 Olive st., large store, suitable for any business; inviting terms to responsible tenant......
- S. e. cor. 19th and Olive sts., 1st and 2d floors, heat and power......
- Olive st. corner—one of the best corners on Olive st. Call and see us......
- St. Louis Bagging Co.'s ware-house for lease, with use of machinery now in building......
- 420 Olive st., large store; very cheap to good tenant......
- 1124-26 Locust st., 4 stories and basement, machinery, etc......
- 401-403-405-407-409 N. 12th st., 4 large new stores, suitable for any business; can be rented cheap to good tenants......
- 406-8 N. Broadway, 5-story double building......
- Planters' House, nice large stores. See us for prices......
- 2012 Locust st., 3-story building, 25x140 feet; heat and power......
- 410-12 N. Broadway, 2d and 3d floors......
- 203 N. 4th st., 3 upper floors; will put in good repair; 26x125...... 125 00
- 312-314 N. 8th st., 2d and 3d floors...... 100 00
- 2817-19 Chouteau av., large store, good location for saloon; hall above......
- 813 Locust st., ground floor, cheap...... 75 00
- 4764 Easton av., large new corner store; 6 rooms above; all conv...... 60 00
- 709 Market st., large store...... 60 00
- 4762 Easton av., large new store, 6 rooms above...... 50 00
- 11 Market st., building...... 40 00
- 716 Vandeventer av., large store...... 35 00
- 1207-9 Locust st., 2 new stores; cheap......
- 1113 Locust st., store...... 25 00
- 1115 Locust st., store...... 25 00
- 2813 Chouteau av., store with fixtures...... 25 00
- 2201 Madison st., saloon and grocery store; 55x20 with 3 rooms...... 25 00
- 209 N. Levee, store...... 18 00
- Easton and Hamilton avs., large store; good location for any kind of business......
- 201 Brooklyn st., large store...... 20 00
- 1420 N. Garrison av., stable...... 8 00

Offices in First-Class Office Buildings (Single or en Suite).

Rialto Building.
Columbia Building.
Insurance Building.
Mermod & Jaccard Building.

Vacant Ground.

- 819 Lucas av., fine lot, 25x110; will build to suit......

A HIGH-CLASS RESIDENCE AT A LOW FIGURE.

We submit house No. 3802 Westminster Place.

Magnificent home, 12 rooms, tiled bath room, steam heat, hard wood finish. Exclusive location. Every modern convenience. Built by A. F. Rosenheim. Handsome, commodious, artistic. What could we say more? What could we say less if we said anything? Price, $16,500. Keys at office or sent on request.

Anderson-Wade Realty Co., 8th and Locust.

FOR SALE.

If you wish to invest in one of the nicest and most complete flats of two rentals, building 26x76 feet, lot 33¾x145; passage-way and windows on each side; all modern improvements; automatic ash-dumps in each grate, which carries all ashes to ash-pits in basement; ready to occupy Feb. 1; one for rent to good family with no small children; No. 4220 and 4222 West Belle pl.

CULP & CO., Agents, 625 Wainwright Building.

BIG BARGAIN.

I am authorized to offer for trade the $3,000 equity in Nos. 1215-17 and 1219 Armstrong av., containing 78 feet with improvements, three two-story houses renting at $1,000 per annum, for vacant ground; make us an offer.

WM. M. KORHAMMER, 6 N. 8th St.

Randolph St.

2318 Randolph st., 42.10x231 to alley; 2-story brick stable and flats on rear of lot; front vacant; $12,000.

H. KOTTHOFF & CO., 1128 Chestnut St.

$10,000.

2918 Washington Av.

LOT 55x134.

FINE 9-ROOM DWELLING.

BRICK STABLE.

FISHER & CO., 714 Chestnut St.

A FINE INVESTMENT.

93 N. 2d st., extra substantial 4-story building, covering all of lot 38.7x174 feet, fronting on two streets and convenient to freight depots. Will sell at reasonable figure and take long lease from purchaser at 6 per cent on purchase price and taxes. Address C 260, this office.

SOME SPLENDID

TRACK PROPERTY

One to five acres in city limits.

JNO. GRETHER & CO., 304 N. 8th St.

2524A, 2526A ST. LOUIS AV.

Two stores and rooms above and in rear; lot 28x140 to alley; rents $540 per year. Price, $4,000.

HEIMANN-FARRINGTON R. E. CO., 710 CHESTNUT ST.

E. J. STANNUS, Notary Public. ARTHUR A. MERMOD.

REAL ESTATE.

STANNUS & MERMOD, FINANCIAL AGENTS.

$50,000 TO LOAN at 5 Per Cent and 6 Per Cent in Sums to Suit.

1023 Chestnut St. St. Louis.

4117 WASHINGTON BLVD.

Elegant new rock stone front, modern residence, 10 rooms, now open for inspection; will sell at a bargain or will take a cheaper residence east of Grand av., or in North or South St. Louis or a good lot, as part payment. Look at this fine residence, and make me a proposition.

LOOMIS, 708 Chestnut St.

AT GLENDALE, ON TWO RAILROADS,

A BEAUTIFUL 4-ACRE TRACT, HIGHLY IMPROVED,

At a Bargain. Must Be Sold.

DYAS & CO., 107 N. 9th St.

FLATS.

3214-3216 St. Vincent av. double flat, 4 rooms on each floor, renting for $68 per month, will sell at price that will pay 10 per cent net.

JOS. P. WHYTE, 108½ N. 8th st.

FOR SALE.

Choicest 9-room flat in Compton Heights—4 rooms down, 5 up—renting for $65 per month. Pays 11 per cent on price. Will take good vacant lot as part pay. See

DUNNERMAN REALTY CO., 702 Chestnut St.

FOR SALE.

4135 Cook av., new, complete and modern, 8 rooms; price reduced from $8,000 to $6,750. Terms to suit.

STORM & FARISH, 114 N. 8th St.

A FLAT ON FINNEY AV.

4363—Two apartments of 5 rooms each, elegantly finished with all modern improvements; yearly rent $690.

BALSON REALTY AND BUILDING CO., 1105 Chestnut St.

To Close Out an Estate We Offer a Special Bargain.

That splendid mansion on 5070 McPherson avenue, adjoining Portland place. New. Every convenience. See us at once; $16,000.

PONATH & BRUEGGEMAN, 515 Chestnut Street.

REAL ESTATE BARGAIN.

We offer for sale a modern 10-room brick house on a quiet street in the West End, within 3 blocks of Westmoreland pl. and east thereof, that cost $18,000 for $10,500, and only a small cash payment required.

GEO. A. HYNES & CO., 804 Chestnut St.

INVESTORS

Will find a **GENUINE BARGAIN** in each separate card printed above. These Up-to-Date Real Estate Agents have selected the Choicest Plums from their lists.

TAKE YOUR PICK.

AUCTION!!

Announcement Extraordinary.

MASONIC HALL PROPERTY, N. W. Cor. Seventh and Market Sts.,

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1895.

This valuable property fronts 135 feet on Market street and 109 feet on Seventh street. **LOCATION MAGNIFICENT**—in the heart of the Business District—on the main street to the New Union Station, Court-house and City Hall. A superb location for First-class Theater, Business House, Hotel or Office Building, and the building now on the site can be altered at small cost, as its construction is peculiarly adapted for alteration. This is one of the largest corners for sale in the business district. In its present condition the rental for the past two years has averaged $10,783.25 per annum. Adjoins the Wabash Railway Office Building, and can be easily converted into magnificent quarters for any railway company.

This choice realty, adapted for so many purposes, will be sold on the premises at

PUBLIC AUCTION, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1895.

TERMS—Purchaser to assume an incumbrance of $115,000.00, due and payable on or before August 28, 1897, 6 per cent interest, semi-annually. BALANCE CASH, or all can be paid in CASH at purchaser's option. TITLE PERFECT. Taxes for 1894 paid by present owners.

☞ The undersigned will be pleased to show any one through the premises and give information of any character relative to property upon application.

ANDERSON-WADE REALTY CO.,

Columbia Building, Eighth and Locust Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

MONEY to loan on city real estate and farms; building loans. Room 422 Odd-Fellows' Building.

MONEY to loan on St. Louis real estate in sums of $250 to $10,000; satisfactory terms; no delay. RICE-DWYER REAL ESTATE CO., 322 Chestnut st.

NOTE—I have a gilt edge real estate note of $300, 2d mortgage, bearing interest, which I wish to discount; make best offer. Add. O 251, this office.

TO LOAN—$2,000, $1,500, $1,000, and $500 to loan at 6 per cent on St. Louis city real estate. KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

TO LOAN—$500, $1,000, $1,500, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $4,000, $5,000, $6,000, $8,000 and $10,000 to loan at 6 per cent on St. Louis city real estate. KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

TO LOAN—We have one sum of $20,000 to loan at 6 per cent on improved city real estate; would divide in small sums if necessary. KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

WILL loan $1,000 on real estate and first mortgage. Aug. Rich, 320 N. 3d st., up stairs.

WE have money to loan in amounts of $200, $300, $400, $500, $600, $700, $800, $900, $1,000 to $50,000 on first-class city real estate security. JOHN H. TERRY & SONS, 621 Chestnut st.

MONEY TO LOAN

In sums to suit on real estate. PAUL JONES & CO., 815 Chestnut st.

Money to Loan on Real Estate

$200, $250, $300, $350, $40 , $450, $500, $550, $600, $650, $700, $750, $800, $850, $900, $950, $1000, $1050, $1100, $1150, $1200, $1250, $1300, $1350, $1400, $1450, $1500, $1550, $1600, $1650, $1700, $1750, $1800, $1850, $1900, $2000, $2100, $2200, $2300, $2400, $2500, $2600, $2700, $2800, $2900, $3000, $3100, $3200, $3300, $3400, $3500, $3600, $3700, $3800, $3900, $4000, $4100, $4200, $4300, $4500, $5000, $5500, $6000, $6500, $7000, $7500, $8000, $9000, $10,000, $11,000, $12,000, $13,000, $14,000, $15,000 and upwards to loan on St. Louis city real state. I will also make building loans in any of the above sums. CHAS. F. VOGEL, 716 Chestnut st.

LOST AND FOUND.

5 cents per line each insertion.

Lost.

If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal-card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

BADGE—Lost, Shriner's badge or button; name of owner and temple engraved on back. Return to 616 Rialto Building and get reward.

COMB—Lost, Friday, gold comb near Pine and Grand. Receive reward by returning to 3008 Pine st.

DOG—Lost, yellow Irish terrier, bob tail; $5 reward. Return to J. A. Bauer, 1405 Market st.

DOG—Lost, English mastiff dog; mange on the back; liberal reward if returned to the owner. 2313 Franklin av.

DOG—Lost, white bull terrier (female); dark spot on eye. Return to 4615 Maryland av. and receive liberal reward.

DOG—Lost, Thursday afternoon, small, yellow terrier, white spot on breast, long legs. Liberal reward if returned to 2017 Olive st.

DOG—Lost, collie (shepherd) dog and bitch; both sable marked with around neck and breast; liberal reward. F. T. Bryan, 2654 Locust st.

DOG—Lost young black spaniel bitch; collar and chain; Friday noon. Finder or information to L. Weinheimer, 3402 S. 11th st. and receive reward.

HORSE BLANKET—Lost, on Dec. 10, a red check woolen horse blanket, between 29th and Pine and Page and Spring avs. Return to Grace & Sharpe, 3146 Easton av., and receive reward.

HORSES—Strayed, from my farm at Ferguson 3 horses, 1 bay, 1 sorrel, 1 gray. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to me or giving any information of their locality. Dr. Geo. S. Case.

IF Dominick who left his coat with ladies at Pope's Sunday will call at No. 18 N. 11th st., he can have same.

LOST—Lady's pocket book. Return to 3893 Delmar av. and receive reward.

LOST—Horse, strayed from 4521 Pennsylvania av.; brown, 15 hands high. Reward if returned.

POCKET BOOK—Found pocket book; owner can have same by describing property and paying for ad. Add. 1427 N. 14th st.

LETTER—Lost a letter addressed to the Slawson Printing Co., Main and Olive sts.; contents of no value to finder but reward will be paid for its delivery.

Found.

GLOVE—Found one glove, in Forest Park. Apply at 3025 Easton av.

ALL SORTS.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

WE offer special bargains in ladies' cloaks, dresses, shawls, shoes, toilet cases, albums, umbrellas, parasols, etc., at Dunn's Loan Office.

$3.00 UP—Pants to order. Meritz Tailoring Co., 210 N. 8th st., cor. Olive, 2d floor.

$12.50 UP—Suits and overcoats to order. Meritz Tailoring Co., 8th and Olive.

WALKING MADE EASY

For ladies and gentlemen. If you have bunions, corns or tender feet I will cure your feet with one pair of my perfect fitting shoes, made to measure in all styles. Repairing neatly done. George Frisch, 412 N. 7th st.

STOVE REPAIRS.

Castings and repairs for stoves and ranges of every description. A. G. Brauer, 219 Locust st.

If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal-card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

MONEY TO LOAN ON PERSONAL PROP'Y.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

MONEY to loan on watches, diamonds, jewelry, guns, pistols, clothing, musical instruments, etc., from $1 to $50,000. S. Van Raalte & Co., Loan Office, 12 and 14 S. Fourth st.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to invest some surplus funds will loan $25 and upwards on household furniture and other security; parties wishing advance will be treated fairly and can secure loans on satisfactory terms. Call at 1015 Morgan st.

CONFIDENTIAL LOANS negotiated on furniture, pianos, building association stock, etc.; terms and rates to suit borrowers. Guarantee and Storage Co., 717 Market st.

LOANS on furniture in residence, city real estate and all good securities; fair and reasonable terms. Room 2, 904 Olive st.

MONEY loaned on clothing, diamonds, watches, chains, guns, revolvers, trunks, medical instruments, etc., at Dunn's Loan Office, 912 Franklin av.

LOANS—On furniture in residence, pianos and other good securities; business confidential; rates and payments to suit borrower. Rm. 1, 108½ N. 8th.

LOANS on furniture and pianos on easy monthly payments without removal at lowest rates. Commercial Loan Co., 712 Pine st., 2d floor.

UKAN Sell your life insurance policy to Forse Bros., Third and Pine.

FURNITURE LOANS.

Money to loan on furniture at residence without removal; lowest rates; business strictly confidential. Union Loan Co., 1003 Pine st.

MONEY TO LOAN

On furniture and pianos in any amount you desire without removing property from your house; money can be paid back in installments and save interest; no commission or charges for papers; you can get the money the same day you apply for it. John C. King, 814 Morgan st. Business private.

COLUMBIA LOAN CO.

Money to loan on furniture, pianos; lowest rates; business confidential. 810 N. 7th st.

ST. LOUIS MORTGAGE CO.

Loans money on furniture and building books; can keep possession of your property and pay off loans in installments and save interest; no commission and business confidential; lowest rate in city. 816½ Chestnut st., second floor.

CONFIDENTIAL LOANS

Of any amount on household furniture, pianos or other security, without removal or publicity to inquisitive neighbors, on repaying arrangements consistent with your circumstances. We desire to serve notice to the public that we only cater to and desire to serve only the best element of respectable families—merchants, clerks and salesmen, holding responsible positions, to whom (although momentarily embarrassed) pride, dignity, privacy are as equally desired as the money. Respectability is equal to responsibility and is all we ask or require. Those who are unwilling or unable to give mortgages can obtain ready funds without security of any kind. In return we will enable you to avoid publicity or sensitive indelicacy. We certainly believe in and practice the "Golden Rule." Call or address, Rooms 810-811 Security Building.

FURNITURE MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,

1303 Washington Av., 2d Floor.

Will loan you any sum you desire from $10 up on furniture and pianos at the lowest rates, and with no extra charge of any kind, and give you as long time as you want to repay same; you can pay the money back in any amount you wish and at any time, and each payment so made will reduce the cost of the loan; or when you borrow the money you can sign notes payable monthly; the notes will include the money you borrow and expenses; each time you pay you take up a note, and when you pay all the notes you have signed you will be through; you won't owe us a cent; we also give you a written agreement that if you pay the loan off in full before the notes expire that we will give you a rebate on all notes that are not due. If you have bought furniture or a piano on time and cannot meet your payment, let us know and we will advance you the money to pay it; we do not remove any goods, but leave them in your possession; we will guarantee our terms to be the cheapest and easiest in the city, and in case of sickness we extend payment; also loans made in the suburbs of the city and East St. Louis. Call on us and we will give you any information you wish. Our office is open from 7 a. m. o 8 p. m. Notary in office.

FURNITURE MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 1303 Washington av., 2d floor.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR SALE.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BED—For sale handsome combination folding-bed; perfectly new. 5822 Vernon av.

BED—For sale, oak child's bed and mattress, oak bed springs and mattresses; cheap. 3716 Cook av.

FOLDING-BED—One nice folding-bed for sale cheap; inquire up stairs. 2324 Carr st.

FURNITURE—For sale, a walnut bedroom set, marble top. De Pew, 2618 Washington av.

FURNITURE—For sale, household and kitchen furniture, cheap. Apply at once at 3130 Pine st.

FURNITURE—For sale, furnishings of 3-room flat; good as new; cheap. Address L 245, this office.

FURNITURE—For sale, furniture of three-room flat, including baby buggy, heater, gasoline and cook stoves, cheap for cash, at 4645 Connecticut st.

FURNISHINGS—For sale, furnishings for 10 room house; select locality, suitable for first-class boarding; one block from three car lines; part cash, balance time. Address T 260, this office.

OAK BEDROOM SUITES—2 oak bedroom suites, single oak bed; complete; nearly new. 4 N. Jefferson avenue.

PARLOR SUIT—$10 buys plush parlor suit; cost $60. Ashton, 102 N. 12th st., up-stairs.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR SALE.

PARLOR SUITS—For sale, overstuffed plush parlor suits, cost $125; will sell for $50; good order. 3801 Lee av.

PARLOR SUITS—For sale or exchange, overstuffed Turkish parlor suits; will sell cheap or exchange for tombstone. Address L 259, this office.

STOVE—For sale, soft coal stove and furniture. Inquire 2015 Oregon av.

STOVE—For sale cheap, square hard coal base burner. 3880 Windsor pl.

STOVES—For sale, at a bargain, one lot of second-hand Radiant Home heating stoves. 1037 Vandeventer av.

If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal-card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

Wanted.

SURREY WANTED—A light surrey or jump seat buggy; must be cheap. Address Box D, Greenville, Ill.

For Sale.

CUTTERS—For sale, 2 new cutters, $25 each, worth $35. 611 Vandeventer av.

HORSE—For sale, 8-year-old horse, harness and good buggy, cheap. 1804 S. 13th st.

HORSE—Sound and gentle; also trap, buggy and harness. Apply Mound City Livery stable.

HORSE—For sale, a fine grey driving horse, 15½ hands high, 6 years old and can be driven anywhere; cheap. 3847 Page av.

HORSE—For sale, $150 will purchase a good horse, 2 buggies and set of harness; a big bargain. Call at Post-Dispatch office.

HORSE—For sale, one roan mare, cheap, fit for heavy work; will exchange for light horse that a lady can drive. Call Sunday afternoon at 3246 Lee av.

MULES—For sale, 4 mules cheap at 1913 Angelica st.

SLEIGHS—Fancy swell body, plush lined, $17.50; open and top wagons of all kinds on monthly payments. Northwestern Buggy Co., 1110 N. Broadway.

WAGON—For sale, one-horse top grocery wagon; nearly new; cheap. 1815 Carr st.

WAGON WANTED—A covered express wagon; on time; must be cheap. Address N 249, this office.

WE will hire you a horse and vehicle for business, by the day or week, cheap as owning. Tel. 7845. 507 N. Channing av.

WAGONS McCabe, Young & Co., 1223 N. Broadway, will beat anybody's price on grocer, laundry, butcher, baker, carpenter and plumber's wagons; also first-class storm buggies, surreys and jump-seat buggies of all kinds.

STORM BUGGIES.

EMBREE-M'LEAN, 1817-23 Olive st.

If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal-card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

Ephraim Gant Set Free.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Jan. 12.—At his examining trial to-day Ephriam Gant, colored, charged with criminal assault, was acquitted, the evidence in the case being of a very contradictory nature. Gant was arrested at Crofton, in this county, Thursday, charged with outraging the person of a daughter of G. C. Lafoon, a farmer, and was brought to this city and lodged in jail for safe-keeping, as there was the most intense excitement over the affair at Crofton, and fears of mob violence. As soon as set free to-day Gant disappeared.

New Missouri Corporations.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 12.—Secretary of State Lesueur to-day issued certificates of incorporation to the following companies: Farmers' Bank of Bowling Green, Pike Co., capital $20,000; incorporators, J. S. Wells, John McCune, Ed C. Crow. Russellville Exchange Bank, Cole County, capital $14,000; incorporators, T. J. Scott, J. E. Boaz and J. W. Martin. Kansas City Mantel Co. of Kansas City, capital $2,000; incorporators, D. J. Coon, B. Perkins, Wm. Short.

Scott's Emulsion

the cream of Cod liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is for

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption, Loss of Flesh, Emaciation, Weak Babies, Growing Children, Poor Mothers' Milk, Scrofula, Anæmia;

in fact, for all conditions calling for a quick and effective *nourishment. Send for Pamphlet. Free.*

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

SILENT HALLS.

Missouri's Capital Deserted by Many Legislators.

Russell Uncomfortable Over the Picture Episode.

GOV. STONE WILL GIVE DR. TUBBS THE INFORMATION HE SEEKS.

Four Democrats Share Leadership Honors in the House—Drabelle, Crisp, Julian and Sulliger—Senators Morrissey and Lancaster Put Out Over Their Committee Places—Capital Gossip.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 12.—Scarcely a score of statesmen remained about the Capitol when the afternoon trains had passed to-day, and they, without exception, are at such disadvantage for railroad connection that a term in the Legislature means virtual exile for the entire seventy days. Even these will not all submit to the ennui of a two-days' wait on these bleak hillsides, exposed to the hyperborean blasts that sweep down the Missouri Valley, and for relief fly to St. Louis and Kansas City. Those who remained behind had nothing to do—not a committee was left a quorum; not a promoter was in sight. They lounged about the House, the Senate being cold and deserted, making a pretense of reading home papers, writing and holding conferences; but as to the latter there were no laggards of sufficient influence and importance to give such associations even the appearance of importance.

Lack of candor has placed Speaker Russell in a very embarrassing position regarding the removal of the Benton painting from the rear of the Speaker's chair, and the substitution of the Lyon painting. Custodian Ewing has established the fact that on Thursday night he proposed this course to Speaker Russell, and the latter accepted the suggestion, when the difficulties of finding a place for the larger picture had been examined. Ewing about the same time spoke to Capt. Moore, the author of the resolution, and the latter, hearing that it was agreeable to Russell, expressed himself satisfied. However, when Speaker Russell was approached by Dr. Pettijohn on Friday afternoon and advised that it would be very improper to remove the Benton picture for any purpose he promptly coincided with Pettijohn, and took Ewing to task, although he had vacated his private office and moved his typewriter to his official desk in order that the carpenters sent to remove the Lyon picture might get to work. And on being confronted by Capt. Moore and Ewing, and taxed by the latter with having assented to the change, the Speaker was very much taken aback. He has now promised to get up in his place on Monday morning and acknowledge to the House why the Lyon picture is not in the hall, and if he does not assume his fair share of the blame for the delay there will be those present who will see that his position is made clear. Capt. Moore is very anxious to see the picture in the House, but he has accepted Ewing's explanations of the details in the way, including want of a large enough wall space, proper fastenings and the severe cold, which renders difficult the handling of rotten canvass.

Gov. Stone, aided by Treasurer Stephens, Auditor Seibert and Secretary of State Lesueur, is getting ready to quench the thirst of Reformer Tubbs for information on the subject of railroad taxation. They got together to-night to consider the data containing an answer to Tubbs' inquiry, and on Monday Gov. Stone will make his answer in his individual official capacity and will take care to inform the House that his response is an evidence of gracious good nature, there being no President of any Board of Equalization, nor for that matter, any Board of Equalization itself, in existence at the present time, and then he will inform the House that railroad property values were increased 5⅛ per cent and other values 4½ per cent by the board at its last sitting and that Dr. Tubbs was wrong as to his premises and his conclusions, his law and his facts.

Every few days State Treasurer Stephens gets one of the old certificates of indebtedness issued by authority of law to persons who claimed to have furnished supplies for the use of Federal troops during the war and demanding to know whether it can be allowed. He got one yesterday from Hon. E. A. Seay, a prominent lawyer, located at Salem, Dent County, drawn in favor of E. A. Woods, and now held by his widow, an aged and needy woman. It is for $192 and was made in November, 1874, and signed by Silas Woodson, Governor.

Col. Stephens answers all such inquiries by sending a circular setting forth the circumstances under which the law authorizing the filing of these claims was passed, and the action of the Federal Government thereon. The certificates state upon their face that Missouri will not be responsible for the indebtedness claimed unless the United States shall allow the respective claims; and as the United States has insisted that all such claims be first paid by the State, the certificates are practically void. The total amount of certificates issued under the act of 1874 for miscellaneous supplies was $967,807.02. Col. Stephens expressed surprise that a man of Mr. Seay's prominence at the bar of this State and in politics should not have known that the certificate was worthless, but his letter, accompanying the certificate, shows that he was of the opinion that the certificate was good for its face.

It is becoming clearly apparent that the honors of leadership on the Democratic side of the House will be shared by about four men—John W. Drabelle of St. Louis, Col. John T. Crisp of Independence, Henry S. Julian of Kansas City and James W. Sullinger of Gentry County. All are lawyers and all bring to the discharge of the responsibilities that will devolve upon them some peculiar and valuable traits not possessed by any of those on the majority side. Drabelle is gaining strength every day by his toleration, fairness and clear understanding of the minority's resources in every parliamentary crisis; Julian is a witty fellow, who can put down nine men in ten by sheer good-humored ridicule; Crisp is mercilessly caustic and even savage at times, and Sullinger is keen-witted, a fine lawyer, a charming rhetorician and a manly fellow, who is bound to grow in favor. On the majority side there are several good lawyers, but as far as the history of the body has been made none who have their faculties so thoroughly at command. Of course, the Republicans have it in their power at any time to put on the gag, but the Democrats understand parliamentary law as well, or better, than they, and when the time comes will be able to make official life very interesting for the men who must bear the heaviest burdens of partisan conflict upon the floor of the House.

It is understood that Senators Morrissey and Lancaster are very greatly disappointed because Lieut.-Gov. O'Meara did not give them chairmanships where they could render more conspicuous service to their supporters in St. Louis than on the committees on Constitutional Law and Appropriations, respectively. The opinion is expressed here that if Lieut.-Gov. O'Meara had any doubt about the cordiality of their support of his leadership on account of political differences in the past, he did not take the best means to win them to his standard; and that perhaps in ignoring their wishes so completely he paved the way to the establishment of disagreeable complications between members of the Senate majority and the Republicans, who are quick to see and take advantge of any such contretemps. Senators Lancaster and Morrissey have declared, however, that no slight that the Lieutenant-Governor can put upon them will swerve them from the straight line of duty to their party. That statement will be subjected to severe tests within the next thirty days.

Young Imitators of Cook.

FT. SMITH, Ark., Jan. 12.—Dooly Beng, an Indian, and Clyde Barber, boys about 16 years old were arrested by Deputy United States Marshal W. C. Smith for the robbery of the Depot and Express offices at Lenapah, I. T., last Sunday night. They were bound ove by Commissioner Wheeler to await the action of the Federal Grand Jury. It was their first attempt at imitating the Cook gang and they only secured $1.69, for which they will likely receive a five years sentence at Detroit as a reward.

Ticket Scalping in Texas.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Jan. 12.—The constitutionality of the ticket brokers' law will be decided at the present term of the Criminal Court of Appeals. Deep interest is felt in the matter by railroads and the public generally and a decision is anxiously waited for, as on it depends whether or not the business of ticket scalping can be carried on in Texas.

Child Roasted to Death.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Jan. 12.—The little 6-year-old daughter of Mrs. Lizzie Oldham of this city was standing in front of a grate when her dress accidentally caught fire and was so terribly burnt that she lived only a few hours. Her entire body was almost roasted, and in places the flesh dropped from her limbs before death.

For Selling Indians Whisky.

SOUTH MCALESTER, I. T., Jan. 12—A white man named A. J. Morton was convicted in the United States court here to-day charged with introducing whisky into the Indian country and sentenced by Judge Stuart to one year imprisonment in Columbus, Ohio, penitentiary.

Money and Goods Stolen.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 12.—Curtin Ellert & Co.'s general store at Sutton was burglarized last night. The safe was blown open, and $350 in money and large amount of goods taken.

Bound for the West Indies.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The cruiser New York left her anchorage off Tompkinsville, Staten Island, this morning, for Hampton Roads, from which place she will sail for the West Indies, in company with the Columbia, Atlanta, Marblehead, Cincinnati and Raleigh.

Respite for Murderer Martin.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 12.—Gov. Stone to-day granted a respite to Philip Martin, a Kansas City negro, under death sentence, until Feb. 15.

Mrs. Hatzenbuhler's Death.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Jan. 12.—Mrs. Michael Hatzenbuhler, an old and highly esteemed lady of Mascoutah, died suddenly this morning of asthma, aged 69 years.

EVERY nickel paid on the 2-for-5 basis means a contribution of 2½ cents to two newsboy padrones.

WITH BIG GUNS.

How Two Uncles Frustrated Their Niece's Attempt to Marry.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 12.—Two uncles, loaded with big guns, frustrated their niece's determination to marry her sweetheart at this place to-day. The girl is Miss Camilla Algood, from Conway, Ark. Two weeks ago she visited her two uncles at Oneonta, Blount County, and there met Prof. Will Statum, a young country school-teacher. Love at first sight, the question, and the answer "Yes," and then the stern uncles' objection to the marriage on account of the girl's youth, followed.

Last night Prof. Statum and a half-dozen friends surrounded the girl's uncles' house and, invading the same, were about to carry her off, when the uncles and two pistols drove them ignominiously away.

To-day the girl's father telegraphed for her immediate return home or her arrest. The girl preferred home, and came to Birmingham this morning with her uncles and her aunt, to take the Kansas City train.

Young Statum followed, met the girl, had a hack ready, and was about to make off with her, when the two uncles and the two pistols again prevented.

Finally, the girl was put aboard the Kansas City train, with her aunt, and started homeward. The uncles allowed Statum to embrace her at the depot and kiss her good-bye, but held their pistols plainly in sight all the time, to call a halt if he tried anything else. The couple wept bitterly as they separated, the young man protesting that he would have her yet.

BETTERMENT OF ROADS.

Change of Time in Doing Work on Public Highways Recommended.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 12.—The State Road Convention, which met here Thursday and Friday to consider plans for the betterment of the public highways of the State, decided for the present to recommend only for the consideration of the Legislature the change of time in commencing work on roads, and the paying of the poll-tax in cash into the general revenue fund, and that the work be done by hired labor under the direction of an overseer.

In support of this it is urged that coercive labor is distasteful. People do not relish working out a poll tax under the direction of a "boss," while hired help would expect nothing else, and better results would follow. Also, a cash poll tax would double the amount of available revenue.

"THE TOMBSTONE MANIAC."

Havoc Wrought by a Mysterious Man in Pennsylvania Cemeteries.

SHARON, Pa., Jan. 12.—A mysterious man who has been named "Jack, the Tombstone Maniac," has been working havoc among the cemeteries in the vicinity of Clarksville, this county. Last Monday night two of the handsomest monuments were shattered into an unrecognizable mass. Wednesday night he entered the Jackson cemetery and destroyed five tombstones. Last night he wrought havoc in the Clarksville cemetery by tumbling over and breaking twenty-three headsome tombstones, some of them in three or four pieces. Marks on the stones indicate that an ax was used. The theory is that the vandal is an escaped lunatic from a near-by asylum, who was seen about two weeks ago in the vicinity. The loss is between $7,000 and $10,000.

STRINGS TO HIS GIFTS.

Strange Treatment of a Pennsylvania Town by Carnegie.

BRADDOCK, Pa., Jan. 12.—Andrew Carnegie attaches strings to his gifts to Braddock. The free library and club house given the citizens is controlled by Carnegie officials. Evangelist Schiverea of Brooklyn wanted Carnegie Theater Hall for three weeks revival services, commencing last Sunday. The Carnegie directors refused. Public opinion brought to bear this week availed nothing. Schiverea wanted a hall to reach all classes. Carnegie Hall is the largest in the city. Thirty congregations in charge of the revival were told that Schiverea could have the hall to-morrow afternoon if he would talk to Carnegie workmen alone. He accepted.

SUGAR DUTY REPEAL.

Conference of the Austrian Minister With Secretary Gresham.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—The new Austrian Minister, Mr. Hengelmuller, had a short conference with Secretary Gresham to-day respecting the probability of the repeal of the discriminating sugar duty. As the Minister in his protest filed with the department last week urged an immediate answer to the representations which he made at the direction of hi[illegible] Government, he felt bound to inquire whe[illegible] he might expect this. It is believed tha[illegible] Secretary Gresham pointed to the moveme[illegible] now in progress looking to the repeal of th[illegible] duty and intimated that the Minister migh[illegible] be content to await the outcome there.

Gov. Fishback Criticised.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 12.—The W. C. T. U. of this city has adopted resolutio[illegible] severely criticising Gov. Fishback for h[illegible] famous opinion on the social evil. They al[illegible] regard the Governor's reply to the Pastor[illegible] Association as "undignified, ungentleman[illegible] and unworthy of our chief executive."

TO BE TAXED.

Church Property Not Used for Worship to Be Assessed.

Bill Which Will Be Introduced in the Missouri Legislature.

ARCHBISHOP KAIN DOES NOT THINK THE PROPOSED MEASURE WILL PASS.

Believes That It Is Aimed at the Catholic Schools—He Thinks That, Aside From Its Injustice, It Would Be Costly to the State—What the Church Saves the State.

Several legislators, who came down from Jefferson City to spend Sunday in St. Louis, are authority for the statement that a bill has been prepared and will be introduced into the House during the present session which requires that all property belonging to churches, except the site of the church, shall be amenable to taxation. The legislators who furnished this information said that as yet they had not given much thought as to the merits of such a bill, but in an indirect way expressed themselves as being opposed to it. If this bill should become a law the convents, schools and parsonages, which are the property of the church, would be taxed and the church itself alone exempt.

Archbishop Kain was seen at his residence on Lindell boulevard last evening by a Post-Dispatch reporter and told that such a bill was to be introduced into the State Legislature.

"I had not heard," said his grace, "that such a measure was contemplated and so I have not studied the matter very closely. However, I think there are too many fair-minded men in the Legislature to pass any such bill as that. A somewhat similar measure was introduced into the West Virginia Assembly some years ago, but only received three votes. For my part I cannot see any justice in such a bill. It is aimed, no doubt, at the Catholic school property. Now, it is a fact that if the Catholic schools in the city of St. Louis were closed to-morrow and the children were sent to the public schools the latter could not begin to accommodate them. It would cost over a million dollars for the city to build schools enough to accommodate them. So you can readily see that the existence of the Catholic schools saves money for the city and State. Now, if the Catholic citizens are content to pay for the maintenance of these schools that save money for the State, is there any justice in the State imposing an additional tax on them for so doing? If there is, I don't know what justice is. I am not worrying over the matter at all, as I do not think such a bill will ever become a law. If it does, however, I suppose the Catholics could stand it as well as the other denominations.

"I do not know what the comparative valuation of the church property belonging to the various denominations in the State is, but I do know that there are 3,100 children going to one Catholic school in this city, and if the Legislature should take any such action as would force these children and those of the three dozen other Catholic schools into the public schools it would find that the State had contracted a losing bargain."

CHANTAL ACADEMY FIRE.

The Washington Avenue Convent Narrowly Escapes Destruction.

The St. de Chantal Academy of the Visitation at Washington avenue and Sarah street caught fire about 8:15 o'clock yesterday morning and was damaged about $5,000 before the flames were extinguished. The loss is fully covered by insurance. The fire broke out in the mansard roof of the academy building, which is connected with the monastery proper by a covered walk.

As it was Saturday and there was no school only the sisters were in the building, and after discovering the fire they quietly made their escape to the monastery.

The thermometer being below zero, the firemen found it most difficult to fight the flames, as the water froze the moment it struck the building. In addition to this the high wind prevailing sent a spray in all directions which froze the moment it came in contact with the trees, the poles or the firemen's clothing. As a result, many of the men were completely encased in ice, and Fred Bauer of Co. 21 had both ears frozen stiff. He was treated with cold water and no serious results are anticipated.

Archbishop Kain was on the scene soon after the fire started and allayed the fears of the sisters. The academy is one of the best known in the city. The origin of the fire was not ascertained.

Officer Herman Dietering, of the Fifth District, had a narrow escape from a fearful accident at the fire. He had gone to the top of the academy in investigating the cause of the blaze. On reaching the roof he found a lone fireman on the slippery roof struggling with a hose. He went to the ice-coated fire-ladder's assistance and helped him carry the hose well up on the roof. As he gave the nozzle the last tug he slipped on a piece of ice that had formed on the inclined roof, and started to slide toward the edge of the building. He could not check his progress and it looked for a moment as if he would slide off the roof and be dashed to pieces below. Fortunately, however, as he reached the ledge he had presence of mind enough to stick out his heel and catch it in the rain-spout which effectually retarded his flight. He then clambered very quickly to safer ground.

TO REDUCE EXPENSES.

A Petition Circulated on Change for That Purpose.

A petition was circulated on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange Saturday, asking the Board of Directors to reduce the expenses of the Exchange. The petition states that the salaries of the officers and other expenses are virtually the same as they were during the years of prosperity. It also asks for a reduction in the rent of offices in the building, many of which are not occupied owing to the higher rates charged.

Mr. Thomas Booth, the newly-elected President of the Exchange, was seen and said that the petition had not yet been presented, but that it would be at the meeting of the Board of Directors Tuesday. He was not prepared to state what action the board would take in the matter.

AN OLD PISTOL.

A Young Missourian Snaps It at Himself With Fatal Results.

EXETER, Mo., Jan. 12.—A sad accident occurred here to-day from which a young man will probably die. Harry Seter, aged about 24, was fooling with an old pistol, when some one dared him to snap it at himself. He turned the pistol, which was a 38-caliber, on himself and pulled the trigger. The pistol was loaded and the ball entered the young man's face just under the nose and lodged in the back of his head just under the skin. He was carried into the house and medical aid summoned, but little could be done to relieve his sufferings. He will more than likely die from the wound. The young man's parents are nearly prostrated from the sad blow.

Legislative Aid.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 12.—In the House to-day the subject discussed was how to aid the destitute. Conway, chairman of the special committee, reported bills which had been considered, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Lanham bill. This provides that the counties may issue bonds to the amount of 10 per cent of the assessed valuation, the proceeds to be used to provide grain for feed and seed. The Committee of the Whole reported back to the House with the recommendation that the bill be recommended to a special committee for further amendments.

ALTAR AND DEATH.

Bride and Groom in a Sleigh Killed by a Passenger Train.

LEBANON, Ind., Jan. 12.—As a party of young folks were returning from the wedding of Jacob Moss and Miss Mary Overleef to-day the sleigh was struck by a passenger train on the Midland Railway at a crossing. The bride was instantly killed, and the groom died in about an hour after being brought here. The other occupants of the sleigh were Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McCabe of Darlington, John Abrams and John McFadden. All were badly hurt.

INDICTED.

Sixteen Charges That Col. Colt of Columbus Must Answer.

WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE, O., Jan. 12.—For the past week the Common Pleas Grand-jury has been in session, and since Wednesday has had under consideration the cases of Col. Colt of Columbus, commander of the 14th Regiment, and ex-Sheriff Cook of this county, who are charged with having caused the troops to fire on the mob last September. The Grand-jury made its report this afternoon, finding sixteen indictments. None were made public. It is understood that Col. Colt was indicted and that ex-Sheriff Cook was not.

TO PREVENT SEA COLLISIONS.

Draft of a Bill Transmitted to Congress by Secretary Carlisle.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—Secretary Carlisle to-day transmitted to Congress a letter with the draft of a bill supplementary to the internal regulations for preventing collisions at sea, which by the concurrence of maritime nations are to go into force the 1st of next March. Congress enacted these new regulations in 1890, and declared that they should apply not only to the high seas, but also to "all waters connected therewith navigable by sea-going vessels."

The Attorney-General holds that the new regulations will thus apply to the great lakes, the Hudson, Mississippi and other rivers so far as navigable by sea going vessels.

The laws in regard to lights for signals and other matters now in force on these local waters differ in some respects, but mainly in minor details, from the new international rules. The object of the bill is to preserve local regulations and customs on rivers, harbors and inland waters, so far as is consistent with the new internal regulations. The secretary urges Congress to pass the bill before March 1. The bill retains the systems of lights now in use on inland waters; requires steam vessels in fog to sound once a minute, as in the present law, instead of once in two minutes as provided by the international regulations; exempts vessels in inland waters from carrying a mechanical fog horn, but requires them to carry an efficient fog horn; retains the system of passing signals now in use in rivers, harbors and inland waters, and the system of penalties for violation of navigation rules now in force.

For Methodist Orphans.

An evening of song and story for the benefit of the Methodist Orphans' Home will be passed at Germania Theater to-morrow, beginning at 8 p. m. The programme is as follows: "The Mill" (Macy), St. Louis Quartette, Messrs. Collins, Wheeler, Dickson and Hawken; "My Sweetheart When a Boy," (Hatton), Mr. Gilbert Farley; "For ever and Forever" (Tosti), Mr. James Rohan. Accompanist, Mr. Aug. Lieber. Mr. Polk Miller of Virginia will give a dialect recital, consisting of stories, songs and sketches illustrative of old times in the South, with the old plantation negro as a central figure.

Fr. Van der Sanden's Illness.

Rev. Fr. Henry Vander Sanden, who has been chancellor of the St. Louis diocese since 1873, is at the point of death at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital in South St. Louis. The physicians who performed an operation upon him several days ago, have no hopes. He has made his will and brother priests have prepared him for death. Archbishop Kain has visited him often and he made his latest call Friday. It is understood that Fr. Vander Sanden has resigned his position as chancellor. This will make Fr. Fitzpatrick's appointment permanent.

Pilgrim Congregational Society.

The annual meeting of Pilgrim Congregational Society will occur in the chapel at 8 o'clock Monday evening, Jan. 14, for the election of five Trustees and other general officers of the society. At that time the usual annual reports for the year 1894 will be rendered by the Treasurer and other officers. Other matters of business may also be transacted at the same meeting.

Fr. Doyle's Lecture.

Rev. Fr. Alexander Doyle, a member of the Paulist order, Secretary of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union and editor of the Catholic World (magazine), will lecture in Exposition Entertainment Hall next Thursday evening, Jan. 17, on "The Twentieth Century—What Will It Bring Forth?" The lecture will be under the auspices of the Catholic Women's Temperance Union.

Religious Notes.

At 11 o'clock this morning the Rev. S. J. Niccolls will deliver a sermon upon the subject, "Christ and Prayer." The subject for the evening will be, "Sin's Wages."

Merton Smith, the well-known Scotch evangelist, will speak this evening at 8 o'clock at the First Congregational Church, Delmar and Grand avenues. His subject is "Put Off Your Shoes." A good musical programme has been prepared by the choir, and Mrs. Grant will play a harp solo.

The St. Louis Christian Endeavor Union will hold its annual meeting at the First Christian Church, 3126 Locust street, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 15. Reports of the year's work will be given by the retiring officers, and officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

The Rev. William Short will preach at St. Peter's Church, Lindell avenue, in the morning, on "Religion and Education," and at night on "The Responsibility of Riches." After the night service there will be a brief organ recital by Mr. Charles J. Dunster, and Mrs. Black will sing, "Fear ye not, O, Israel."

Meetings will be held for Bible study, with Mr. J. Revell Darlington of England, at Jefferson Hall, 705 North Jefferson avenue, as follows: Sunday, Jan. 13, at 8 p. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Monday, Jan. 14, at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. All are cordially invited to be present, and bring their Bibles.

Rev. Frank Lenig, pastor of the Tuxedo Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the Union Sunday-school building. The Union Sunday-school (undenominational) meets at 2:45 p. m., as heretofore. All are invited to attend both services.

As yet Archbishop Kain has made no official announcement of the decree against secret societies. His statement in the Post-Dispatch that Rome awaited the opinion of the American Bishops showed that he did not intend to take action at once.

"Scenes in the Life of Christ" will be presented with stereopticon views under the direction of W. W. Dowling at Mt. Cabanne Christian Church, King's highway and Morgan street, this evening.

Evangelist A. H. Kaylor will begin a series of special revival meetings at Glasgow Avenue Presbyterian Church this evening.

Rev. S. H. Werlein, pastor of Lafayette Park Methodist Church, will preach at 10:45 a. m. on "Christian Generosity" and at 8 p. m. on "Adrift in the World."

At Central Congregational Church Rev. Dr. Sargent will preach on "The Salvation Offered To-Day." In the evening the subject will be "The Christian Inheritance."

Evangelist J. Merton Smith will preach at the Lafayette Park Presbyterian Church on Sunday morning. Rev. S. C. Palmer, the pastor, will preach in the evening; subject, "The Sudden Summons of an Unprepared Soul."

The silver anniversary of the St. Louis Woman's Christian Association will be held Friday evening of this week in the Second Baptist Church. Dr. Boyd will preside. An interesting programme has been prepared and it is expected that a large number may be present from the churches of the city.

St. Mary's Infirmary Report.

The report of St. Mary's Infirmary, 1806 Papin street, for 1894, is as follows:

Number of patients treated, 1,025; males, 701; females, 324; patients paying full rate, 215; patients paying in part, 96; charity patients, 714; died during year 1894, 67; clinic patients treated, 5,871. The Sisters also nursed 220 patients in 197 families.

Aid From Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 12.—Augusta is the first Southern city to respond to the call for aid for the Nebraska sufferers, and to-day started a car load of corn, meal, flour, meat and other provisions to Lincoln.

SUNLIGHT HIS PAINT.

A Novel Discovery in Plastic Art, Which Enables Sculptor Shaw to Chisel Pictures in Translucent Marble.

Special Correspondence of Sunday Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Translucent sculpture is the latest novelty in the realm of art. It adapts the principles of sculpture to a slab of marble an inch thick, which when set in a window catches the warm, radiant sun-tints upon the exquisite carvings of the sculptor's chisel. The effect is distinctly beautiful, and the sculptured figure seems to have acquired almost a living, breathing reality.

Frederick A. Shaw, an American sculptor, with a studio in this city, is the discoverer of this new method of utilizing marble for artistic effect. He is a native of Maine, and for several winters past has pursued his studies in Florence.

"I believe I am the first person who ever took Rutland marble to Florence," said Mr. Shaw to a Sunday Post-Dispatch correspondent. "Rather funny, is it not, taking marble for sculpture from bleak Vermont to sunny Italy? But it is true. The Italian marble, while excellent for many purposes, is too opaque for translucent effects.

"What is translucent sculpture? Those two panels in the windows there are examples," and Mr. Shaw pointed to two large windows at the end of his studio, through which the sunlight was shedding a mellow glow. They looked like beautiful stained-glass windows, only the tints were more pleasant to the eye.

Each window was about ten feet high and about three feet wide, and was filled from top to bottom and from side to side with a huge marble slab, on which had been most delicately carved by Mr. Shaw life-size figures, with tracery of foliage or cloud effects.

He further explained that the marble was only one inch thick and that the figures were cut into relief; that is, they were cut into the marble, and not the marble cut away from them. The art consists in sinking the design to varying depths so as to produce lights and shadows that will produce a harmonious whole.

Some parts of the slab are cut away until only one-quarter of one inch remains, while others are left at the full thickness, and it is from this contrast that the picture grows until the inanimate stone, cold in its clear white spotlessness, takes unto itself life, form and beauty.

"This window," said Mr. Shaw, going to the other end of the studio, "represents Sylvia, a wood nymph, gazing at her own reflection in a woodland pool, and it is the best illustration of my work that I have here. All these effects—perspective, form, light, shade, atmosphere and pictorial art, are all reproduced from marble only one inch thick, and no elevation or any point or part of it can be obtained save by contrast within a limit of three-quarters of an inch.

"This was exhibited in the Paris Salon of 1893 and, although the first thing of the kind I had ever exhibited, it gained for me a very valuable gold medal." This window is to be exhibited at the National Academy of Design in a few days.

The other window, which represents Christ sitting with his hand resting on a cloud, is not yet completed. Mr. Shaw does not expect to have this scene finished in time for the coming exhibition.

Translucent sculpture was brought to Mr. Shaw's attention in a peculiar way. His statue of the Tempest has been particularly successful. It represents a young female figure combating the wind, while her storm-tossed draperies swirl around her form in graceful folds. As he studied the figure Mr. Shaw observed that the form of the maiden was outlined through the drapery, and that the light gave the robe a new appearance.

By this method of sculpture a charcoal cartoon is sketched directly on the face of the marble slab, and with this guide his workmen proceed to do the rough part of the work, cutting into the stone to a depth indicated by the "high light" guide determined upon by Mr. Shaw. When they have finished this first process Mr. Shaw begins and with his chisels cuts and carves until the finished picture is produced.

The difficulty of the art will be appreciated when it is stated that should his design show an arm stretched out in the act of making what is known as a full front-arm gesture, the perspective he has to work upon is only a contrast of light that limits him to a cutting of less than one inch in a heroic-sized figure.

As to whether this new art will supplant the stained glass used so extensively, it may be said that both will have their places, but that for decorative purposes where grandeur and sublimity are desired and where a bright light can be obtained, the marble intaglio will probably supersede the light-diffusing glass.

By a simple arrangement of electric lights the artistic effects of the translucent marble may be maintained at night, and in place of the dark unsightliness of stained-glass windows when a church is brilliantly lighted, the panels of the new marble art will shed forth light. Should no light be projected from the back, they will not lose their beauty of form, but will appear as bas-reliefs.

Mr. Shaw has just completed a frieze of marble which is to be lighted from behind by incandescent lamps.

Mr. Shaw utilizes a pneumatic chisel in his Florence studio, where he has outfit—engines, compressors and tubing—necessary to run it. This contrivance has the power of striking 3,000 blows a minute. With both hands free to guide his chisel, the machine can be perfectly controlled.

One of the successful works is the portrait of his sister, Miss Harriette A. Shaw, the harpist, who last summer was a member of the Court Orchestra of Berlin.

CHANGES IN CRIMINAL LAW.

Gov. Chas. P. Johnson on the Proposed Amendments.

MAKING DEFENSE MORE DIFFICULT.

Written for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

The Assembly is about to enact measures changing the laws governing the administration of criminal law. Some of the proposed changes make more difficult than it is now the defense of innocent men accused of crime.

These amendments must have been drawn by some one who has been Prosecuting Attorney a long time and who has concluded that every one charged with crime must necessarily be guilty.

It is more difficult to defend a citizen now than ever before on account of the fact that he is tried by reporters of the daily press as well as by the court. Most of the jurors come into court prejudiced because they have only heard one side of the case. If you shut down on the challenges it will be impossible to get an impartial jury.

If you want jurors whose minds are filled with prejudice by statements based on hearsay evidence only, in regard to the transaction with which the accused is charged, by the publication of every transaction of his life of a questionable character that can be raked up against him, then restrict challenges. I said that the newspapers generally publish only one side of the case; that against the accused. That is because they usually get their information from the detectives, and half the time publish opinions condemning a man upon statements made by detectives and prejudiced prosecutors.

MORE CHALLENGES.

We all know how unreliable as a usual thing the conclusions of a detective are in any given case, yet the information obtained by them is published, people form an opinion of a case, and if they were selected as jurors they would necessarily still be affected by their prejudices. The object of challenging is to get rid of such jurors who would possibly do injury to an innocent man. It is a notable fact that only about half of the accusations in a minor court or before a Grand-jury are of a nature to warrant accusations of crime at all.

Heretofore the laws have not been made and improved with a view to protecting the class of unfortunates that may be wrongfully accused. Nowadays our prosecutors urge that all changes made should be for the purpose of convicting whoever is accused. For that reason my opinion is that the number of challenges should be increased instead of decreased, as the avenues of prejudice have been so widened.

CHANGE OF VENUE.

On the question of change of venue. A great many changes of venue are taken for the purpose of delay, but this is not so in every case. The constitution provides that the defense shall have an impartial trial, which means outside of a prejudiced community. The law recognizes that it often happens that an impartial trial is not possible in the locality where the alleged offense was committed. Therefore a reasonable change of venue law is necessary to guarantee a man his constitutional rights. Because it is abused to the advantage of some guilty men is no reason that its necessary element should be ignored. To practically abrogate the right would be to foredoom innocent men. As long as you have judges on the bench who will be influenced by comments of the press and who desire to be guided by public opinion as expressed through that channel, it is ridiculous to leave it discretionary with the judge on the bench whether the change shall be granted. The restriction might be greater than it is now. The law is too loose. There should be perhaps half a dozen good, reputable witnesses to back the affidavit of the defendant in his claim for a change of venue.

These parties might be questioned as to the knowledge upon which they base their affidavits. Where it is left to the discretion of the Judge to decide between evidence presented on either side by affidavits of witnesses and there is an even division of twenty-five witnesses on either side, what is the Judge going to do? For whom will he decide? Judges are but human. The chances are that he will decide in favor of the popular side.

MORE CIRCUIT JUDGES.

One thing I hope for is that the bill of the Bar Association providing for an addition to the number of Circuit Judges will pass and that the Circuit Judges will thereafter try all criminal cases. The Criminal Court should never have been removed from the Court House. Every Circuit Judge should understand the criminal law, and the Judges should sit in rotation for the trial of criminal cases. That is the greatest improvement that could be made in the administration of criminal law in this city. If we could add to this a Circuit Attorney with a corps of about six able assistants and a reasonable fund to pay necessary expenses for the preparation and trial of cases, it would be beneficial to the public as well as to those accused of crime.

CHAS. P. JOHNSON.

THE BOOK TABLE.

Brief Reviews of Leading New Publications.

"A Tale of Two Nations," by W. H. Harvey, is one of the most original and startling productions of recent times. It deals with the so-called conspiracy to demonetize silver and traces historically the consequences of that transaction. A skillful love story is interwoven, which adds to the interest, but not to the strength of the book. Lovers of fiction and students of economics will find the book suggestive and valuable. Coin Publishing Co., Chicago.

A selection of passages from Dr. Holmes' writings has been made by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, under the title of "The Oliver Wendell Holmes Yearbook." There are passages from his writings for every day in the year, regard being had to anniversary dates, when the selections are appropriate to the occasion. The volume is small and beautifully bound, and is embellished with a portrait of Dr. Holmes from a photograph taken in his library in May, 1894. The quality of Dr. Holmes' genius is well represented in these selections, which have been made with discrimination and taste.

"Among the Eskimos; or, Adventures Under the Arctic Circle" is a well-written story of adventure in the far North by Edward S. Ellis. It is a boy's book, full of grim and go, and may be commended as an excellent volume to put into a boy's hands. Published by the Penn Publishing Co., Philadelphia.

Much as John Borroughs has written on fields and woods, birds and beasts, he never loses his freshness and interest. His latest volume, whimsically called "Riverby," is a collection of sermons among the trees. The flowers found in the Southern Catskills and on the prairies where he has explored all the nooks and crannies of nature. Mr. Borroughs is something more than a mere observer of nature and life. He is a close student of flowers and animal life and a persistent seeker after their secrets. This volume, while it will please all classes of readers, will be found very useful in the hands of teachers who can use it as a suggestive guide in instruction. The title "Riverby" is the name of Mr. Borroughs' place on the Hudson, where he has been so many years an interested spectator of the seasons.

"School and Parlor Comedies," by R. L. C. Griffith, is a collection of six little comedies adapted for school and parlor. They are within the scope of young actors and may be recommended to that class who are interested in private theatricals. Published by the Penn Publishing Co., Philadelphia.

Those who like whims and fancies will like "The Artificial Mother," by C. H. P., very much, indeed. It is the story of a dream, the dream of an unhappy father of eight or ten children, who employed his sleeping hours in devising a make-believe mother who would take care of the babies in order to give his wife time to take care of him. The conception is charmingly told and beautifully illustrated. There is at least one laugh to every page. Illustrated by A. W. Vanduzen. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Miss Alice Morse Earle continues her studies of colonial times in a little volume entitled "Costumes of Colonial Times." The book is a glossary compiled from old letters, wills, inventories of estates, court records, eighteenth century newspapers and other original papers. The work has been lovingly and conscientiously done, and is full of rich information concerning the costumes of olden times. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

"The Birth of a Soul," by Mrs. A. Phillips, purports to be a psychological study. There is particular insight, but might be better described as a pathological study. Nevertheless it is a very good example of the class of literature which seems to find many readers in these pathological times. Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago.

"The Red Rose of Savannah," by A. S. M., is a novel of political life, wicked enough to suit the most depraved taste. G. W. Dillingham, publisher.

"The Book of the Fair," by the Bancroft Co., San Francisco, is now complete in twenty-five numbers, and leaves nothing to be desired as a memorial of that great event. It is a perfect type of the illustrative art of letterpress, beautiful in form, conscientious in chronicle, broad and dignified in style. To peruse the book is second best only to seeing the Fair itself.

The vogue enjoyed just now by Mr. Robert Barr makes the second edition of his novel "In the Midst of Alarm" particularly welcome. This story, while not of a very high order of fiction, is yet easily and well told, full of incident and with a fair appreciation of character. The plot is laid in Canada during the Fenian raid of 1866. Two friends, one a rather "fresh" newspaper reporter, the other a college professor, go camping in the woods of Canada. While there they are interrupted first by the Fenian raiders, afterward by the British authorities, undergoing a number of interesting adventures. The real story, however, is one of the heart, which does not much differ from the ordinary love episodes of modern fiction. Mr. Barr deserves his vogue, and his work, if of this kind, will always be popular, but his work falls far short of high-class fiction. Published by Frederick A. Stokes & Co., New York.

National Precaution.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—The Treasury Department has received information that on or about the 5th inst., two steam yachts named Lagonda and Amadis, left New York on what is suspected to be a filibustering expedition. No specific information has been received, but the custom officials at the Southern ports, where it is thought the vessels may touch, have been instructed to take measures to prevent a violation of the neutrality laws. The impression prevails that the vessels are laden with arms and ammunitions of war, but what their destination may be is a matter of conjecture as there are no indications of trouble in any of the South American States.

The action taken by the Treasury Department is for prudential reasons solely.

Relief From the South.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 12.—Maryland is sending bountiful supplies of corn, hams and money to the destitute of Nebraska.

HARVESTING ICE TO SUPPLY A CITY.

The Old and the New Methods of Doing the Work.

HOW ICE IS MANUFACTURED.

This is the ice harvesting season, and thousands of men are employed on the Upper Mississippi and lakes adjoining in cutting and storing the congealed water. The manufacture of artificial ice is becoming quite an industry in St. Louis, but the use of natural ice still predominates. Of the total amount of ice used in this city, it is estimated that about 20 per cent is manufactured or artificial ice, as it is usually called.

The annual consumption of ice in St. Louis is about 500,000 tons. About 10 per cent is used in winter. The most of the natural ice used in St. Louis comes from the upper portion of the Mississippi River and from the lakes in Iowa, Wisconsin and Northern Illinois. Several firms are engaged in gathering and storing the commodity. One firm alone handles 250,000 tons of ice annually. It ships large quantities to other points. During the cutting and storing season this firm employs between 3,000 and 4,000 men.

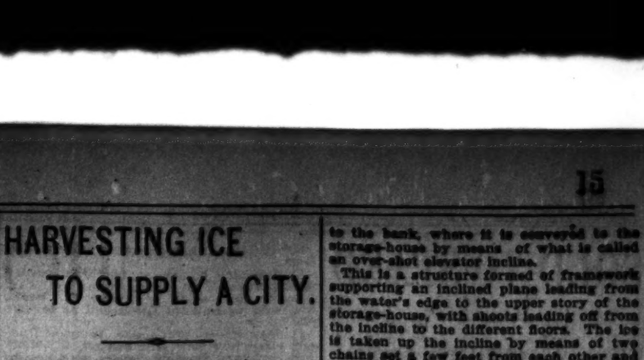
The cutting and storing of ice is greatly facilitated by the use of improved machinery.

OLD METHODS AND NEW.

A dealer nowadays would throw up his hands in horror at the bare idea of cutting ice as it was done in the olden times by means of an ax, or even a saw. Oftentimes an ordinary wood ax was used. The ice was chopped off in irregular cakes as it would break under the strokes of the ax. Men with large poles, on the ends of which were spears and hooks, would catch and drag the cakes onto the solid ice and shove them to the bank, where they would be loaded into wagons and hauled to the ice-house. Later the use of saws was introduced. An ice saw resembles somewhat an ordinary cross-cut saw with one handle. A hole was first chopped in the ice and into this the saw was inserted. The saw was then operated by one or two men. While an improvement on the ax, its progress in getting out the ice as compared with the present methods is like the gait of a snail to that of a race horse.

The principal implements now in use in cutting ice are the marker and ice plow, which are worked with horses, and the ice when cut is taken from the water by machinery operated by steam. Dealers have their ice-houses built on the bank of the lake or river from which the crop is gathered. The marker is a machine made somewhat after the style of a farmer's plow. It has a number of teeth, each succeeding one being directly behind and a little lower than the one in front of it. The machine is drawn by a horse and cuts a groove three inches deep. It marks a line to be followed by the plow. Attached to the marker is a swing guide, consisting of an arm which extends sidewise twenty-two inches and transverses the groove previously made by the marker and guides the marker in cutting a new groove. The purpose of the swing groove is to have the ice cakes of a uniform size. There are two handles to the markers, which are held by a man who thus keeps the machine in position. Some markers cut two grooves and others cut but one. When an ice field has been marked out one way, the marker is run across the field at right angles to the lines, marking out the cakes into blocks 22 inches square.

The field is then ready for the plow, which is a machine built after the same pattern to some extent as the marker, only that there is no swing guide and the teeth cut deeper. The ice is cut with the plow to within a few inches of the bottom, the machine following in the grooves made by the marker. The ice is then broken off in strips by means of what are called splitting forks, which are bars with tapering steel tines or spears on the ends. These are thrust into the grooves made by the plows and crack the ice beneath the grooves.



MODERN METHOD OF GATHERING ICE.

STORING ICE.

The strips are floated through a canal cut to the bank, where it is conveyed to the storage-house by means of what is called an over-shot elevator incline.

This is a structure formed of framework supporting an inclined plane leading from the water's edge to the upper story of the storage-house, with shoots leading off from the incline to the different floors. The ice is taken up the incline by means of two chains set a few feet from each other and operated like cables. They are connected with cross-bars. The chains run down and pick up the ice with the cross-bars. The strips of ice as they approach the incline are broken into cakes with what are called fork bars. They are bars in the ends of which are forged two or more solid steel chisel-shaped devices adjusted like the prongs of a fork, only that they are thrust into the cross grooves in the strips of ice and break the strips into cakes.

The cakes are run down the incline into the storage-house through inclined shoots which convey the ice to any part of the structure. Men take charge of the cakes as they leave the shoot and direct them to positions in the storage-room. The momentum acquired by the ice on the shoot is sufficient to carry it to any point desired. The cable chains of the elevator incline are worked by a steam engine.

When the surface of the ice is very rough or snow is on it ice planes are used. These are machines drawn by horses and consist of a framework supporting a knife or plane set cross-wise. The frame-work rests on supports set twenty-two inches apart. These supports are three inches high and run in the grooves made by the marker. The planes are, therefore, adjusted to pass over the strips of ice as outlined by the marker. The supports of the plane reach to the bottom of the grooves made by the marker, and the surface of the ice is thus evenly cut.

THE MANUFACTURE OF ICE.

There are two systems employed in the manufacture of artificial ice—the absorption system and the compression system. In the absorption system aqua ammonia is used as the refrigerating agent, and in the compression system anhydrous ammonia is used as the refrigerating agent. Where there is plenty of water of a temperature of 60 deg. or lower the absorption system is used. Where water is scant or of a higher temperature than 60 deg., the compression system is preferable. This is the case in St. Louis, the water of the Mississippi rising in summer to a temperature of 85 deg. The compression system is used almost exclusively here.

The process of manufacturing is as follows: Ammonia in a liquid form is placed in the portion of the machine called the receiver. From this it passes through a small expansion valve into the freezing coils, which are made of pipe and are placed in a large tank filled with brine made by mixing salt and water at certain proportions. Ammonia has the property of taking up the heat from surrounding bodies. In this manner the ammonia in the freezing coils absorbs the heat of the brine, reducing the latter to a temperature as low as zero, if necessary. In the brine tank are placed ice molds filled with distilled water, which becomes frozen in from thirty to thirty-six hours into solid ice by the contact of the molds with the brine.

TOOLS OF THE ICE HARVESTER.

The ammonia having thus performed its function, is not rendered useless, but is put through a process by means of which the heat it has absorbed is got rid of and the drug is used again as a refrigerating agent.

From the freezing coils the ammonia is drawn to the compressor and compressed. From the compressor it is forced through the condenser, which is composed of a number of pipes over which water is kept constantly flowing. Water has the property of taking heat from ammonia in a condensed form, just as ammonia in a liquid form has of taking heat from other bodies. The water, therefore, in passing over the pipes containing the condensed ammonia absorbs the heat in the ammonia and reduces it again to a liquid form and it is returned to the ammonia receiver. The ammonia can thus be used again and again.

Ammonia ice machines are used for cooling purposes as well as making ice. The only difference is that the freezing coils, instead of being placed in a tank of brine, are run through the chamber to be cooled and the heat is absorbed by the atmosphere reducing it to below freezing point if necessary. Games in this frozen and brewery cellars. One St. Louis brewery has the largest ice and cooling machine in the world. It has a capacity of 60 tons cooling power. That is, the machine will produce the same comparative in twenty-four hours that 60 tons of ice would.

LABORIOUS ICE HARVESTING IN OLDEN DAYS.

SOLD TO STAED

The Ex-Sheriff Purchases the Laclede Building Site.

The Property Bought at Private Sale for $322,600.

THERE IS A LEASE ON IT FOR 92 YEARS YET.

It Is Also Encumbered for $250,000, of Which Mr. Staed Assumes $175,000—His Prospective Profits—Sales in Westminster Place—Weekly Statement—Agents' Reports—Real Estate News.

A slight breeze was occasioned in real estate circles yesterday by the consummation of a deal in which the real estate on which the Laclede Building, southwest corner of Fourth and Olive streets, is located passed from the possession of the Catholic Orphan Board to ex-Sheriff Patrick Staed, the consideration being $322,000. The Laclede Building Co. has a ninety-two year lease on the property, for which the company pays a rental of $16,000 per annum. The property fronts 110 feet on Olive and 110 feet on Fourth street, the amount realized approximating $3,000 per front foot. The sale was made by the parties in interest without the aid of agents, and cash was paid. There was a mortgage of $250,000 on the property, $175,000 of which the purchaser assumes. The $175,000 has four years to run and draws 6 per cent per annum. After paying this interest the investment will yield Mr. Staed 3¾ per cent for four years, and after that time 4 5-6 per cent until the expiration of the ninety-two years. The property was originally given to the board by Mrs. Pattison.

The Nicholls-Ritter Realty and Financial Co. closed the sale of a choice lot in Fullerton's Westminster place property yesterday, having sold to Judge George H. Shields a lot on the south side of Westminster place, west of Newstead avenue, fronting 60x145 feet deep, being the lot east of Mr. A. H. Pirie's new house and west of Mr. Dean's house, at $125 per front foot. Judge Shields was formerly a partner of Henderson & Shields of this city, and late Assistant Attorney General under the Harrison administration. He has now decided to come back to St. Louis to reside.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

A summary of the week's sales, not including the large sale to Mr. Staed mentioned above, is as follows:

30 deeds Monday—consideration	$354,970
44 deeds Tuesday—consideration	135,471
22 deeds Wednesday—consideration	168,906
30 deeds Thursday—consideration	93,474
37 deeds Friday—consideration	106,111
20 deeds Saturday—consideration	61,000
Total	$919,932

AGENTS REPORTS.

Harris & Wengler report the following sales closed during the week:

Lot 50x185 on the south side of Cates avenue, between Goodfellow and Hamilton, in Clemens place; from L. M. Hull to Geo. W. Monroe, for $2,250.

Also lot 60x185 on the south side of Clemens avenue, between Clara and Goodfellow, in Clemens place; from Geo. W. Schwartz to Joe Delay, for $2,700.

Also lot 100x185 on the south side of Cates avenue, 400 feet west of Hamilton avenue; from C. G. Charlot to Mrs. Ella M. Rich, for $3,500.

Also house No. 5026 Morgan street, new two-story nine-room brick, with lot 30x170; from Joseph Delay to Ida May Schwartz, for $5,500 cash.

Also lot 37½x125 on the east side of Temple place, between Page avenue and Julian, in Mount Gamble; from J. B. Dennis to W. L. Balson, for $7,375.

Adam Boeck & Co. sold a lot on the north side of Lindell avenue, between Whittier and Boyle, 50x175, at $110 per foot cash, to a gentleman of the legal profession, who objects to have his name published, but who has his plans and specifications ready to erect a fine mansion thereon.

Also two lots on the north side of Garfield avenue, between Grand and Spring, 50x120 at $35 per foot, to Mr. William Hannigan, who will improve.

Also six lots on the west side of Pierce avenue, in Cheltenham, each 60x168; from Mrs. Eliza Doerner et al. to the Laclede Fire Brick Company, at $12 per foot.

Also an elegant residence on the west side of Grand avenue, corner of Cook, lot 80x130; bought by a prominent gentleman of this city, who will remodel it for his own use.

The Geo. Dausman Real Estate Co. report the sale of 4430 West Pine boulevard, a ten-room buff brick house, lot 34x213; from Capt. C. H. Tyler to Herman A. Uhl, for $13,000.

F. H. Wood reports a sale at Avondale (Kirkwood) on the Missouri Pacific and Frisco railways, lot 4, block 11, 100x148 on Cleveland avenue to Miss Jessie Reed, for $300.

Also a sale at Glendale Park on the Missouri Pacific and Frico railways, lot 34, block 9, 200x240 on Missouri avenue to John A. Fuchs for $1,100.

A sale at Woodside Park on the Missouri Pacific and Frisco railways, lot 9, block A, 100x158, on Boneta avenue to Frank Zahner for $900.

A sale at Woodside aPrk, on the Missouri Pacific and Frisco railways, lot 11, block A, 100x158, on Boneta avenue to Fred Krabbe for $900.

A sale at Woodside Park, on the Missouri Pacific and Frisco railways, lot 4, block B, 100x158, on Boneta avenue to Robert L. Surtees for $900.

The Anderson-Wade Realty Co. report the sale of house No. 3647 Finney avenue, a two-story brick house of seven rooms, occupying lot 25x150; from B. F. Thomas of J. L. Boland Stationery Co. to Con Harrison. This house was listed with Anderson-Wade just fifteen days ago and sold yesterday for $4,750.

Charles Kuhn reports the sale of 128 acres of St. Louis County land; from Hans Rens and wife to E. Rens for $5,000.

4447-4449 Easton avenue, a two-story brick house, and a one-story frame house, lot 50x130; from Katie Kuttner to Morris S. Hecht for $6,500.

4544 Maffitt avenue, a one and a half story frame house, five rooms, water, etc., lot 25x140; from Ernst Rens to a client for $760.

Meisenbach & Schmitz report the following sales:

A lot 25x125 feet, on the south side of Cherokee street, between Virginia and Louisiana avenues; from Henry Roth to Otto Hampe at $18 per foot.

Also lot 25x125 feet, on the south side of Cherokee street, between Virginia and Louisiana avenues; from Henry Roth to Edward Bockhaus at $17 per foot.

Rice-Dwyer Real Estate Company closed sale of 2217 Howard street, a 7-room and attic brick house, with lot 25x120, from a client to W. Buttiger, who buys as an investment. Also, closed sale of lot 25x145 south side Vernon avenue, between West End avenue and Walton avenue, from Jas. Sewell to Mrs. A. A. Philips, for $775; Mrs. Philips will at once erect a 2-story brick costing about $3,000.

They report closing this week loans of $1,700, $1,400, $900, and $1,400 at 6 per cent and having several others under way.

Also report that the Mound City Building Association will hold its monthly meeting next Monday, and will have about $4,000 to loan to members at 20 per cent premium, and that the Franklin, which meets next Wednesday, will also have about $5,000 to loan.

Both these associations are still issuing shares in their last series, the former being eleven and the latter six months old.

The Mound City's third series will in one month more be paid $178.50 per share for $144, paid in for dues, being at the rate of 8 per cent per annum.

The Washington and St. Louis Building Associations are also now issuing their January series of 500 shares each.

Miles and Teutress sold six 5-room brick houses, each having a lot 25x150, and being Nos. 1301 to 1313 Kentucky avenue, for $15,000, from John S. Trares to F. E. Liese of Nashville, Ill. Mr. Trares took in as part payment 230 acres of land in Washington County, Illinois, for $9,300.

Henry Hiemenz, Jr., reports sales as follows:

Forest Park boulevard, northeast corner Spring avenue, lot 86x192, owned by C. H. Ackert, and estate of Philip E. Green, was sold to Edward Gutezeell at $60 per foot.

Juniata street, south side, between Russell place and Oak Hill avenue, a 2-story 6-room frame dwelling house, with lot 50x124, owned by C. L. Horder, was sold to George Aurin for $3,300.

Barracks street, west side, between Zepp and Potomac street, lot 50x122, owned by Mrs. M. A. McKnight, was sold to Philip Betz for $900.

Bergfeld-Parker-Barlow report the following sales:

House 3949 Castleman avenue—A new nine-room modern brick dwelling, with lot 40x150, from Wm. A. Bennett to Otto Bollman, for $6,000, for a home.

House No. 2509 Whittier street—A one and one-half story four room brick dwelling, from Industrial Real Estate and Investment Co. to Theo Johnson, for $2,300, for a home.

House No. 3946 Lincoln avenue—A two-story five-room frame dwelling, lot 25x120, from Minnie Lane to Concordia Investment Co.; consideration, $2,250; for an investment.

House 2013 Lambdin avenue—A one-story three-room frame dwelling, lot 20x125, from Andrew D. Barlow to J. W. Vandyke, for $700.

The C. R. H. Davis Real Estate Co. report the sale of an eight-room buff brick house, No. 721 Aubert avenue, lot 28x175, from the Kenneth Investment Co. to Mr. W. H. Etter for $5,750.

Also No. 723 Aubert avenue, an eight-room stone-front house, lot 28x175, from the Kenneth Investment Co. to Mr. W. H. Etter for $6,000. Mr. Etter purchased both houses for investment.

The Nicholls-Ritter Realty Co. reports the following sales:

To Frank C. Case, the insurance agent, 115 feet on the south side of Westminster place, between Newstead and Taylor, by 145 at $125 per front foot—$14,375.

To Wm. E. Guy, President Madison Coal Co., 60 feet on the north side of Westminster place, west of Newstead, at $125 per front foot, and 60 feet adjoining at $135 per front foot—$15,600, and the 60 feet mentioned above to Geo. H. Shields at $125 per front foot—$7,500.

Nicholls-Ritter have also several other sales pending in this beautiful sub-division. Gen. Fullerton has been making these sales at a low figure, but is more particular as to his class of purchasers than he is anxious to sell.

Nicholls-Ritter also sold lot 40x91 on the east side of Sarah street, north of Cook avenue for C. C. Nicholls to Geo. T. Burdeau at $40 per front foot. This property will be improved with two new desirable houses built for sale. Nicholls-Ritter also report having made loans aggregating $51,250, and report a very upward turn in business.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

CATES AV.—W. P. Nelson to A. Fields, 38 ft., city block 4545—quitclaim	$ 5
TYLER ST.—D. McAlister et al. to Winnefried Newbury, 100 ft., city block 4668—warranty deed	1,500
CASTLEMAN AV.—W. A. Bennett to Otto Bollman, 40 ft., city block 4944—warranty deed	6,000
CHEROKEE ST.—Henry Roth to Edward Backhaus, 25 ft., city block 1585—warranty deed	425
SHREWSBERRY PARK—C. M. Case to A. W. Wright, two lots—quitclaim	1
MELBOURNE AV.—Nancy C. Bartholomew to A. W. Wright, 50 ft., city block 5029—warranty deed	4,585
COMPTON AV.—A. J. Baxter to A. W. Wright, 13 ft. 3 in., city block 1276—warranty deed	3,000
ARCO AV.—Isaac D. McGowan to A. W. Wright, 25 ft., city block 5113—warranty deed	7,000
DUNCAN AV.—George Machle to S. J. Garvin, 10 ft., city block 4781—quitclaim	5
MADISON ST.—Bridget Champion et al. to J. E. Tiner, 25 ft., city block 1850—quitclaim	1
CLEVELAND AV.—B. F. Hammett, Jr., to J. G. Zimmerer, 50 ft., city block 4927—warranty deed	1,200
LAFAYETTE AV.—W. H. Mayo to the St. Louis Investment Co., 72 ft., city block 2129—warranty deed	30,000
NATURAL BRIDGE RD.—Charles Green to John Kistenmacher, 75 ft., city block 1249—warranty deed	1,800
WHITTIER ST.—Industrial Real Estate Co. to Theodore Johnson, 24 ft. 6 in.—warranty deed	2,200

ST. LOUIS COUNTY TRANSFERS.

John W. McElhinney and wife to Frederick J. Hollocher, lot 3, re-subdivision of east part of block 13, town of Clayton—warranty deed	$825 00
Annie S. Martin and John A., her husband, to Frank Humann and Joseph Humann, 40 acres, section 8, township 45, range 6 east—warranty deed	1,400 00
Elzey E. Meacham and wife to Jacob Klusid, lot 15, block 11, Meacham Park—warranty deed	60 00
Elzey E. Meacham and wife to Ellen Long, lot 24, block 28, Meacham Park	73 00
Elzey E. Meacham and wife to John F. McCormack, lots 10 and 11, block 6, West End Park—warranty deed	100 00
Ora D. Brownfield to C. M. Forman, lot 31, Normandy Heights—warranty deed	2,500 00
John W. McElhinney and wife to William J. Hollocher, lot 2, re-subdivision of east part of lot 13, town of Clayton—warranty deed	812 00
Hugh C. Harkins and wife to Eulalie Philibert, 12 38-100 acres, lot 16, and east half of lot 18, Le Pere Villa place—warranty deed	7,500 00
John S. Fentress to Michael Brennan, lots 17 and 18, block 2, Phil E. Green's re-subdivision of Bartmer's subdivision—warranty deed	7,000 00
Charles Pardesky and wife to Minnie A. Leahy, lot 12, block 2, Ramona Park place—warranty deed	500 00
Bertha E. Stebbins and Lowell W., her husband, to Joseph W. Stockbridge, lots 3, 4, 5 and 6, Edward Joy's subdivision of lot 4, Glendale Park—warranty deed	10,100 00
Elzey E. Meacham and wife to Frank Liepke, lots 31 and 33, block 23, Meacham Park—warranty deed	60 00
Clarence M. Case to Maggie F. Chapman, lots 10, 11 and 12, block 16, fifth subdivision Shrewsbury Park—warranty deed	1 00
Nancy C. Bartholomew and E. O., her husband, to Maggie F. Chapman, lots 8, 9 and 10, block 18, third subdivision Shrewsbury Park—warranty deed	1 00
Dennis Clifford and wife to Mae Breen, lot 5, block 5, Forest Park Heights—warranty deed	1,000 00
Arthur G. Knapp and wife to William B. Rose, 165 64-100 acres, section 8, township 44 north, range 6 east and United States Survey 1936 and sections 7 and 8, township 44, range 6—warranty deed	....
Adolph Kammerer and wife to Henry Estinghausen, lots 47 and 48, block 12, second subdivision to Shrewsbury—warranty deed	1,300 00
George W. Sanders and wife to Charles M. Avery, lot 11, block I, and lots 13 and 14, block I, Webster Park—warranty deed	5 00
Charles M. Avery and wife to Martha J. Sanders, lots 11, 13 and 14, block I, Webster Park—warranty deed	5 00
Samuel H. Leathe to Mary Kesselring, lot 26, block 27 Kinloch Park—warranty deed	40 00
Samuel H. Leathe to Laura V. Howell, lot 22, block 27, Kinloch Park—warranty deed	40 00
Henri Chomeau and wife to Fred Hoffmann, 10½ acres, sections 30 and 31, township 47, range 7, east—warranty deed	1,200 00
Adele Jackson and William S., her husband, to Martha Louisa Jones, 10 70-100 acres, section 31, township 45, range 6 east—warranty deed	1,000 00
Elzey E. Meacham and wife to Frank Schindler, lots 23, 24, 27 and 28, block 30, Meacham Park—warranty deed	75 00
John H. Schaberg and wife to Victor E. Heucken, 95x150 feet on Hanley road, section 10, township 45, range 6 east—warranty deed	2,600 00
Elzey E. Meacham and wife to Laura Beny, lot 4, block 19, Meacham Park—warranty deed	....
Mary B. Clarke to Martha J. Gill, lots 16 and 17, block 5, Elmwood Park—warranty deed	300 00
Hudson B. Pogue, trustee, to Bertie C. Farrar, trustee, lots in Watson's Fruit Hill subdivision—warranty deed	....
Tuxedo Park Land and Improvement Company to Mary E. Ferron, lot 26, block 3, Tuxedo Park—warranty deed	450 00
James Mitchell and wife to Henry Keys and wife, 26 70-100 acres, lot 73, Courtois' tract survey 3,306, township 42, range 4—warranty deed	2,000 00
St. Louis Real Estate Company to Charles H. Specht, lot 34, Normandy Heights—warranty deed	500 00
Elzey E. Meacham and wife to Louisa Haushatter, lot 22 and 23, block 3, Meacham Park—warranty deed	....
Richard Schomberg and wife to Charles Goering, lots 47 and 48, block 6, Webster Heights—warranty deed	1,000 00
Elzey E. Meacham and wife to Maude M. Amos, lots 46 and 47, block 2, Meacham Park—warranty deed	....
Carrie A. Silverwood and William F., her husband, to H. Elizabeth Silverwood, lot 5, block 6, Shady Side—warranty deed	125 00
Carrie A. Silverwood and William F., her husband, to Arthur W. Dickson, lot 9, block 6, Shady Side—warranty deed	....
John W. Ruck and wife to John M. Ruck and George S. Ruck, 28 66-100 acres, section 21, township 45, range 6 east—warranty deed	....
John M. Ruck and wife to George S. Ruck, 16 88-100 acres, section 21, township 45, range 6 east—warranty deed	....

KENTUCKY TOBACCO.

The New Year Opens Auspiciously at Hopkinsville.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., Jan. 12.—The Hopkinsville tobacco market for the year 1895 opened up this week under the most auspicious circumstances, with large receipts and sales at all the warehouses. There was unusual activity upon the part of the local brokers, who are already receiving most flattering orders to fill for their Eastern and foreign patrons. The loose tobacco market is still inactive, and will continue so for several weeks yet, until the planters are nearer through with the work of stripping and prising their crops, for which labor the weather remains fine. The offerings this week, as is common at the opening of a season, consisted mostly of the lower grades of leaf and of lugs, but prices were strong and active. Receipts will very shortly now begin to increase very rapidly, as there has lately been such activity in getting the new crop ready for delivery.

The report of D. F. Smithson, Inspector, shows the receipts of the past year to have been 10,825 hogsheads, an increase of 2,500 hogsheads over the previous year. Sales for the year were 9,806 hogsheads, an increase of 2,240 hogsheads over the previous year. Shipments for year, 9,184 hogsheads, an increase of 700 hogsheads. All through holidays and ever since private sales have been made, and at figures that showed the interest felt in the weed. At its annual meeting the Tobacco Board of Trade elected Dr. W. G. Wheeler President for the ensuing year, T. M. Fairleigh Secretary, and Frank Byars, D. F. Smithson and W. A. Barnett Inspectors.

WORK FOR LAWYERS.

Mercer County People Wonder What Will Come Next.

HARRODSBURG, Ky., Jan. 12.—Crime, casualties and evil-doers seem to have turned themselves loose in Mercer County during the past week. First came the news that Harrodsburg's ex-Chief of Police, J. P. Board, was in trouble for getting money under false pretenses. Then occurred ex-Sheriff Vanarsdall's murder of Dr. Harrod. Saturday night at Salvisa the Wright-Cosby-Jordan shooting and cutting scrape occurred, probably resulting in two deaths, as the lives of Sylvester and Seymour Jordan hang by a thread. Sunday night at Duncan, the home of Douglas Johnson, with all its contents, burned, the occupants barely escaping with their lives. Three of the family made narrow escapes, their very clothes being burned off their backs.

Wednesday morning J. W. Chambers was arrested and languishes in jail for the forgery of a $10 check on A. E. Sharp of Kirkwood, this county.

QUEER CHARACTER.

Uncle Billy Croft, 92 Years Old, Once a Bold, Bad Man.

SERGENT, Ky., Jan. 12.—"Uncle Billy" Croft, one of the best known residents of this section of the State, has almost gone blind. Although 92 years of age, all of his faculties remained unimpaired until about two weeks ago, when suddenly his eyesight began to fail. Since that time the trouble has grown steadily worse, and now he can hardly see at all.

Uncle Billy is quite a character. When a young man he was something of a desperado, but about twenty years back he turned his attention to the more peaceful pursuit of bee-catching. It is his boast that, with the exception of his own wedding, he was never present at a marriage and has never attended a funeral.

ANOTHER MAN MISSING.

Howard Sallee Has Not Been Seen Since Last November.

DANVILLE, Ky., Jan. 12.—Howard Sallee, son of W. J. Sallee of this city, has been missing since Nov. 2, and his father has no idea of his whereabouts. He left home without saying a word to anyone or in any way making any preparations for an extended trip. His folks are very much distressed over his mysterious absence, and any information concerning him will be gladly received by them. He is about 18 years of age, low and heavy set, face smooth and rosy, hair dark and very curly and eyes dark. He has no bad habits, being free from the use of tobacco or intoxicants.

FOR KILLING A MAN.

W. L. Turner Will Have to Pay $350 Damages.

HUNTINGDON, Jan. 12.—In the Circuit Court the damage case of Mrs. May Mebane against W. L. Turner for the killing of Edgar Mebane at McKenzie a short time ago has just been concluded. The jury remained out only a short while, finding a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, and giving judgment against Turner for $350. Mrs. Mebane was represented by Judge J. B. Hawkins, and the defendant by Geo. T. McCall and Col. S. J. Taylor of Paris. The case was hard fought and interesting, large crowds being present through the ntire trial.

HANGED HERSELF.

Miss Rena Cox, Aged 16, Suicides Near Livingston.

LIVINGSTON, Jan. 12.—Miss Rena, aged about 16 years, eldest daughter of Rice Cox, living near Hilham, in this county, suicided a few days ago by hanging herself in her father's barn. No apparent cause for the rash act is known. The jury of inquest gave the matter a thorough investigation, and a verdict was returned in accordance with the facts.

SAVED HIS LIFE.

A Penknife Averts a Bullet and Saves Emmett Shemwell's Life.

CLARKSVILLE, Jan. 12.—At Sharon Grove, over in Todd County, Ky., about thirty miles from this city, Prince Lyon shot Emmet Shemwell during a row which occurred a day or two ago. The bullet struck a penknife in Shemwell's pocket, and his life was thus saved. Lyon is out on bond.

BADLY BURNED.

A Child Falls on a Red Hot Stove at Its Father's Home.

CLARKSVILLE, Jan. 12.—The 5-year-old child of Bud Goosetree, living on the corner of College and Seventh streets, was badly burned by falling on the stove about 9 o'clock to-day. It is not known yet whether the injuries will result fatally or not.

PASSING AWAY.

A Number of Old Settlers in Robertson County.

MOUNT OLIVET, Jan. 12.—The old settlers of this county are fast passing away. The last to succumb to the inevitable was Miles Case, who died yesterday in the eighty-fifth year of his age. This is the third old citizen who has passed to his reward in the last ten days, and the seventh within the past four weeks. At the rate the pioneers are going now it will not be long until Robertson County will be without an early settler.

Making to Order

Our Fine

$50 and $45

Suitings and Overcoatings

for $30 and $35,

And corresponding reductions on all SUITINGS and OVERCOATINGS down to $15 made to measure.

Pataloon Stuffs of endless variety to measure for $4, $5, $6, $8—worth one-half more.

The drop in prices shall not impair our good workmanship in the least. We guarantee perfection.

Nicoll THE TAILOR

NICOLL THE TAILOR,

712 Olive Street.

Nicoll THE TAILOR

SLIGHT ADVANCES.

May Wheat, Corn, Oats and Provisions Higher at Chicago.

EFFECT OF COLD WEATHER, LIGHT RECEIPTS AND BRADSTREET'S REPORT.

Influence of Foreign Markets—Firmness in Corn—Greater Confidence Inspired—Small Exports—Not Much Attention Paid to Oats—Steady Provisions—Market News.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Cold weather, light receipts and Bradstreet's statement concerning the smallness of the invisible supply set wheat shorts to covering to-day, and May closed ⅝c higher. May corn closed ⅜c higher. May oats ¼c higher and provisions at slight advances.

The wheat market opened rather sluggish and with very little change from the closing price of the day before, but very soon a number of buyers started up and the price went higher buoyantly and readily from 58¼@58¾c at the opening to 58⅝@58⅞c in the course of the next forty minutes. The statement by Bradstreet's confirming to some extent the views expressed on Thursday by the Cincinnati Price Current with reference to the smallness of the invisible supply this year compared with that of the year before was the principal cause of the firmness.

The other market influences were of a mixed character. Foreign markets were quoted about steady, and the export clearances for the last twenty-four hours from the Atlantic ports were the lightest that have been recorded for a long time, only 5,000 bushels of wheat, and not enough flour to bring the total up to 100,000 bushels. Receipts, however, were light, and the small exports were ascribed to accidental circumstances. Bradstreet's gave the week's clearances from both coasts at 2,587,000 bushels in wheat and flour. Primary market receipts amounted to 245,000 bushels against 680,000 bushels on the corresponding week of the year before. The severely cold weather, which in Missouri and Kansas, where the wheat plants have no snow protection, was accompanied by high winds, helped in the demoralization of the shorts which took place. The market ruled strong all day, and May closed at 58⅝@58¾c bid.

Corn opened firm and continued so. The strength of wheat helped it, but its improved tone came in some degree also from the better condition of the grain and the consequent greater confidence inspired thereby among those who wish to store it. The cut in retail rates to the East, it is expected, will wake up the shipping movement and remove the dead load of the daily receipts from the shoulders of the local crowd. May opened at from 47⅞c to 48c and gradually worked up to 48⅜c and closed at 48¼@⅜c. Liverpool was quoted firm and ½d higher.

Not much attention was paid to the oats market, yet a fair business was transacted for a Saturday. There was some buying orders on hand and that, together with the influence of the neighboring markets, caused a firmer feeling. May sold from 31c to ¼c and closed at 31⅛@¼c.

Provisions were barely steady at a slight advance at the opening but became firmer later and closed at fractionally better prices than the day before. Hogs—Receipts were 19,000 head and 35,000 head are estimated for Monday. A better demand was reported to exist for cash property and the packers were evidently disinclined to sell ahead at going rates. At the close pork had secured an advance of 7½c, lard 2½c and ribs 6c.

MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Flour—Receipts, 11,100 bbls; exports, 9,600 bbls; sales, 6,350 bbls. Market firm. Buyers in most instances are only 5c below asking prices. City mill patents, $4@4.15; city mill clears, $3.35; Minnesota patents, $3.05@3.60; Minnesota bakers, $2.60; spring low grades, $1.75; winter patents, $2.80@3.15; winter straights, $2.35@2.75; winter extras, $1.90@2.40; winter low grades, $1.70@2.15; spring extras, $1.85@2.35. Southern flour dull; common to fair extra, $1.80@2.40; good to choice, $2.40@2.95. Rye flour quiet; sales, 300 bbls; superfine, $2.55@2.80; fancy, $2.80@3. Buckwheat flour dull, $1.75@1.85. Buckwheat 53@60c. Cornmeal dull; yellow Western, $1.14@1.15; brandwine, $1.20. Rye nominal; car lots, 55@56c; boat loads, 56@58c. Barley irregular; Western, 65@68c. Barley malt steady; Western, 70@75c. Wheat—Receipts, 700 bu; exports, none; sales, 2,010,000 bu futures and 16,000 bu spot. Spot dull; No. 2 red store and elevator 62c; afloat, 63½c; f. o. b., 64c afloat; No. 1 Northern, 71⅝c delivered; No. 1 hard, 71⅝c delivered. Options opened stronger and advanced further on active coverings, due to steady cables, heavy withdrawals of contract wheat from store yesterday and for the week; predicted big decrease in the visible and a cold wave West, with no snow on the wheat fields; closed quiet at a reaction from the top, but ⅜c over last night. No. 2 red Jan. closed 62c; Feb. 62¼@⅜c, closed 62⅜c; March 62 13-16c, closed 62⅞c; May 63⅜@⅞c, closed 63¾c; July 63⅝@63 11-16c, closed 63⅝c.

Corn—Receipts 12,400 bu; exports 600 bu; sales 75,000 bu; futures, none spot; spot nominal; No 2, 52⅝c elevator; steamer mixed, 50@¼c nominal; options opened steady on large weekly exports, but was dull throughout the fore noon, closing at ⅛c net advance; Jan closed 52⅝c; Feb, 52@⅛c, closed 53c; May, 51⅞@52⅛c, closed 51⅞c. Oats—Receipts, 53,800 bu; exports 30 bu. Sales, 30,00 bu futures; 22,000 bu spot. Spot neglected; No 2, 34¼c; No 2 delivered, 35¼c; No 3, 33¼c; No 2 white, 37⅜c; No 3 white, 36½c. Track white, 38@41c; options quiet but steadier with wheat, closing at ⅛c advance; Jan closed 34c; Feb, 34½c; May, 35c. Hay dull; shipping, 50@55c; good to choice, 60@75c. Hops quiet; State common to choice old, 3@7c; new, 6@12c; Pacific coast, 3½@7c; new, 6@13c; London market firm. Hides quiet but steady; wet salted New Orleans selected, 45 to 65 lbs, 4½@5c; Buenos Ayres, dry, 20 to 40 lbs, 12c; Texas dry, 24 to 30 lbs, 6½c. Leather firmer; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres light to heavy weights, 14½@18c. Wool quiet domestic fleece, 17@23c; pulled, 18@24c. Beef quiet; family, $10.50@12.50; extra mess, $7.50@8.00. Beef hams, $17. Packed, $9@9.50; city extra Indian mess, $16@18.50. Cut meats steady; pickled bellies, 5¾@6¼c; pickled shoulders, 4½c; pickled hams, 8@½c. Lard firm; Western steam closed 7.20c asked; city, 6⅝c; Jan closed 7.15c nominal; May, 7.37c nominal; refined steady; Continent, 7.70c; S. A., 8.00c; compound, 6¼c. Pork dull; new mess, $12.75@13.25; family, $12@12.50; short clear, $13.50@16. Butter easier; Western dairy, 10@16c; creamery, 15@25½c; do factory, 10@15c; Elgins, 25½c; imitation, 12@18c; State dairy, 10@20c; do creamery, 16@24c.

Cheese steady; State, large, 9@11¼c; small, 9¼@12c; part skims, 3½@9c; full skims, 2@3c. Eggs steady; State and Pennsylvania, 22@22½c; ice-house, 17½@19c; Western fresh, 21½c; Southern, 19@21c; receipts, 5,075 pkgs. Tallow quiet; city, 4⅝c; country, 4⅝c. Petroleum nominal; United closed 89½c bid; Washington, bbls, $6.70; do in bulk, $4.20; refined New York, $5.80; Philadelphia and Baltimore, $5.75; do in bulk, $3.25. Rosin steady; strained common to good, $1.35@1.40. Turpentine quiet at 27¾@28c. Rice steady; domestic fair to extra, 4½@6¼c; Japan, 4½@4¾c. Molasses steady; New Orleans, open-kettle, good to choice, 31@38c. Orange market firmly held; fancy, $3.75@4; others, $2.50@3.50. Pig-iron quiet; Scotch, $19@20; American, $9.50@13. Copper quiet; brokers' price, 9⅞c. Lead firmer; brokers' price, $3. Tin-plates dull.

Cottonseed oil steady; prime crude, 24½c; off crude, 23@½c; prime summer yellow, 29c; off summer yellow, 27@28c; yellow butter grades, 31c; prime white, 33c; nominal. Coffee opened steady at 3@10 points advance, ruled inactive but generally firm on local short demand. Closed steady at 5@15 points net advance. Sales, 8,500 bags, including March, 13.85@13.90c; May, 13.85@13.90c; Sept, 13.75@13.80c; Oct, 13.80c; Dec, 13.70c. Spot coffee—Rio quiet but firm; No 7, 13¾c. Mild, quiet, but firm; Cordova, 18¾@19c. Sales none. Sugar—Raw, quiet but firm; fair refining, 2⅝c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3c. Sales, 1,500 tons, No 8; Muscovado at 2⅝c; refined quiet and steady; No 6, 3⅝@9-16c; No 7, 3⅜@½c; No 8, 3⅜@7-16c; No 9, 3 3-16@⅜c; No 10, 3¼@3 31-6; No 11, 3 11-16@¼c; No 12, 3@3 3-16c; No 13, 2 15-16c; off A, 3½@⅞c; mould A, 4 1-16@¼c; Standard A, 3 1-16@⅞c; confectioners' A, 3 11-16@⅞c; cut loaf, 47-16@⅝c; crushed, 4 5-16@⅝c; powdered, 4 1-16@¼c; granulated, 4c; cubes, 4 1-16@¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—Wheat firmer, ⅜c higher; No. 2 red Jan., 60⅞@61¼c; Feb., 61¾@62c; March, 62⅜@63c; April, 63⅜@⅞c. Corn firm, ⅛c higher; No. 2 mixed Jan., 49¼@⅜c; Feb., 39¼@⅝c; March, 50@⅜c; April, 50½@⅞c. Oats—Near options ⅛c lower; No. 2 white Jan., 37½@⅝c; Feb., 37⅝@⅞c; March, 37¾@38c; April, 38@⅛c. Butter steady; fancy Western creamery, 26c; do Pennsylvania prints, 27c; do Pennsylvania jobbin, 28@31c. Eggs firmer; fresh near-by, 23c; do Western, 21@22c. Cheese unchanged. Refined sugar steady. Cotton firm. Tallow dull and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 2,800 bbls and 2,000 sacks; wheat, 300; corn, 7,000; oats, 23,000 sacks; wheat, 800; corn, 7,000; oats, 23,000 oats, 17,000.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 12.—Flour in good demand. Wheat firm; No. 2 red, 55½c. Receipts, 4,000; shipments, 1,000. Corn stronger; No. 2 mixed, 42½c. Oats strong and higher; No. 2 mixed 33c. Rye easy; No. 2, 54c. Pork quiet, $12. Lard in moderate demand, $6.85. Bulk meats easy, $5.75@5.87½. Bacon quiet, $7@7.12½. Whisky steady; sales, 568 bbls at $1.22. Butter quiet. Sugar easy. Eggs firm and higher, 18c. Cheese firm.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 12.—Wheat firm and higher; No. 2 cash and Jan., 56c; May, 59¼c. Corn dull and steady; No. 2 mixed, 43c; No. 3 do, 42c; No. 4 do, 41½c; yellow, 43c. Oats dull and steady; No. 2 mixed, 30c; No. 2 white, 33½c. Rye dull; cash, 52c. Cloverseed dull and steady; prime cash, Jan., $5.60; Feb., $5.62½. Receipts—Wheat, 12,000; corn, 17,000; oats, 12,000; cloverseed, 268 bags. Shipments—Flour, 500; corn, 1,500; rye, 500; cloverseed, 40 bags.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 12.—There was another see-saw in wheat to-day and the bulls were favored with an advance that recovered the loss of yesterday. May opened firm at 60c. July opened at 60⅝c and advanced to the close. The cash market was strong, and another advance was made. The millers were fair buyers. Receipts were 168 cars, against 165 cars last year. Close: January, 59¼c; May, 60⅛@60⅜c; July, 61⅛c; on track, No. 1 hard, 61⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 60¼c; No. 2 Northern, 59c. Flour strong and slightly better. First patents are quoted at $3.15@3.40 and for interior all-rail points as high as $3.60.

TURPENTINE.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 12.—Rosin firm at $1; turpentine firm at 25½c.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 12.—Spirits firm at 26c; rosin firm at $1.05.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 12.—Rosin firm; strained, 97½c; good, $1.02½. Spirits firm at 26c bid. Tar steady at 95c. Turpentine firm; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.70.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Dry goods market as usual Saturday, and with no important buyers present the demand was very light and to meet the urgent necessities for current wants. However, large sales continue to be effected through deliveries on previous engagements. As a whole it has been a slow week. Printing cloths quiet at 2 9-16c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 12.—There was no change of importance in the cattle market. There were buyers for most of the offerings and prices were nominally steady, at $3.25@5.80 for dressed beef and shipping steers, $2.50@3.00 for stockers and feeders, $1.50@3.75 for cows and bulls, and at $3@4.85 for fed Texas cattle. This week's receipts amount to 52,000 head, against 46,722. To-day's hog receipts were estimated at 13,000 head, making 215,624 for the week, or about 42,000 more than for last week, and 12,000 more than a year ago. There was a good local Eastern demand, and a fairly steady market was experienced at $4.30@4.70 for heavy-weights and at $3.90@4.30 for light. Most of the business was done at $4.20@4.60.

Sheep receipts were estimated at 3,000, making 704,000 for the week. The total for last week was 58,661, and for the corresponding week last year 66,724. There was a good demand and the receipts were emptied at steady prices. Quotations for sheep range from $1.50@3.60 for poor to choice, and sales of lambs were on a basis of $2.50@4.25 for poor to prime. Receipts—Cattle, 1,200 head; calves, 100; hogs, 19,000; sheep, 3,000.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12.—Hogs quiet, $3.75@4.65; receipts, 2,200; shipments, 2,100. Cattle steady, $2@4.65; receipts, 600; shipments, 100. Sheep steady, $1.25@3.75; receipts, 300; shipments, none. Lambs firm, $2.50@3.85.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 12.—Cattle—Market steady and little doing; extra shipping, $4.25@4.75; best butchers, $3.60@3.85; feeders, $3@3.50; stockers, $1.75@2.75. Hogs—Market slow, 5@10c lower on heavy hogs; lights firm, all sold. Choice packing and butchers, $4.40@4.45; fair to good packing, $4.20@4.30; good to extra light, $4.10@4.25; rough, $3.50@3.75. Sheep and lambs—Nothing doing.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 12.—Cattle—Receipts light; shipments fair; no quotable change in market; good to choice shipping, $4.15@4.25; medium to good, $3.75@4.15; common to fair, $2.50@3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; shipments, 2,000; market active and strong to a shade higher; good to choice medium and heavy, $4.45@4.55; mixed and heavy, $4.20@4.45; good lights, $4.15@4.30. Sheep—Receipts, 100; shipments, 200; market quiet with tendency weaker; choice to extra lambs, $3.50@4; common, $2.50@3.75.

TOTAL SALES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The total sales of stocks to-day were 76,730 shares, including American Sugar, 8,300; Burlington, 1,700; Chicago Gas, 33,300; Delaware & Hudson, 2,100; D. & C. F., 1,800; New York Central, 6,300; St. Paul, 3,100; W. U., 2,000.

SPECIE MOVEMENT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The exports of specie from the port of New York for the week amounted to $2,980,300 in gold and $1,191,173 in silver. The imports for the week were: Gold, $11,131; silver, $21,131; dry goods, $3,952,537; general merchandise, $5,698,104.

BANK CLEARINGS.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 12.—Bank clearings to-day, $2,541,582; balances, $458,211.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—Bank clearings to-day were $11,141,144, balances $1,541,567. For the week: Clearings, $62,845,336; balances, $9,747,720.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Bank clearings to-day, $86,097,813; balances, $6,247,852. For the week, $532,017,491; balances, $35,048,909.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—Bank clearings to-day, $15,693,918; balances, $1,416,145. For the week, $89,464,570; balances, $9,408,121.

PARIS, Jan. 12, 4 p. m.—Three-per-cent rentes, 102f 97c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 6½c for checks.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12.—Peas—Canadian, 4s 9½d. Bacon steady; demand moderate; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 33s; short ribs, 22 lbs, 32s; long clear light, 38 to 45 lbs, 31s 6d; long clear heavy, 55 lbs, 31s 6d; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 33s 6d; short clear, middle and heavy, 55 lbs, 31s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 40s; shoulders, square, 12 to 18 lbs, 28s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 42s 6d. Tallow—Fine North America, 23s. Beef—Extra India mess, 70s; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 57s 6d; do medium, 52s 6d. Lard quiet; prime Western, 35s 3d; refined in pails, 36s 6d. Cheese steady; demand moderate; finest American white, 50s 6d; do colored, 51s 6d. Butter—Finest United States, 75s; good, 60s. Turpentine spirts, 26s 9d. Rosin—Common, 3s 9d. Linseed oil, 21s 3d. Petroleum—Refined, 5¾d. Refrigerator beef—Forequarters, 4¼d; hind quarters, 6¼d. Bleaching powder—Hardwood, f. o. b., Liverpool, 17 10s. Hops at London (Pacific Coast) £2 15s.

COTTON.

Local market—Steady; sales, 900 bales; receipts to-day, 3,050 bales; since Sept. 1, 1894, 654,328 bales; shipments to-day, 3,280 bales; shipments since Sept. 1, 1894, 588,987 bales. Stock, 74,287 bales. Quotations: Ordinary, 4⅛c; good ordinary, 4⅝c; low middling, 4¾c; middling, 5⅜c; good middling, 5 9-16c; medium fair, 6 1-16c.

LIVERPOOL—Moderate demand; prices steady. Uplands, 3 1-16d. Futures closed dull; Jan. and Feb., 2 63-64d; Feb. and March, 3d; March and April, 3 1-64d; April and May, 3 3-64d; May and June, 3 4-64d; June and July, 3 5-64d; July and Aug., 3 6-64d; Aug. and Sept., 3 8-64d; Sept. and Oct., 3 9-64d.

NEW YORK—Spot dull; middling, 5⅝c. Futures closed dull. Sales, 17,400 bales.

Reported by the Lesser Cotton Co.

	Closed Friday.	Highest To-day.	Lowest To-day.	Closed Sat'dy.
January	5.55	5.54	5.54	5.54
February	5.55	5.54	5.54	5.54
March	5.59	5.59	5.58	5.58
April	5.63	5.63	5.62	5.62
May	5.68	5.68	5.66	5.67
June	5.72	5.71	5.71	5.71
July	5.76	5.79	5.74	5.75
August	5.81	5.81	5.80	5.80
September	5.84	5.85	5.83	5.83

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 12.—Cotton firm; good middling, 6; middling, 5⅝; low middling, 5⅛; good ordinary, 4⅝.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12.—Cotton steady; middling, 5⅝.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—Cotton futures quiet; sales, 7,400. January, 5.12@5.14; February, 5.21@5.22; March, 5.31@5.32; April, 5.34@5.35; May, 5.40@5.41; June, 5.45@5.46; July, 5.50@5.52; August, 5.55@5.56; September 5.59@5.60; October, 5.63@5.65.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 12.—Cotton steady and unchanged; middling, 5⅛; sales, 2,600; receipts, 2,425; shipments, 2,756; stocks, 141,310.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 12.—Cotton dull; middling, 5 5-16; low do, 5 3-16; good ordinary, 4⅞; net receipts, none; gross, 1,873; stock, 18,145.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—Cotton dull and easier; middling, 5⅝; low do, 5¼; good ordinary, 4⅞; net receipts, 373; gross, 1,352; exports to Great Britain, 1,352.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 12.—Cotton dull; middling, 5; low do, 4 9-16; net and gross receipts, 507; stock, 20,741.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 12.—Cotton quiet; middling, 6; low do, 5⅝; good ordinary, 5⅛; net and gross receipts, 434; stock (corrected), 8,512.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 12.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling, 5¼; low middling, 4 13-16; good ordinary, 4½; net and gross receipts, 2,496; exports to the continent, 7,000; sales, 1,800; stock, 106,355.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling, 5⅛; low do, 4⅞; good ordinary, 4⅝; net receipts, 10,319; gross, 10,541; exports to Great Britain, 7,076; to the continent, 3,150; coastwise, 5,207; sales, 3,800; stock, 352,715.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 12.—Cotton very steady; middling, 5¼; low do, 5; net and gross receipts, 362; shipments, 1,147; sales, 818; stock, 35,874.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 12.—Cotton firm; middling, 5¼; net and gross receipts, 1,033; exports, coastwise, 917; stock, 67,606.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Cotton dull; middling, 5⅝; net receipts, 28; gross, 12,120; exports to Great Britain, 7,669; to the continent, 690; forwarded, 7,181; sales none; stock, 129,363. Total to-day and consolidated—Net receipts, 25,231; exports to Great Britain, 27,750; to France, 6,562; to the continent, 11,782; stock, 111,852. Total since Sept. 1—Net receipts, 5,516,127; exports to Great Britain, 1,990,542; to France, 530,792; to the continent, 1,407,607.

A MISUNDERSTANDING.

The Charges Against the Ollis Brothers Collapse.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 12.—A. W. and Charles P. Ollis, with J. E. Mellette, their attorney, returned from West Plains, where they had been taken under arrest by the Sheriff of Ozark County on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. They went before Judge Evans, whose jurisdiction extends over Ozark County and the facts were laid before him. This was done to avoid a buggy ride of forty miles into the mountains of Ozark County. Judge Evans released the defendants without bond and the case will be dismissed when it comes up.

An assistant prosecuting attorney of Ozark County had the warrant issued without looking into the facts. The whole matter was based on the sale of a piece of property under a second mortgage. It brought more money than the second mortgage called for and a man named Reed wanted the balance applied on the first mortgage. Under the law, however, this surplus belongs to the owner of the property and cannot be applied on the first mortgage. Reed could not understand this and got out the warrant.

Nobody supposed that they were guilty and the termination of the case is not a surprise.

DIED IN PHILADELPHIA.

Bright's Disease Carries Off J. B. Richardson of Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 12.—John B. Richardson, aged 60 years, died in Philadelphia Tuesday of Bright's disease. He was a prominent hat merchant here for thirty-eight years, and was identified with the turf from boyhood. He owned Gold Ban and many other thoroughbreds. His remains will arrive here to-morrow, accompanied by his brother, Dr. D. D. Richardson of Philadelphia, to whose home he went three weeks ago for treatment.

A Pistol's Doings.

EUFAULA, Ala., Jan. 12.—Caroline Orom, who had been to a church supper last night with Steven Brand, her sweetheart, was coming home with Steven when a pistol in his pocket went off and shot her in the lungs. The pistol was in Brand's left hand inside coat pocket, the woman being on his left. He started to pull it out of his pocket to put it in its usual receptacle, at his hip. The hammer caught in the lining of his coat and the trigger went down. The woman died in an hour or two.

Her Own Dog.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 12.—Mrs. Mack Reagan of 209 South Twentieth street, is suffering from the bite of a house dog that may prove fatal. The dog was bitten on the foot by a vicious gander last July, and was still nursing a horribly bruised leg. Last night Mrs. Reagan accidentally stepped on the dog's foot and the little animal, enraged with pain, turned on her viciously and bit her in the ankle three times. It is thought gangrene has set in and will kill Mrs. Reagan.

A Prolific Hen.

SCALE, Ala., Jan. 12.—A hen out in Hitchity settlement has distinguished herself by hatching out twelve chickens, each one having four legs and feet. The four legs turn backward, the joints at the knees turning towards the head. The little things walk right along, but the trouble is one cannot tell which way they are going. Only one had died at last accounts. The rest seem to do as well as other chicks, considering the recent cold snap.

Flouring Mill.

KENNETT, Jan. 12.—A stock company, consisting of about twenty of the citizens of Campbell and vicinity, has been formed for the purpose of putting up a flouring mill at that place, and it is an assured thing beyond all doubt whatever. The capital stock is $8,000. All of the stock has been taken, and $1,000 has already been paid on the machinery and it is ready for shipment at any time.

A Valuable Horse.

CALIFORNIA, Mo., Jan. 12.—A horse was auctioned off on the street by City Attorney Birdsong to the highest bidder, and brought the large sum of 5 cents. Ad. Miller being the purchaser. The horse was taken up by the police as a stray, advertised and sold. The feed bill on the animal amounted to $1.25 the city losing 25 cents on the sale.

THE POST-DISPATCH—PAGES 17–26.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1895.

THROUGH THE BLIZZARD TO HELP THE POOR.

A Post-Dispatch Relief Expedition Undauntedly Braves Yesterday's Wintry Storm.

Distribution of Blankets, Cots and Other Necessaries to Destitute Sufferers.

A Big Lot of Supplies From the Children's Summer Camp of '93 Given the Needy Poor of '95—Four Relief Parties Face the Blizzard's Fury and Carry Joy Into Eighty-Five Homes—Scenes and Incidents of the Work.

Cold, cruelly cold, with an Artic blizzard from the Northwest howling through the streets and wrapping the city in its freezing embrace. The thermometer 10 degrees below zero, in the early morning, ere the daylight had come, and rising but 1 or 2 degrees from that time until noon. The bitterest January day known in St. Louis for years. This was the record of yesterday.

All Friday night the full fury of the wintry gale had swept over the city. The storm had begun shortly after nightfall, and from that time onward its dreary whistling sounded without cessation. It drove even the most warmly-clad people from the streets to the shelter of their comfortably-heated homes shivering and pallid under its biting breath. It dashed against closed doors as though enraged to find the slightest stop to its full career. It crashed their protecting shutters against the windows, threw itself against strong buildings until they shook with the sudden shock, shrieked down the main thoroughfares and into side streets with the fury of some demon of elemental malice and power.

Degree by degree the thermometer sank before this visitation of the blizzard. At last it had fallen to zero, then below, and the city lay black and stiff in the rigid cold of bitterest midnight.

With morning came no abatement of the cold and no slackening of the wind storm. People who faced its force then found themselves gasping for breath and pierced to the very marrow of their bones with the freezing keenness of the untiring blast.

What of the poor and destitute of St. Louis, in the midst of this sudden curse of Arctic cold? They are the helpless victims of its fury—the men and women and children who are shuddering in tenement and hovel and out-house, without covering against the blizzard, tasting the very bitterest cup of poverty, the awful bitterness of the chill of death in life.

With a word from the drivers, a brief sentence of direction from the man accompanying those cheerful individuals, a shake of the reins and then a final chirrup of encouragement to the horses, four big wagons, heavily loaded with cots and warm bedding, started out on their mid-winter mission.

The sweet and tender memories of the Children's Summer Camp of '93, that countryside sanitarium established and maintained by the Post-Dispatch for the benefit of sick children of the tenement districts of St. Louis, were revived by the appearance of the big wagons of the transfer company on the city streets yesterday morning, for the wagons were piled high with cots and mattresses and blankets and comforters and other bedding that had been safely stored away after its use at the Children's Summer Camp, and now all this material was to be distributed outright to poverty-stricken families shivering and helpless beneath the bitter breath of the January winds of '95.

Surely there could be no one in all this great city of nearly 600,000 souls who would not have whispered a God-speed to the big wagons as they started on their errands of relief. It was a fitting continuation of the great good work accomplished through the plan of the Children's Summer Camp of '93, a work still remembered with deepest gratitude by the mothers whose suffering little ones were thereby saved from the horrors of sickness in the crowded and foul tenement districts in midsummer.

"God bless you," wrote one of these mothers in a little note, which she pinned to the wall of her tent in the camp, where it was afterwards found. "I am sure my child would have died but for this help, and now it is strong and healthy. I shall always be grateful to you for saving my baby's life."

The Children's Summer Camp was a big one, a splendid house and a village of tents on the plateau of a beautiful elevation, made healthful and invigorating by unlimited fresh air and sunlight. The camp was amply supplied with all the cots and bedding necessary to the comfort of the mothers and children taken out there. When the camp was abandoned at the close of the summer of '93 all this material was brought back to St. Louis and carefully stored away.

This past week a requisition was again made upon it. The last of the old year had passed without any experience of bitter winter weather to add to the sorrows and sufferings of the helpless poor, but with the first day of the new year had come the icy blasts that mean so much of anguish to that unhappy class. To lack of food and clothing was added that of even the barest necessaries in the way of beds and bedding. In cold, bare rooms, dreary enough, heaven knows, in the day, but infinitely more dreary in the long watches of the night, the pitiful struggle with want in its most haggard shape was being carried on. Women and children, helpless, many of them sick as well as starving, lay cold and shivering in their miserable abodes, praying every night for day to come again, hoping for succor with each succeeding sun, dreading the awful darkness that intervened.

This is the stress of privation that has been emphasized here now since the first night of the "Glad New Year."

It is a time for all to help who can. Stored away in their sheltered warehouse, the cots and bedding material of the Children's Summer Camp had already served the purpose for which they had been originally purchased. To what better use could this material be put than that of helping to allay this mid-winter suffering of St. Louis' poor? The distribution at such a time would mean warmth and comfort to many a helpless family.

It was ordered forthwith, and thus it happened that the Transfer Company's big wagons began their rounds yesterday morning.

POLICE SELECT BENEFICIARIES.

When the Post-Dispatch decided upon this plan of distributing the cots, beds, bedding, etc., of the Children's Summer Camp to the deserving poor of St. Louis now suffering from the cold of a severe winter, Chief of Police Harrigan was applied to for assistance in making the distribution thoroughly effective. The Chief at once issued orders to the Captain of each police district in the city, instructing these officers to forward to him full reports of all cases of destitution worthy of assistance in their respective districts, and these reports were promptly forthcoming, and were as promptly turned over to the Post-Dispatch by Chief Harrigan.

There were eighty-seven cases in all, and each and every case had been thoroughly investigated by a patrolman of the district wherein they lay, and were known to be deserving. They were cases of families in dire distress, in sore need of the barest necessaries of life, living in rooms or shanties or tenements almost open to the sweep of the winter blizzards, without beds or bedding or any covering to shield them at night. There was no danger of making a mistake in providing these poor people with the material wherewith to make some resistance against the cruel cold of an unusually severe January. They were known to the patrolman of their precinct; known as being both helpless and deserving of help. Further knowledge than this was not necessary.

From the police reports thus forwarded to Chief Harrigan and by him turned over to the Post-Dispatch, four lists of names and addresses were made out; one for the southern part of the city, one for the central portion and two for the northern district, where existed the greatest want and suffering. The four big wagons of the St. Louis Transfer Co. were to convey the beds, bedding, etc., to the people whose names were contained in these four lists. A representative of the Post-Dispatch was detailed to accompany the driver of each wagon and superintend the distribution. In this way, with personal knowledge of the needs of each house and family visited, it was felt that the best results could be accomplished, and in this way it was that yesterday's distribution was made.

TRANSFER COMPANY'S AID.

In preparing for the distribution of supplies, as now recorded, the Post-Dispatch addressed the following letter to Col. S. H. Klinger, manager of the St. Louis Transfer Co.:

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11, 1895.

Col. S. H. Klinger, Manager St. Louis Transfer Co., City.

Dear Sir—In view of the great distress now existing among the very poor of St. Louis, distress made unusually severe by an unexpectedly cold winter, the Post-Dispatch proposes to distribute to deserving cases of destitution a large supply of cots, beds, bedding, etc., which was in use at the Children's Summer Camp established by the Post-Dispatch in the summer of 1893, and which has since remained stored on Twentieth and Pine streets. This distribution will be made to families known to be in want and deserving of help, each and every case to be so supplied having been thoroughly investigated by the police and found to be worthy. In hauling this distribution four large wagons will be needed to convey the material to the families in question, and the Post-Dispatch takes the liberty of applying to your company for the use of such wagons, feeling assured beforehand of your willingness to help such a movement. Each wagon will be accompanied by a representative of the Post-Dispatch who will direct and superintend the distribution. One wagon will be used for the Southern part of the city, one for the Central and two for the Northern. Awaiting your reply, and thanking you in advance for what we are sure will be its favorable nature, we remain, very truly yours, THE POST-DISPATCH.

To the above letter the following prompt response was received:

OFFICE ST. LOUIS TRANSFER CO.,
Corner Broadway and Market Sts.
St. Louis, Jan. 11, 1895.

The Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen—Your favor of this date just received. We take great pleasure in placing at your disposal the four large transfer wagons needed for the good work you mention, and are glad to be able to help in that work. There is urgent need of the practical charity thus inaugurated, and we will at once call on you for detailed instructions as to how we can aid you in furthering the plan you mention. The wagons will be at your service at any time you may name. Assuring you again of our hearty co-operation in this work, we remain, very truly yours, S. H. KLINGER,
Manager St. Louis Transfer Co.

DISTRIBUTING THE GOODS.

At 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning the four big stake wagons of the St. Louis Transfer Co., with their drivers, reported at the Crutwell Storage Co.'s warehouse, on Twenty-first and Pine streets, to begin the distribution of beds and bedding to destitute families. Five representatives of the Post-Dispatch reported there at the same hour, ready for their share of the work. The preceding day had been spent in getting the material to be distributed down from the third to the first floor of the warehouse and in shape for each wagon to be loaded without delay.

The four lists of places to be visited, made out from the police reports of destitute cases in the various police precincts, were used in preparing the loads for the wagons. The total of these lists amounted to 85, and there were full sets of blankets, cots, sheets, pillows, pillow-cases, chairs, etc., laid out for each wagon. These supplies were promptly loaded into the wagons, being checked off from the lists, and then, with a representative of the Post-Dispatch accompanying each wagon, the day's work was begun. One wagon started out on its journey to South St. Louis, a second to the central portion of the city and the third and fourth to the Northern district.

It was a bitter cold morning, and the rounds thus begun on the open stake-wagons constituted an Arctic experience. But the very fact of the cold made more imperative the need of help to the destitute poor of the city, so there was no hesitation on the part of those to whom this duty was assigned. The very drivers themselves were enthusiastic over the work to be done.

"And are these blankets and things going to be given to poor folks this day?" inquired one of them. "Faith, then, it's glad I am to be able to help in doing that same!"

And help they did, with a willingness and alacrity reflecting the greatest credit on their warm hearts. Never a room too high up in any of the tenements for them to climb, laden with the materials to be distributed, nor a hovel too obscurely hidden away in the rear of some crowded alley for them to find.

It was a touching pilgrimage, this of the four big stake wagons loaded with beds and bedding for the poor. Pathetic it was in the sights encountered, the sad stories of want and suffering and dire destitution revealed by the visits made, but more pathetic still in the reception given the visitors by those whom they had come to help. If any lesson was needed of the amount of genuine destitution existing in St. Louis at present, and made more terrible by the extreme and unusual severity of the weather, surely that lesson was taught yesterday. Cold and hunger and sickness and helplessness were encountered in all parts of the city visited, and in every house entered there was the most grateful recognition of the good work done by yesterday's distribution.

Some of the instances met with seem almost incredible when their story is told in cold type. In one miserable little room on Chestnut street above Fifteenth was found a woman of about 30 years of age crouched in a corner of the room and shivering under her pitiable covering of a ragged old coat. The room was icy cold, with that deadly chill of rooms that do not know the heat of a fire day or night.

"I have not had a fire here for the last four weeks," said this poor creature in answer to the first horrified question asked her. Think of that, you people who feel uncomfortable if the heat of your big furnace happens to slacken down a bit at any hour of the twenty-four! A night just passed by this woman in that bare room with the thermometer registering ten degrees below zero, and not a vestige of fire, nor anything like warmth enough to keep her warm! Such a night succeeded by such a day was yesterday, and the solitary woman, unable to find work or succor, slowly freezing and apparently with no prospect of help coming! No wonder she hailed the appearance of the Post-Dispatch relief corps with something as near akin to joy as was possible to her. And no wonder that as the big, warm blanket and other bedding was brought up to her second-story room and made into a comfortable bed on the cot accompanying those supplies she watched the work with tears of gratitude in her eyes. She was a sewing woman, but had been unable to find work for some weeks past. At first the neighbors had helped her, and when their help had come to an end her case had been reported to the police and through the police investigated and found worthy of help. But not until yesterday's expedition reached her had any help come.

"And it's from the Post-Dispatch?" she repeated after her first question. "Well, God knows it's a mercy and a true charity, and I thank the Post-Dispatch for it from the bottom of my heart."

Down on South Broadway, below Valentine street, was found the "home" of a man out of employment, who is penniless and with three children dependent upon him for bread and meat and clothes. The "home" was a bare, dismal back room in a miserable basement; the man was found there, a ragged, desolate scarecrow, spiritless to a degree that would have touched a heart of stone with its full meaning of the effects of privation and the loss of all hope. And his three little children watched with open eyes the arrival of the Post-Dispatch wagon, and the bringing in of the beds and bedding. A pallet of old clothes, sacks and all sorts of cast-off rags was the only bed in the room before that.

The three children huddled together to watch the unexpected visitors. And each of the three of them was barefoot! Not a sign of shoes or stockings, their little legs and feet blue with the bitter cold. There was a feeble attempt at a fire in a rusty and gaping little stove to the back of the room, but even when one bent directly over the stove, the heat was barely felt. The body of the room was as cold as the grave. You may be very sure that the blankets and other bedding left at that room were needed!

At one time in the rounds of the Post-Dispatch wagons its driver and the Post-Dispatch man accompanying him came very near organizing themselves into a little staff of nurses. And it was all on account of an old bed-ridden colored woman, 70 years of age. Her one room was in the rear of a ramshackle building on North Eighth street, not far from Biddle. Old "Aunt Annie" was hard to find, but at last by dint of untiring questioning in the neighborhood she was located. The old woman was "in bed," and in the name of all that's pitiful, what do you think her bed consisted of? Nothing more nor less than two boards laid lengthwise on two chairs, the boards covered with one tattered quilt, and the old negress herself scantily wrapped in a worn blanket!

If one doesn't see such things as this with one's own eyes, they are hard to believe. But this was the condition of "Aunt Annie," who had made a living by taking in washing until some spinal trouble made it impossible for her to walk. She had a fire in her room, built by a neighbor who came by in the morning for that purpose. And every now and then some neighbor would drop in to help her in some other way, and they managed also to keep her from starving.

What was done in her case? Why, a cot was first brought in from the Post-Dispatch stake wagon, and then the blankets and sheets and pillows and pillow cases. And then those two men who were with the wagon "made up" this new bed with their own unskilled hands, and lifting "Aunt Annie" in their arms they removed her from the two boards where she lay until then and placed her in the bed they had arranged for her.

"For de Lord!" grunted the old woman at this. "Ef dis yer ain't comfo'tubble arter me layin' my ole achin' bones on dem dar planks fur so long, den I sure has loss my senses! An' de Pos'-Dispatch! You tell 'em thankey fo' me, won't you, please sir?"

The Ashley building, that great, gaunt, rambling abode of poverty, was visited, there being one special case of destitution reported from there. Anyone who goes to the Ashley building encounters poverty incarnate; the typical tenement home of the very poor. It is true that there are many families of the hundreds in that building who are not objects of charity, but it is equally true that destitution hovers around and through its rooms and galleries and narrow passage ways. As near as any of Dickens would have reveled in the Ashley building; it is as like some of the "rookeries" of London. It was on the second floor of the Ashley that the woman was found whose case had been reported by the police to the Post-Dispatch. The man bears a name that is a good old Southern name, one that was once well known as forming the stencil mark of hundreds of bales of cotton shipped annually from one of the biggest plantations on the Mississippi River, both to St. Louis and New Orleans, and the plantation was owned by the family who used their name as the shipping mark for their cotton. And, strange to say, this man looked as though he might have fallen from such an estate, despite the squalid surroundings amid which he was found yesterday. He watched the Post-Dispatch man and the stake-wagon driver as they brought the bedding into his room after their climb up the steps on the outside of the building, and when their work was concluded he said quietly:

"I thank you very much. If I can find something to do, I hope I won't be an object of charity long."

And when his visitors turned to go he rose somewhat painfully and courteously held the door open as they passed out.

In the rear of North Ninth street, above 1300 North, a destitute young married couple were found. They had been man and wife but a few months; the husband had lost his position, and with only a few dollars laid by it was but a little time until they were in dire want. Their case was reported to the police, and by the police to the Post-Dispatch. They had no bed in their room—only a pile of ragged spreads and old clothing. The young wife stood with her head bowed away from her visitors as the bedding material, chairs, etc., were brought in. The husband told his story frankly, the usual one of lack of employment and funds running out until destitution overtook them. They had been helped some by their poor neighbors; beyond this they had received no help save that which reached them yesterday.

Another story of the destitute poor would have been told the Post-Dispatch workers yesterday, but that the young widowed mother who began it burst into such a bitter flood of tears that she was unable to proceed with her recital. It was in a dingy little room on North Sixth street, and in the corner of the room was a pallet, the only attempt at a bed, and on the pallet was a little child, staring with eyes of wonderment at the two strange men who brought in a cot and blankets and other bedding and then told the mother the meaning of their visit. It was then, too, that the sad-faced young woman, after earnestly thanking the visitors for their help, tried to tell how it was that she had come to such a pass. That shamefaced story of the unhappy destitute—but the pity of it, that it should ever need to be told at all!

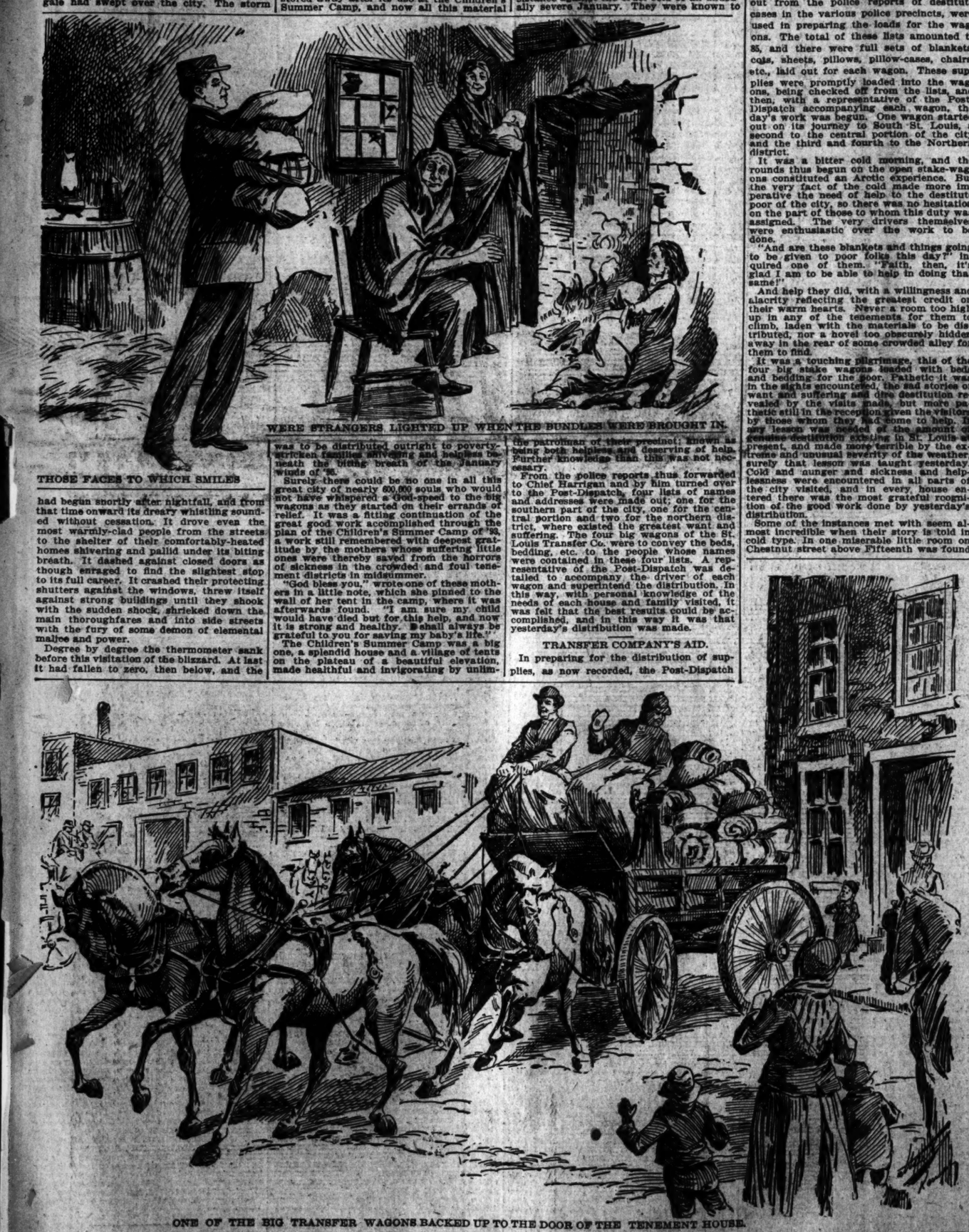
"Sure, and it's the laste I kin do to lend a hand in takin' these things up, whin it's to meself and me family ye do be bringin' am! I have the strong arm yit, glory be to God! Th' ony trouble is that I've not been able to find work to do with it of late, and the black wolf is at th' dure!"

This was the hearty greeting that met one detachment of the Post-Dispatch workers at the entrance to a tenement on North Fourteenth street. The speaker was a hearty Irishman, a little bit peaked in the cheeks and "blue about the gills" with cold and, perhaps, hunger, but with lots of cheerful work left in him yet. His wife was sick in their third-floor room, and five children stood behind him as he spoke. The brave-hearted son of Erin insisted upon doing all the work that was necessary at that visit, but he did not talk much of his destitute condition. And when the big stake-wagon drove away from his place it was with a hearty blessing from the "mad out of work" accompanying it, with never a down-hearted word spoken by him during all the visit!

And thus the touching record ran throughout all the hours of yesterday spent in making the distribution of supplies as told above. In North and South St. Louis and in the central tenement district the allotment of beds and bedding was made, visit by visit, house to house. There was a paralyzed and bedridden old man found in one of the rooms entered; at another place the woman who occupied the room was out looking for a little work that had been promised her, and the neighbors begged the Post-Dispatch wagon not to pass her by, because "God" knows she needs it bad enough." At many places this kindly solicitude of neighbors for their poorer sisters was the story told of how "the neighbors" had long kept the people visited from starvation and cold.

Yesterday was a timely moment at which to come to the relief of the destitute of St. Louis. Owing to the severity of the struggle against the blizzard that had so keenly intensified their sufferings. And yesterday's good work made a fitting continuation and sequel to the older story of the Children's Summer Camp of '93.

WERE STRANGERS LIGHTED UP WHEN THE BUNDLES WERE BROUGHT IN.



ONE OF THE BIG TRANSFER WAGONS BACKED UP TO THE DOOR OF THE TENEMENT HOUSE.

ON HER KNEES SHE WAITED FOR THE BEDDING TO BE BROUGHT IN.

ANOTHER BATCH OF KILLING BARGAINS

Our GREAT JANUARY BARGAIN SALE puts all would-be competitors to ignominious flight.

Hysinger's GRAND EMPORIUM

S.W. COR. 22ND & FRANKLIN AVE.

Come Early in the Morning, to avoid the great rush and insure early delivery.

25—IMMENSE DEPARTMENTS IN OUR BIG STORE—25

It's worth anybody's dollar to come and SAVE TWO WITH US.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Bargains we guarantee can't be duplicated elsewhere.

$2.40 Cheviot Dress Patterns reduced to..... $1.52

$3.75 Dress Patterns in all-wool Scotch Cheviots, reduced to..... $1.95

$4.25 Dress Patterns, in 50-inch fancy suitings, reduced to..... $2.45

$5.40 Dress Patterns in genuine French Serge, colors navy, myrtle, seal, Maryland, garnet and mode, reduced to only..... $3.54

$6.25 Dress Patterns, sponged Broadcloth, in brown, green, garnet, navy and beige, reduced to..... $3.75

No such values have ever been offered in high-grade goods.

CLOAKS

Reduced to one-half the original price. Never before sold so cheap.

All our $4 to $5 Cloaks reduced to..... $1.98

All our $7.50 to $9 Cloaks reduced to..... $4.37

All our $10 to $13.50 Cloaks reduced to..... $5.93

All our $15 to $20 Cloaks reduced to..... $8.67

A Grand Opportunity to Purchase

CLOAKS At Half Actual Value!

DOMESTICS.

Prices and goods do their own talking.

5,000 yards Amoskeag Apron Ginghams, elegant patterns, for children's aprons, regular price 7½c; for Monday (per yard)..... 5c

5,000 yards 36-inch wide Bleached Muslin, good quality, regular price 5c; for Monday (per yard)..... 3c

500 yards 9-quarter Bleached Pepperell Sheeting, guaranteed best quality sold, down-town price 20c; our price Monday..... 16⅔c

500 yards 10-quarter Good Heavy Unbleached Sheeting, sold elsewhere at 17½c; our price..... 11c

750 yards 56, 58 and 60-inch Unbleached and Turkey Red Table Linen, beautiful designs to select from, sold elsewhere 65c and 75c; our price..... 43c

50 pieces Extra Heavy All-Wool Plain and Twill Flannels in navy, red, white, tan, black, brown and blue gray, never sold under 45c; our price per yard..... 29c

5 cases 10-4 White Crochet Spreads, good and heavy, nice patterns, sold elsewhere at 85c, Our price, each, 49c

SHOES.

Read this list of offerings and compare prices.

250 pairs Children's Shoes, square toe, patent tip, sold elsewhere at 85c; our price, per pair..... 69c

300 pairs Misses' Patent Trimmed Lace Shoes, white stitched, sizes 11 to 2, all widths, sold elsewhere at $2.25; our price, per pair..... $1.69

240 pairs Ladies' Button and Lace Shoes, patent trimmed, all sizes and widths, any style toe, sold elsewhere at $2.50; our price..... $1.79

200 pairs Ladies' Hand Sewed Heavy Sole Shoes, light upper, just the thing for skating, sold elsewhere at $3.50; our price only..... $2.69

160 pairs Men's Lace and Congress Shoes, all sizes, sold elsewhere at $2.00; our price only..... $1.15

GROCERIES.

As usual, we give you the BEST GOODS in the market for the lowest prices—NOTHING MISREPRESENTED — EVERYTHING GUARANTEED as advertised or no sale. Come and get your supplies for the week.

25 pounds Best Granulated Sugar..... $1.00

21 pounds Extra C Sugar..... $1.00

Best Java Coffee, sold elsewhere at 35c; our price, per pound..... 27c

20 cases Celebrated Cream Corn, sold elsewhere at 10c; our price, per can..... 7c

20 cases Standard Weight Tomatoes, sold elsewhere at 10c; our price, per can..... 7c

10 cases California Peaches, sold elsewhere at 20c; our price, per can..... 12c

15 cases Choice California Peaches, in heavy syrup, sold elsewhere at 25c; our price, per can..... 14c

10 cases Anderson's Jams in tins, sold elsewhere at 20c; our price, per can..... 12½c

10 cases Best California White Cherries, sold elsewhere at 20c; our price per can..... 13c

French Peas (Petit Pois), sold elsewhere at 20c; our price..... 12½c

Extra quality French Peas, sold elsewhere at 25c; our price..... 16c

Lunch Baked Beans, sold elsewhere at 15c; our price, per can..... 10c

3 CAKES BABBIT'S SOAP FOR..... 10c
Limit 3 cakes to a purchaser.

500 pounds Best Sugar-Cured California Hams, sold elsewhere at from 8c to 10c per pound; our price for Monday..... 7c

OH! LOOK AT THIS!

A COMBINATION FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

1 Broom, regular price..... 20c
1 Mop, regular price..... 25c
1 Scrub Brush, regular price..... 10c
1 Bar Soap, regular price..... 5c
1 Bottle Ammonia, regular price.. 10c
2 Wood Pails, regular price..... 24c
Regular price..... 94c

67 Cts

FOR MONDAY WE GIVE YOU THE ENTIRE OUTFIT FOR 67 CENTS.

Hysinger's GRAND EMPORIUM S.W. COR. 22ND & FRANKLIN AVE.

A MISSOURI STATESMAN FROM THE OSAGE HILLS.

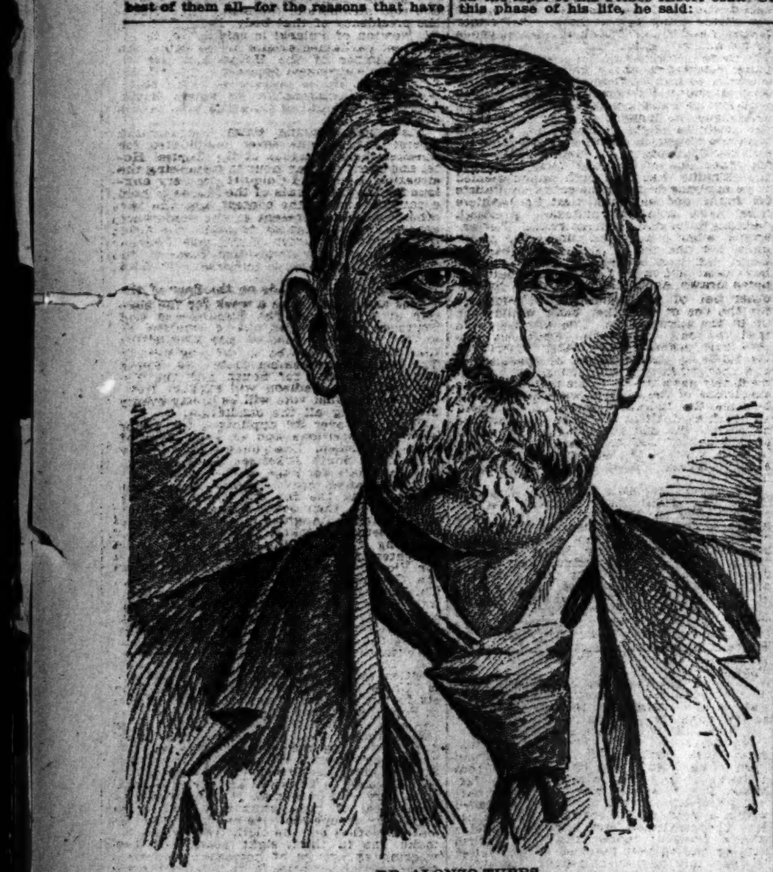
Dr. Alonzo Tubbs the Most Prominent Figure in the Sitting General Assembly.

Temporarily Turned Down Because the Railroad Lobby Dreaded Him.

He Has a Big Following, Which He Will Array Against the Corporations and the Salary Grabbers—A Characteristic Talk With One of the "Originals" From the Interior—He Is as Independent as a Rubber Balloon.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 12.—In many respects Dr. Alonzo Tubbs of Osage County was the most conspicuous man identified with the organization of the Thirty-eighth General Assembly.

The past tense is advisedly used, for Dr. Tubbs will not be as conspicuous in the next sixty days as he has been in the last ten. He has, in a measure, been sat upon, and none knows it better than he. In the opening hours of the session Dr. Tubbs was undoubtedly in a position to demand, as a political right, almost a choice of positions in which a legislative leader other than a lawyer can make himself felt. He had served in the House three times before, had a large following of staunch partisans in two of the strong Republican counties, was known to be a fearless fighter on the floor and a man never at a loss for the vehicle for a strong idea. Moreover, Dr. Tubbs was, and is, regarded, by friends and enemies alike, as a clean man—a bit of a demagogue, may be, but absolutely incorruptible. Therefore, when it became known that Republicans of ability would be in demand in this Assembly, to give shape to legislation that might mean commercial and political revolution for the State, Dr. Tubbs was, by common consent, picked out as a man who must of necessity be one of the first half-dozen members on the majority side, and who was to be either Speaker or one of the successful candidate's most useful lieutenants. It was not "What place shall we give Tubbs?" but "What place does Tubbs want?" He could not, of course, serve as chairman of any of the law committees, perhaps not as a member of either of them, but there were the ways and means, the appropriations, the internal improvements, and a half-dozen other committees that give scope for the talent of the most ambitious law-makers, and Dr. Tubbs was admittedly eligible to the best of them all—for the reasons that have been noted, and for others corrollary thereto.



DR. ALONZO TUBBS.

But Dr. Tubbs did not get the chairmanship of the ways and means, nor the appropriations. Dr. Tubbs himself told your representative here yesterday that he had been requested by Speaker Russell, as a favor, to give up the appropriations chairmanship to save the Speaker embarrassment, and that he had complied for friendship's sake.

All this was brought about by Dr. Tubbs' own lack of conservatism. He wants, and says he wants, higher rates of taxation on railroads, the abolition of passes, and the closer supervision of corporation matters generally. What made him more dangerous in that position was his intense partisanship. He talked too much before his hand grasped at the wand of authority, and it was withheld. Dr. Tubbs will not be the leader of his party in this House—probably not in any subsequent House—and yet he has as many of the attributes of real leadership as any of his confreres. But impulse is his undoing. He fires his musket blank.

Dr. Tubbs' impassioned speeches—and they were delivered every hour, almost without provocation—were set down by those who knew little of his character to demagoguery; but the railroad lobbyists knew better. They were well aware that they could not hope to reach him, if he remained in the House a decade. He is too little of a politician to be guilty of dishonest thrift. He is a plain, blunt man with a vengeance. The very first day on which any work was attempted, Dr. Tubbs fired in bills covering a multitude of pet ideas; and he is not done yet. He stands ready to attack any special appropriation bill, any Democratic official whose pay is apparently excessive or who is at all offensive as a partisan, to wave the bloody shirt, to catechise public servants of opposite political faith if there is the least excuse therefor, and, generally and specially, to get on record as a money-saver and as a pleader for the middle classes. In a mild way, Dr. Tubbs is a Socialist.

The Doctor's personal appearance is that of an eccentric. Of medium height, slender and stooped, his keen, gray eyes dance about under scraggy brows, and the individual hairs of his white mustache and scant imperial stand out at every angle from their common base in almost hysterical disregard for hirsute conventionality. His vest is closed at the top, and then two or three buttons are left habitually unused—a deliberate challenge to conventionality. The shirt front is of the small-pleat style of twenty-five years ago, but its set shows attention from expert hands, and the buttons of round-top pearl are very large and conspicuous; but the personal pride of the liberally-educated man is plainly set forth in the perfect-fitting frock coat, properly-creased trousers and good footwear, that is usually well polished. Every aspect of the man, standing, sitting, in debate, engrossed in clerical duty, proclaim him a democrat who glories in his scorn of ultra-conventionality.

When he stands up in his aisle his attitude and voice emphasize his studied idiosyncracy. The right hand is driven deep into his trousers pocket; the left extended, palm upward—or rather fingers upward, for the hand is closed, and the fist shaken almost continually. The chin forges ahead, as if trying to crowd the thin raspy voice quickly to its destination; and every period is made on the ascending scale used by the man who feels that he has his opponent's forensic reputation between hammer and anvil. But he is unparliamentary, and therefore easily put down, and when there is little at stake he takes a backset with fair grace. However, it is anticipated that he will be unquenchable as the opponent of what he deems to be vicious legislation. He thinks that large aggregations of capital can scarcely bear too large a proportion of public burden and almost, as one of the railroad lobbyists said of him, "that great prosperity is a crime."

Dr. Tubbs is a Hoosier. Fifty-five years ago he was born in Indiana. He says that he does not know from what race he springs, as his ancestors, as far back as he could trace them, were Americans, "and I never took much stock in pedigrees, anyhow." He went into the army as captain of the 3d Indiana Volunteers, saw service with the Army of the Tennessee around Vicksburg and in Western Tennessee, and put in two years in Libby Prison, including one escape and recapture. He came out of the war as major of volunteers and his military service is attested by the G. A. R. button that he wears very oddly low down on the lapel of his Prince Albert coat. Of this phase of his life, he said:

"I was first permanent commander of the third post organized in the United States, at New Albany, Ind., and Senator Ryan's tells me that my name is mentioned in the Confederate records of the battle of Raymond, Tenn., but you needn't put in anything about that. It's kind of queer that I never heard of that before, and I don't know that there is anything about me in the Union records. My brother was Sergeant at Champion Hill, and commanded the company when his lieutenant was killed, and I understand that is in the records too, though I never saw it. Yes, I guess I'm a pretty good G. A. R. man, though I never held an office higher than post-surgeon of late years."

The doctor gave an hour to a discussion of himself, with a curious blending in his manner of pride and candor, and as he talked he shuffled papers about, wrote a little, gave ear and counsel to various members who came about by accident or on particular business, and seemed carelessly at ease, as perhaps no other than a country doctor or lawyer can in any environment. When informed that he was likely to be criticised, and that if he wished he might see that portion of the contemplated letter, he threw back his head and chuckled:

"Oh, print what you please—it don't cut any figure with me; I'm tough," and he looked the part.

Dr. Tubbs' service in the Legislature means practical exile. He lives in the eastern portion of Osage, in a township separated from the rest of the county by the Gasconade River, twenty-five miles from the nearest railroad point, and practically two days from Jefferson City. He says that he goes home only once or twice in each session, on account of the sacrifice of time and expense, for he will not accept a pass, and if he would it would do him but little good, as he can only ride about fifty miles toward his house by rail. He put in the entire afternoon of Friday drafting a bill providing for the taxation of legacies and other gifts to the amount of over $5,000 when received by one person, firm or institution. He read it to several of his colleagues with some pride, but did not treat it as a pet. When asked what subjects of legislation he was most interested in of all that had been embodied in measures introduced by himself, he adjusted his steel-bowed glasses, raised the lid of his desk and brought out a single sheet of paper containing four or five paragraphs written in a large, irregular hand.

"I've put in eleven bills so far," he began, "but here are the subjects I've given the most attention to. First of all, here's the bill requiring the Board of Equilisation to increase the tax on railroad property until it shall bear its equitable proportion of the taxation. Now I've a theory—only a theory, mind you—that the Board's been deducting the amount of the bonded indebtedness of the railroads before making the assessment, though they don't do that with any other class of property. A man that's got a home valued at $2,000, with a mortgage on it of $1,500, is taxed for the $2,000, while the bonded debts of the railroads are subtracted from their valuation before they are taxed. That's my opinion, only I don't know that it's so, and the fellows down stairs say it isn't, but that's what my resolution the other day was offered to find out.

"Then there's my bill for the reduction of fares on railroads, and to compel railroad officials to report the name, residence, occupation and official position of every person to whom they give reduced rate or free transportation other than that obtainable by the general public. I don't mean excursion business, but special privileged transportation to individuals. My object is to put an end to the nefarious pass system—that is the idea underlying this bill. It is not an attack on the railroads. My idea is that by reducing fares one-half cent, and abolishing the pass system the railroads will make more money than they do now.

"Another of my bills provides for the payment to the Coal Oil Inspector of the State a salary based upon the amount of work they do, and if they do nothing pay them nothing. Have them turn in all their fees to the State Treasury, and they pay them out of it so much a gallon. I understand that the St. Louis Inspector took in $12,000 last year—that's his report—I don't know how much he turned in, but I didn't pay his assistant more than $75 a month. I understand that he's got his son in the office, and if so, he don't pay out anything outside his own family. That's too much money for doing nothing.

"Still another bill that I'm interested in is aimed at the protection of fish. We have a Fish Commissioff supported by the whole people, and yet the law gives a man owning land on the bank the right to take fish out with a seine for the use of his own family, but denies that privilege to his neighbor, whose ground is not on the stream. Now I don't care whether seining is stopped or not—that's not the idea—but I don't want to deny to one man a certain privilege and grant it to another. Put everybody on an equality. That's my doctrine all the time."

It was suggested to the doctor that he had been given credit for playing to the grand-stand in some of his oratorical paroxysms of the past week. The insinuation was gingerly thrown out at first, but the doctor was carelessly frank and good-humored in his notice of it.

"No siree! There's no buncombe about me. I may not be honest in all respects, but I am in that. For instance, if John here," indicating one of the elderly members of the clerical force who happened along, "should come to me and say, 'Doc, I'm sick,' I might try to persuade him that he was a little sicker than he was, and pile up a bill of $25 or $30, but I'm not doing this thing that way. I'm in dead earnest, as some people around here will find out before spring."

The State University junket and the proposed appropriation were mentioned, and Dr. Tubbs was asked whether he would make the trip. He was good naturedly emphatic in his negative.

"Why not?"

"Well, I'm not interested enough to pay my fare, and I will not ride free, so there you are. I've nothing against the University, only I think its had enough for awhile, and I'm in favor of giving some other things a chance. I've got a theory about education—that the common schools ought to be better taken care of; that they ought to have an appropriation out of the public treasury, in addition to what is raised by local taxation. I'm in favor of giving $3.50 for each child of school age all over the State. Let's take care of the common schools first, and then these higher things can come afterwards."

From the subject of University support the transition to that of eleemosynary institutions was easy, and the St. Louis Insane Asylum was mentioned.

"Why yes, I'm in favor of that, of course; I have always helped it. I don't know how much it ought to have, but it should receive help from the State. And there's another thing I believe in about St. Louis, though I know very well it's not very good Republican doctrine—and that's local self-government. I think that St. Louis has the same right to control the appointment of her Police Commissioners that she has her Park Commissioners. I don't see any difference in the principle."

Doctor Tubbs does everything disconnectedly. He has a habit of crossing and recrossing the natural track of a discourse; of breaking off an occupation and resuming it again without any verbal mention of the interruption. He will lean back and chat, lean forward and write, and then return to conversation without any provocation, taking up the colloquy at any point suggested by his interlocutor easily, and with the manner of a man who is not in the least put out by citation to a subject foreign to his immediate thought.

Doctor Tubbs is not personally vain—at least there is no petty vanity about him. He discussed the details of his life in the hills of Osage County just as though they were details connected with the life of a neighbor whom he neither loved hated nor feared.

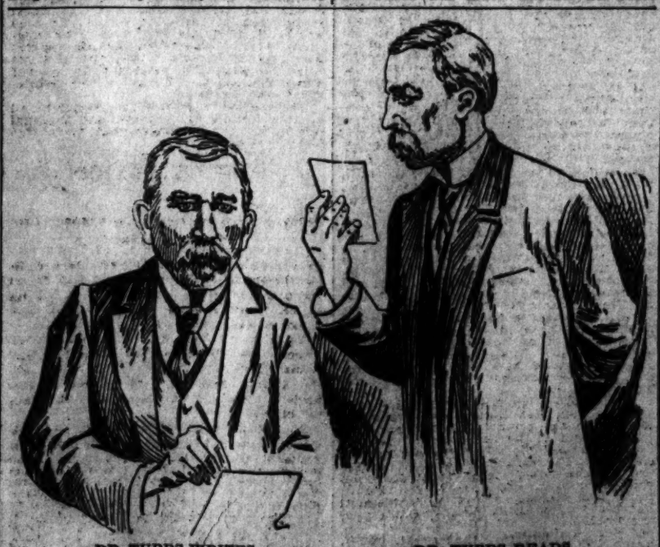
Politics in Gasconade and Osage were mentioned, and Dr. Tubbs carelessly stated their Republican pluralities, and added that he generally ran a little behind his ticket. What was the reason?

"Oh, I guess I'm a little too outspoken, maybe, for some people. Yes, I have anything to say I spit out there, just as I do here without giving any consideration to the way the fellow leans."

Dr. Tubbs was asked whether he was in frequent communication with Boss Filley, and his reply was a little tardy.

"Yes, I've heard from him sometimes, but not long ago I wrote him a letter and he never answered it. No, I'm not a particular admirer of his, though if the party wants him for the head of its organization I don't know as I have any objection."

DR. TUBBS RISES WHILE DR. TUBBS SPEAKS.



DR. TUBBS WRITES. DR. TUBBS READS.

LATE SOCIETY NEWS.

At high noon on Tuesday last the wedding of Miss Mary Burke Towner of St. Louis and Mr. J. Percival Phelan of New Orleans was celebrated at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. E. G. Hinsdale, at Indianapolis, Ind. Rev. Mr. Carserson officiating. The attendants were Miss Josephine Pilcher, bridesmaid, and Henry S. Ferry, best man.

Misses Katharine and Lillian Horan gave a euchre party to their friends on last Friday night. Mr. G. Johnson won the first gentlemen's prize, Mr. James Walsh won the second prize and Mr. A. Bergin won the consolation prize. Mrs. H. Thies won the first lady's prize, Miss Annie O'Neil won the second prize, Miss Julia Maiger won the consolation prize.

The Mistletoe Euchre Club was entertained by Miss Allie Greaves last Tuesday evening at her residence, 2910 Madison street. The ladies' prizes were won by the Misses Allie Greaves and Jennie McKay, and the gentleman's prizes by the Messrs. Geesel and Jeffarard.

Mr. Charles Schlimbecker of 3720 North Grand avenue was tendered a surprise party on Thursday evening to celebrate the anniversary of his 18th birthday.

The progressive euchre party given by the Woman's Benevolent Aid Society will take place Wednesday, Jan. 16, at 8 p. m. at Howard Hall.

The next meeting of the Liberty Bells will be held at the residence of Miss Gussie Heisenbaen.

Mrs. Molton of 4016 Westminister place entertained informally the Misses Shreve and Bowser and Mrs. Cox and Aberly on Thursday last.

Mrs. R. Hasenkamp of Washington avenue entertained at an informal musicale Gen. John Grey and wife.

Miss Bessie Grace Newton is expected home Sunday from a month's travel through Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi.

Miss Margaret Elder, who has been the guest of Mr. T. L. Currie during the holidays, has returned to her home in Peoria, Ill.

Dr. and Mrs. Heibig of Cote Brilliante are entertaining their daughter, Mrs. Joe Cooter of Malvern, Ark.

Low Rate Excursion.

JANUARY 15, 1895.

On the above date the Missouri Pacific Railway and Iron Mountain Route will sell tickets at half rates (plus $2), to points in Western and Southwestern States. Tickets will be limited to twenty days, with stop-over privileges. For particulars call on or address City Ticket Office, or Union Station.

ENGINEERS' CLUB.—The Engineers' Club will hold its next regular meeting Wednesday evening, Jan. 16, at the club rooms, 1900 Lucas place. A paper on the subject of river surveys by the transit and stadia will be read by J. L. Van Orsan.

EVERY nickel paid on the 5-for-5 basis means a contribution of 2½ cents to two newsboy pedigrees.

The GLOBE Shovel-'Em-Out Clearing Sale!

BRINGS THE CROWDS FROM ALL DIRECTIONS.

CHOICE $25 and $20 MEN'S BALTIMORE TAILOR-MADE SUITS and OVERCOATS DOWN TO **$12.75.**

Men's splendid $5, $3 and $10 Business Suits and Overcoats, $3.85 and $5.85.

300 Men's Overcoats, odds and ends, $1.45; Young Men's $20 and $25 Baltimore Tailor-made Suits and Overcoats, $12.75; good serviceable Young Men's Suits as low as $1.85; Boys' Suits and Overcoats as low as 95c, to the finest $7 and $8 garments at $4.95; Men's Pants down to 95c—finer in proportion; Boys' Pants from 19c up; Men's $1.50 and $1.75 Stiff and Fedora Hats, 95c; Men's and Boys' 50c Windsors and Pullidowns, 15c; Men's $1.75 and $2 Bals and Congress, $1.00 and $1.50; Men's $1.25 Arctics, 88c; Ladies' $1.50 Cloth-top Button Shoes, 97c; Ladies' and Misses' Rubbers, 19c; 45c Unlaundered White Shirts, 26c; 50c Cotton Sweaters, 29c; 35c Heavy Merino Undershirts, 17c; 22c "Cluett's" brand Standing Collars, 2½c; and thousands of other bargains too numerous to mention.

Globe

ENTIRE HALF BLOCK,

N. W. Corner Franklin Avenue and Seventh Street.

We Close Sundays; also, Evenings at 6:30, Saturdays at 10:30.

Mail Orders for this sale must be accompanied by cash, money order or draft.

Globe

YACHTS WATCHED.

The Mysterious Mission of the Lagonda and Amadis.

TWENTY CASES THAT CONTAIN THINGS AS YET UNKNOWN.

Why a New York Owner Called His Vessel Back From Florida—Chartered for a Cruise in the West Indies—A Threatening Telegram.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—If it was the intention of N. B. Borden of Fernandina, Fla., and of his mysterious employer, E. D. Mantell, to use the steam yachts Lagonda and Amadis for a purpose not mentioned in the charters, it is pretty certain that there will never be an opportunity to do so.

Yesterday Rev. Mr. Moore, alarmed at the rumors abroad in connection with his yacht Lagonda, wired his sailing master, Capt. Griffing to remain at Fernandina until Jan. 18 and then return to New York at all hazards. The reports that have been rife for the last week reached the Florida port yesterday, and at noon the United States custom officials searched the Lagonda in an endeavor to learn what she had aboard. During the night certain affairs transpired that lent weight to the suspicions communicated by wire, and from the nature of these it is now probable that the Collector at Fernandina will not let the vessel leave until matters have been explained.

Chief among these suspicions was the fact that twenty cases, containing no one knows what, were put aboard the yacht while she lay at her moorings. The searchers were informed that they were aboard, and as soon as they came aboard they wanted to know the contents of the cases. Mr. Borden refused to tell, or to allow the customs men to examine them.

CLOSELY WATCHED.

Matters rest there for the present, but the yacht is being watched to prevent her slipping out at night. It is certain, however, that while Capt. Griffing keeps his liberty, the yacht will not leave Fernandina against her owner's orders. Capt. Griffing, is a man, the Rev. Mr. Moore says, who is able to take care of himself, and he will take care of the yacht as if it were his own. It was stipulated in the charter, when Lagonda was turned over to Mr. Borden, that no cargo should be taken aboard. The fact that twenty cases were put aboard is a violation of the terms of the agreement, and Mr. Moore is at a loss to understand how it was done.

It was also expressed in the document that the yacht was chartered for a cruise in the West Indies, but according to a telegram received by Mr. Moore yesterday, Capt. Griffing was told on arriving at Fernandina that Mr. Borden and Mr. Mantell were bound for Costa Rica. While this would in itself vitiate the insurance on the yacht, it would certainly stand in the way, underwriters say, of any claim for damages. Mr. Borden became aroused to the fact that his proposed cruise to the West Indies was in jeopardy.

A THREATENING TELEGRAM.

At any rate, such may be inferred from the telegram he sent Mr. Moore:

"Griffing refuses to sail until second payment and insurance are paid, neither of which is due according to charter party. Crew paid Jan. 1. Will hold you responsible for all damages caused by delay.

"N. B. BORDEN & CO."

If Mr. Borden intends to sue Mr. Moore for damages, he will find the clerical gentleman perfectly ready to settle the dispute in the courts. Mr. Moore, in fact, has cast all fear of damages to the winds, and the orders sent last night to Capt. Griffing show that he prefers to retain his yacht rather than the good opinion of Mr. Borden and his friend Mantell. His orders were for Capt. Griffing to remain at Fernandina until the charter expires. He wished to give Mr. Borden a chance to reinsure her, if he can. It is expected Capt. Griffing not to receive cash for the premium and nothing but a bona fide insurance policy will satisfy him, but as no underwriter will take the risk under the present state of affairs, and as the charter has been declared null by the cancellation of the insurance, Mr. Borden will never leave Fernandina, it is believed here.

Capt. Griffing voluntarily turned over all his papers to the Collector yesterday, telling him the orders he received from the owners. Amadis, the other yacht, over which there was even more uneasiness than that over the Lagonda, was heard from at Norfolk, Va., yesterday.

She put in for water and soon after sailed for Savannah. When she arrives she will receive orders similar to those telegraphed the Lagonda.

AN OWNER AROUSED.

A dispatch from Cleveland shows that Mr. George Kimball, her owner, is thoroughly aroused. He wired in the morning to Fernandina and learned that the yacht had not arrived. He received information later that she had not arrived at Savannah. He sent advices to Capt. Weed at both ports to the effect that if any bad business is attempted with the boat the captain shall apply to the United States Consul at the nearest port for protection. Mr. Kimball has every confidence in Capt. Weed, but nevertheless started for the East this morning. He will go to Boston first and hopes to reach here Monday.

Mr. Hibbs, the agent who chartered the yacht to Mr. Borden, still retains his original opinion concerning the uses to which the yachts were to be put. Concerning the arms said to have been shipped from this port, it was said yesterday the Venezuelan parties had been buying munitions of war here for some time, and a suspicion attaches to them as the owners of the shipment. The marine underwriters who had policies on the yachts said that under no consideration would they consent to insure the yachts for the same persons to whom the policies are now made out. It is probable that the United States Custom officers, at the solicitation of Rev. Mr. Moore, will take a more active interest in the Lagonda than they ever exhibited when they searched her yesterday.

Winter Resorts.

OF THE SOUTHWEST

Including such points as the famous Hot Springs of Arkansas, Austin, San Antonio, Galveston, Corpus Christi, Aransas Pass and the Gulf country, Mexico (the Egypt of the New World) and California, reached direct from St. Louis, via the Iron Mountain Route by daily through trains equipped with elegant Pullman buffet sleeping cars. For map, folders, pamphlets, etc., call at City Ticket Office, or Union Station.

IN A SKIFF.

Henry Woods Attempts a Trip and Is Nearly Frozen.

Henry Woods, a railroad man, whose home is in Selma, Ala., narrowly escaped being frozen to death in a skiff on the river yesterday. His skiff was caught in the ice, and he soon became so benumbed with cold that he fell unconscious in the bottom of the boat, and would have frozen to death but for a timely rescue effected by Supt. Henry Sackman and several employes of the Wiggins Ferry Co. Woods was employed as a brakeman on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad up to a month ago, when his father died at Pueblo, Colo., and he went to that place to attend the funeral. He reached East St. Louis on his return with only a few dollars, and was put to a resource for further transportation, his funds being insufficient to carry him back to Selma. He had about made up his mind to try to work his way home on the railroads when he met a stranger in East St. Louis who told him he could float down the Mississippi and other rivers the greater part of the way, and offered to sell him a skiff for $2. Woods bought the skiff and put out from the Illinois shore below the bridge. He tried to get out to the current, but could make no headway through the ice, and in a short time he was so overcome by numbness that further effort was impossible. According to his own story, a feeling of drowsiness came over him, and as he soon became insensible to the cold he laid down in the boat, caring naught for what might result. Late in the afternoon the skiff passed a ferryboat, and when it became known that there was a man in the little craft a rescue was quickly effected. Woods was taken aboard the ferryboat and revived by the usual means, but not without considerable trouble, as he was unconscious and his body was almost stiff. He was afterwards turned over to the police, who gave him temporary quarters at the station.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

A Vicious Dog Causing Considerable Trouble—Notes and Gossip.

Mrs. Ellen Sullivan, who lives on Second street, near Division avenue, has a large dog which has lately been a source of great trouble and annoyance to herself as much as to others. About two weeks ago the dog bit Officer Louis Edwards in the leg and the policeman fired on the animal with a revolver. The dog was wounded, but recovered, and last week attacked Melinda Stevens, a young woman who is employed as a domestic by a family on Second street. Miss Stevens made complaint against Mrs. Sullivan for keeping a vicious dog and the case was set for trial before Justice McKane yesterday. At the hour appointed Miss Stevens failed to appear and the case was dismissed for want of prosecution. Then it was Mrs. Sullivan's turn and she forthwith commenced civil proceedings in Justice Wyatt's court against Officer Edwards for damages for the shooting of her dog. This case is to be tried during the week, and it is said that the officer proposes, if it is pushed, to file a new complaint against Mrs. Sullivan for keeping a vicious animal.

Hon. W. H. Horine of Waterloo, State Bank Examiner, stopped in East St. Louis yesterday on his way home from a trip of inspection of Southern Illinois banking institutions.

The Epworth League has elected Edward Mann, President; Miss Lottie Sloan, Miss Cary Moore, O. D. Norton and M. Free, Vice-Presidents; Miss Edith Nichols, Secretary; Miss Ethel Hall, Treasurer; Miss Gertrude McLean, Pianist.

Fred Glessing has gone to Farmington, Mo., to visit relatives.

Mrs. W. W. Dean is entertaining Miss Marie Alexander of St. Louis.

Mrs. Frank Marshall of Olney is the guest of Mrs. G. A. Peck.

BELLEVILLE NEWS.

Circuit Court Opens Monday—Broke His Arm—Notes.

The January term of the Circuit Court will open to-morrow, with Judge A. S. Wilderman on the bench. After the organization of the Grand-jury the law docket will be taken up. The first case on the calendar is that of Joseph Kroenig against the Karr Supply Co. for $5,000 damages for the loss of an arm, alleged to have been sustained while the plaintiff was putting up a steam boiler for the company at the County Farm.

James Lively and Thomas Matterson, who are in jail here charged with bringing into the county a horse and buggy stolen in St. Louis, will be held to await the action of the Grand-jury, which meets to-morrow. Should they be indicted they will be tried on that charge, otherwise they will probably be turned over to the St. Louis authorities, who appear to be anxious to prosecute them for horse-stealing.

George Eidman, Philip Hucke and C. W. Fischer have incorporated the Eidman Implement Co. of Belleville with $5,000 capital stock. The articles of incorporation were filed in the Recorder's office yesterday.

The directors of the St. Clair County Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. met here yesterday afternoon and re-elected the old officers—Augustus Chenot, President; Charles H. Fietsam, Treasurer, and Mrs. Sophia Tindale, Secretary.

The ladies of the St. Clair Hospital Home Association held another meeting yesterday afternoon in the City Council chamber and made considerable progress in their plans for the foundation of a new hospital.

A 16-year-old son of W. S. Miller of Fresburg broke his arm by an accidental fall while skating near the Lemen School-house.

A marriage license was issued yesterday by County Clerk Thomas to Joshua Thomas of East St. Louis and Cora Williams of Caseyville.

The members of the Difficulty Bowling Club will go to St. Louis on an Air Line excursion train to-day to play a return series with the Franklins, whom they recently defeated here.

"The Oyster Picnic" was produced last night by the juvenile classes of the Kronthal Liedertafel, under the direction of Prof. C. A. Neubert and Mrs. G. A. Harvey.

The "One A. M." Dancing Club has issued a limited number of special invitations for the monthly hop to be given next Thursday night at Monk's Hall.

The drillers of an artesian well at Macoupin have struck at a depth of 2,800 feet a peculiar kind of sand stone, beneath which they expect to find a supply of good water.

The annual ball of the Rochelle Social Club was given last night at Hoff's Hall in the West End.

CHARITABLE SOCIETIES.

Elections and Annual Meetings Being Held Now.

The Woman's Christian Association has issued invitations for Friday, Jan. 18, to meet Mr. and Mrs. H. Thane Miller of Cincinnatti at the Union Club parlors from 3 to 5 o'clock. Both Mr. and Mrs. Miller are greatly interested in the work of the Association, and devote their lives to it.

The Queen's Daughters held a called meeting on Friday afternoon at St. John's Library Hall, where Bishop Bonacum of Lincoln, Neb., and a number of St. Louis clergymen were present and delivered appeals to the society and their friends for aid for the suffering families of the bishop's diocese.

Donations of clothing will be gladly received at St. John's rectory for the sufferers.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Managers and officers of the Woman's Training School the following ladies were elected to serve for the year of 1895: Mrs. C. C. Rainwater, who has served as president for many years, was re-elected; Mrs. Agnes Elliott, First Vice-President; Mrs. Samuel Barron, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Cyrus P. Walbridge, Third Vice-President; Mrs. Mary Sneddens as Secretary, and Mrs. R. W. Parcells of 4252 Pare boulevard as Treasurer in the place of Mrs. E. E. Hickok, who was compelled to resign on account of other duties. The expenses of the Training school was found to have amounted to $15,500 during the year, the receipts to $15,700, leaving about $200 in the treasury. The ladies will give an entertainment on the fourth Tuesday in this month for the benefit of the members of the school, and they will have lectures illustrated with stereopticon views with music and recitations on the evenings of the first and third Tuesdays in February and March.

The last report of the Liberty Non-Sectarian Mission shows that those in charge of this charity have been very busy during the past month trying to minister to the needs of the poor and needy. In all 4,647 men and women of various creeds and nationalities were supplied with food and shelter at the Mission House, and during the entire year 29,594 persons were sheltered and fed at the Mission. During the past month the sum of $372.20 was received in donations for the benefit of the poor by the Superintendent.

The ladies of the Woman's Humane Society held a meeting on Monday and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Mrs. T. G. Comstock, President; Mrs. P. J. Conner, Treasurer; Miss M. W. Bradford, Secretary; Mmes. Comstock, Gill R. Cady, W. B. Reed and Miss Bradford were elected board members.

A union meeting of the Christian Endeavor societies of the city will be held on Tuesday evening, Jan. 15, when officers will be elected for the ensuing year and reports submitted.

The annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Christian Orphans' Home took place on Tuesday evening. The report of Mrs. R. D. Patterson, the Treasurer, showed the following receipts for the past year, $3,628.19; disbursements, $3,451.13; showing a balance of $175.06. There are now fifty-six children in the Asylum.

The committees for the year were elected as follows: Admission, J. J. McCannes, Mrs. Wm. Harrison, Mrs. O. C. Shedd, Mrs. F. M. Call, Mrs. John Burns, Mrs. N. E. Hopper, Mrs. D. E. Cook; Wardrobe Committee, Mrs. F. Rhoser, Miss Carrie Willkerson, Mrs. L. G. Sonts, Mrs. J. G. Merryman; House Committee, Mrs. E. Meier, Mrs. F. Wright, Mrs. A. A. Roth, Mrs. J. H. Dunkerly.

Advisory Committee—Mrs. Rowena Mason, Mrs. O. A. Bartholomew, Mrs. J. K. Hansborough, Mrs. N. E. Hopper, Mrs. L. A. Carlisle, Mrs. John Burns.

Supply Committee—Mrs. L. A. Carlisle, Mrs. J. L. Clarkson, Mrs. J. L. West, Mrs. F. Taylor.

Committee of Education—Mrs. J. L. Parsons, Mrs. J. F. Dann, Mrs. M. E. Riley.

Printing—Mrs. W. J. Worley, Mrs. J. M. Hamlin, Mrs. John Harrison.

Committee of Co-operation—Messrs. E. Wilkerson, E. M. Cale, J. H. Allen, D. S. Silver.

General Solicitor—Mrs. M. H. Yonkins.

The second annual report of the Rebekah Hospital, on Grand and Caroline street, will be read at the residence of the President, Mrs. Thomas Booth, 3207 Washington boulevard, on Monday afternoon, the 14th, at 1:30 o'clock, when all who are interested in the hospital are invited to be present.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the St. Louis branch of the Woman's Christian Association will fall on next Thursday, the 17th of this month, and will be celebrated by appropriate exercises which will take place at the Second Baptist Church at 3 o'clock p. m. The ladies who constitute the Board of the Association have arranged a very interesting programme, consisting of speeches by prominent ladies and gentlemen and music and recitations. Mrs. C. B. Springer, who has been President of the Association for many years, will read a report and condensed history of the Association covering the whole period of its existence. Rev. Dr. Vincil will deliver a talk upon finance, and Rev. Thane Miller of Cincinnatti and his wife, both of whom are much interested in this branch of Christian and charitable work, will deliver talks during the evening. It was during a visit of Rev. Thane Miller to this city twenty-five years ago that the ladies of St. Louis, who were discussing the question, finally determined after hearing the gentleman referred to speak upon the subject, to organize the Woman's Christian Association in St. Louis and engage in the work which has grown and prospered until they count among their members many of the most prominent names in this city, and include several of the most helpful and widely known charities in the city, all of which have grown out of the efforts of the noble and hard-working ladies who constituted the original organization. The branches referred to are the Woman's Christian Home, 1214 Washington avenue; Memorial Home, for aged men and women, on Grand and Magnolia avenues; Woman's Training School, 813 North Fourth street; Blind Girls' Home, 1528 Wash street; Travelers' Aid Department, and Young Woman's Christian Association, 1723 Washington avenue.

The third annual, personally conducted Manufacturers' Excursion to Mexico (the Egypt of the New World), will leave St. Louis, Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1895, at 9:30 p. m., via Iron Mountain Route.

An elegant special train will be furnished for this occasion, consisting of Pullman Vestibule and Dining cars. Waiting maids will be furnished for the ladies in attendance on the cars, and at the hotels in Mexico.

The escort accompanying the party is very well acquainted in Mexico, and speaks the Spanish language fluently.

Different Routes going and returning. No attraction will be overlooked and no night in season.

Particulars in regard to this excursion can be obtained at the City Ticket Office, Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain Route, or at the Union Station.

CRY OF FRAUD

Basis of the Democratic Contest in Tennessee.

Gov. Turney Will Not Yield the Seat to Evans.

THE OFFICE TO BE HELD UNTIL RETURNS ARE INVESTIGATED.

Five Democratic Newspapers in the State Oppose Going Behind the Returns—H. Clay Evans' Hope to Become a Vice-Presidential Candidate—Short Sketches of the Two Men.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 12.—The indications now point strongly to the conclusion that Gov. Peter Turney will hold over until the alleged election frauds in the November election have been investigated and the contest decided on what that investigation may reveal. A resolution having this purpose in view passed the Senate yesterday, with only one dissenting Democratic vote, and the same resolution will go through the House. H. Clay Evans, the Republican candidate, has a majority of about 700 votes on the face of the returns. To proceed regularly under constitutional requirement these returns should be canvassed by the President of the State Senate, in the presence of a joint session of both houses of the General Assembly, and the man receiving the plurality vote declared elected. This is what the Republicans and a great many Democrats insist should be done, but the Democratic managers in the Legislature insist that Evans' plurality is due to a total disregard of the law which requires voters to have poll tax receipts in several counties of East Tennessee, and they are determined that Evans shall not be counted in until these charges have been inquierd into. In short, they propose to go behind the returns before having the result announced, and their programme is apt to be carried out.

HENRY CLAY EVANS.

GOV. PETER TURNEY.

Five of the Democratic daily papers of the State oppose going behind the returns, and many prominent Democrats insist that the procedure should be regular and Evans given his seat.

When the returns from last November's election came in the Democrats were as much surprised as the Republicans that Tennessee had chosen a Republican Governor.

When Mr. Evans started on his canvass he admitted that he had no hopes of being elected. In 1890 John P. Buchanan received 113,549 to 94,063 for Lewis T. Baxter. Two years later Peter Turney received 126,348 to 100,577 for George W. Winstead. Then last August the Democratic ticket for Judges of the Supreme Court was elected over the Republican-Populist fusion ticket by average majorities of 13,000.

Mr. Evans made a thorough business-like canvass. He talked business to the people. As he proceeded he became confident of his election. He found his own party organizing while Democrats were apathetic.

The Democratic State Committee realized this throughout the campaign, and Chairman Carroll put forth every effort to arouse the voters to action. Never was more thorough committee work done in Tennessee, but the voters failed to respond. Neither party cast its full vote, but the Democratic loss was 25,000 more than the Republican loss.

It was Democratic apathy that elected Evans. But what caused the apathy? Many say that if the Democratic candidate had been a young, vigorous man, who could have stumped the State and answered Mr. Evans at every appointment, the result might have been different.

What adds interest to the contest is the fact that Henry Clay Evans, the Republican Governor-elect, has high hopes, should he win the seat, of being named for the Vice-Presidency in 1896. He is a wealthy manufacturer of Chattanooga, and one of those adoped sons who by industry, enterprise and thrift, have done so much to develop the South. He is 51 years of age, and a native of Juniata County, Pennsylvania. His father moved to the Territory of Wisconsin in 1846.

Mr. Evans began clerking in the Register's office in Grant County, in 1856, and was clerk in a store when, in 1861, he enlisted in the 21st Wisconsin Infantry. He was mustered out of service in October, 1864, and went to Chattanooga, then a depot of military supplies, and in due time rose to be agent, closing up this depot and handling millions of dollars.

From 1865 to 1867 Mr. Evans had charge of the removal of Union dead from battlefield burying-grounds to the national cemeteries at Chattanooga, Knoxville and Marietta. He then spent one year at Fort Brown, Tex., but in 1869 returned to Chattanooga and established the Chattanooga Car-wheel foundry.

He was at various times head bookkeeper for the receivers of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railway Co., superintendent of the Roane Iron Co., at Rockwood, receiver of the Webster & Marks Foundry and Machine Shop, secretary and treasurer of the Roane Iron Co., at Chattanooga and cashier of the First National Bank at Chattanooga.

In 1874 he made his first race for Congress against John R. Neill. The Democratic majority was 3,000, but he was defeated by only sixty-seven votes.

In 1882 Mr. Evans defeated Creed F. Bates, Democrat, for Congress by 238 majority. An effort was made to deprive him of the seat, but he served in the Fifty-first Congress.

The Democratic Legislature in 1889 gerrymandered the Third District, taking off the Republican counties of Rhea, Cumberland and Marion and adding the Democratic county of Cannon, making the district Democratic by 1,500 majority. Mr. Evans ran again in 1890, but was defeated by H. C. Snodgrass by 523 plurality. Then the Legislature gerrymandered the district again, but in 1892 Mr. Snodgrass was elected over Evans by only 949 majority, while Mr. Cleveland carried the district by 2,700.

These figures show Mr. Evans' strength with the people who know him best.

A few months before President Harrison's administration closed Mr. Evans was appointed First Assistant Postmaster-General, to succeed Gen. Whitfield, and held over in the position until three months after Mr. Cleveland began his second administration.

Mr. Evans makes friends easily. He is a successful business man, and it is agreed that he will make a good Governor. In a recent interview he expressed his belief that he would get along harmoniously with the Democratic Legislature, saying that all he wanted was a practical, business-like administration of the State's affairs, and he thought Democrats would cheerfully cooperate with him to that end.

Gov. Turney, who was defeated by Mr. Evans, is a native of Franklin County, where his home ("Wolf's Crag") now is. His father, Hopkins L. Turney, was a lawyer, and so is he. Gov. Turney organized and led into the war the first Tennessee Confederate regiment, and fought with it throughout, except for the time he was in the hospital, having been shot through the mouth at Fredericksburg.

At the close of the war he resumed the practice of law, and soon led in his profession. He was serving his third term on the Supreme Bench and was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee when he accepted the nomination for Governor, two years ago. He was elected over George W. Winstead (Rep.) by a plurality of 25,771, notwithstanding the fact that John P. Buchanan was running as an independent Democrat.

Gov. Turney has, in the estimation of the people, made a splendid Governor. He was renominated by acclamation. He is 67 years of age, and physically so feeble that to have made a canvass of the State would have cost him his life.

Gov. Turney is a poor man. He has a large family.

A Charming Grate Fire.

Use our Birds' Eye Cannel or Indiana Block Coal. Berry-Horn Coal Co., Union Trust Building.

EASTERN STAR ENTERTAINMENT.—An enjoyable affair was given last Tuesday evening by Belleforte Chapter, No. 61, Order of the Eastern Star, at their hall, corner of Grand and Easton avenues. The public installation of officers, conducted by Grand Patron Benjamin Lynds, was followed by a literary and musical programme of more than ordinary merit.

EVERY nickel paid on the 3-for-5 basis means a contribution of 3⅓ cents to two newsboy padrones.

ONE OF THREE

Leading Candidates for the Kansas Senatorship.

The Contest Narrows to Burton, Hood and Ady.

SO FAR, THE INGALLS BOOM HAS NOT MATERIALIZED.

Sketches of the Men, One of Whom Will Succeed Mr. Martin—How They Have Figured in the Politics of the Sunflower State—Lewelling's Appointments—Gov. Morrill Ill.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 12.—There was no session of the House to-day and the Senate has confined itself to discussing the appointments sent in by Gov. Llewelling yesterday. There is great opposition to the confirmation of some of the appointments on the State Board of Health. The Senators are taking steps to investigate some of the actions of this board, and meanwhile the confirmations are hanging fire.

Gov. Morrill is somewhat better to-day, but his illness has delayed the completion of his message.

There is little change in the Senatorial situation to-day. The chief contestants galls boom fails to crop up. The henchmen of the three gentlemen named above are sanguine of the eventual success of their leaders.

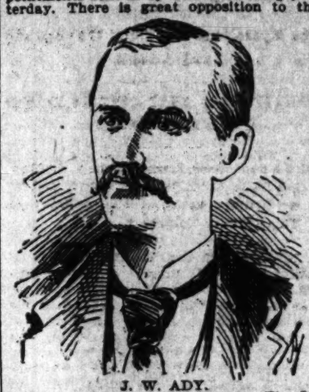
J. B. Burton cut a great dash during the last campaign, endearing himself to the hearts of the people, especially in the rural districts, where he had the advantage of being a plutocrat. Folks living in the unirrigated regions of the West had heard what a swell Burton was and regarded the ascendancy of such a man to political prominence with alarm. But Burton swooped down upon them early in the campaign and commenced denouncing the scheme for the concentration of wealth and power, just like an ordinary citizen. He convinced the people that he was with them, and now they are whooping it up for him. Burton probably has as many followers in Western Kansas as anybody. In the central and eastern parts of the State, where he is better known there is a strong sentiment in his favor, and his friends say that he will go into the caucus with a fighting force which will be difficult to overcome.

Burton would made a hit in the Senate, if he couldn't make it one way he would make it another. He has the audacity of an Ingalls, the style of a McAllister, the nerve of a Populist, a brain which would evolve bright things to say and striking things to do and a voice which would be heard from Dan to Beersheba, as it were. Burton has had an experience, too. He has been saving the country in a limited capacity for several years. He was Speaker pro tem of the Kansas House of Representatives in 1885, and ran for Congress in the Fifth District in 1892, going down with his party in the landslide of that year. He was also a Kansas member of the World's Fair Commission. And then the was a "reformer" for a short time, which is another feather in his cap. In 1880 there was an Anti-Monopoly Convention at Abilene. It was made up of members of the Legislature who wanted to pass some laws to regulate the railroads. Burton called the convention to order and made a speech. Burton has always belonged to the "young crowd," and has a strong pull with that faction.

Calvin Hood's strength lies among that class of citizens to which he and Morrill belong. Gentlemen who would like to see a business men's adminstration take kindly to Hood's candidacy. They argue that a man who has made a business success in the world would be able to do the State more good than one who has spent the years of his life talking calamity and religion.

Some of the politicians, however, object to Hood on the same ground on which his friends urge his election. They say that the party would make a mistake by sending a rich man to the United States Senate. Chairman Breidenthal is quoted by the anti-Hood Republicans as saying that the election of Hood would give Kansas to the Populists in 1896. But this objection is as old as the hills. It has always been made against men of wealth. It was registered against Morrill last summer, but the people elected him, just the same. This and his inexperience as a legislator are the only objections heard against Hood. A great many of the friends of the late Senator Plumb are for Hood, and the old soldier element leans that way, too. Hood and Plumb were regarded as warm friends of the veterans. Hood is a conservative man, and while his boom develops slowly, it is substantial.

J. W. Ady was United States District Attorney for Kansas under President Harrison. The fact that Ady was the caucus nominee in 1893 is urged as a reason for renomination. There was no hope for the Republicans that year, yet Ady made the fight, carrying it to the Senate in a contest proceeding. Now he claims his reward. It is said that the railroads are against Ady. He has always opposed corporations. It is a fad with him. When he was in the Legislature in 1881 he fought the railroads, and during his term of office as United States District Attorney he proved a hard taskmaster in his dealings with them. The sensational suit to dissolve the Trans-Missouri Freight Association under the anti-trust law was instituted by Ady.



J. W. ADY.

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MAID AND A MONKEY

A Pretty Girl Teaches an Impertinent Masher a Needed Lesson.

A pretty girl with brown hair and bright eyes, stylishly dressed and evidently belonging to the fashionable set, created a sensation in Broadway yesterday afternoon. She was among the throng of shoppers, and those who were near her saw a dudish fellow jostle her elbow and then say something in a voice that was so low that no one else heard what he said.

It was in front of Crawford's. The girl stopped, looked the fellow squarely in the face, and then the hot blood came into her cheeks and her eyes flashed with anger. In an instant she drew back back her right arm, and then shot her gloved fist straight into the masher's left eye. He jumped as though stung by a hornet, and the new woman struck him again and again—three blows, every one of them straight from the shoulder and square in the face of the monkey.

Then the fellow dodged into the throng and escaped. Admirers of the girl's pluck, men and women, closed in and around her, but she modestly pushed her way through and went on about her business. No one appeared to know her or what it was that provoked such indignation. Watchman Bowman, of Crawford's store, saw it all, and after describing what took place said:

"She looked like a modest, sweet girl, but she handled her fists as clever as Corbett. I saw the man following her and saw him speak to her several times. I didn't hear what he said, but it must have been something mighty cheeky. As soon as she hit him he dodged and tried to get away, but she followed up the blow with another and another, and I guess he's got a black eye to show for it. After it was all over and she was pushing her way out of the crowd I said to her, 'You hit him good,' and she replied, 'I'm not afraid of men,' and away she went as proud and independent like as a queen. She is a queen, I guess, an American queen."

BOTANICAL GARDEN.

The Annual Report of the Board of Trustees.

The Board of Trustees of the Missouri Botanical Garden state in the annual report that the receipts from rentals the past year exceeded those of the prior year by about $1,000.

No extensive improvements have been made at the garden, but the addition of a plant house costing about $2,700, and several granitoid ponds for the growing of the Victoria Regia and other lilies have added greatly to the beauty and attractiveness of the garden during the summer months, as well as offering additional attractions in the way of blooming plants throughout the winter.

Additions have also been made to the library, herbarium and furniture for the library building, and the following sums have been credited to the stock account, which now aggregates $1,480,886.18:

Library (purchases and donations)	$4,361.71
Herbarium (purchases and donations)	908.70
Missouri Botanical Garden permanent Improvements	3,887.53
	$9,157.94

After the payment of all expenses the board states that it is enabled to carry forward a gain of $19,624.18 for the year.

Home-Seekers' Excursion.

On Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1895, the Santa Fe Route will sell cheap round-trip excursion tickets to points in Missouri (Springfield and beyond), Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Texas, Colorado and Utah. For particulars call on or address Ticket Agent Santa Fe Route, 101 North Broadway, or Union Station, St. Louis, Mo.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF MISSOURI.

Legendary Outline Map Showing the Location of the Various Kinds of Mineral Deposits.

DEPLORABLE.

The Condition of the People at Slater, Mo.

Result of the Failure of the Two Banks There.

FORTUNES OF SEVERAL BUSINESS MEN SWEPT AWAY IN ONE DAY.

Large Sums Loaned Without Any Security Whatever—Life Insurance Money Left by Fields, the Dead Cashier—One Concern Which Got Into One of the Banks for $100,000—A Physician Who Borrowed Money to Gamble in Grain Speculation.

SLATER, Mo., Jan. 12.—If the town of Slater, Mo., had been razed by war, cyclone or earthquake, or burned to ashes the sufferers would unquestionably be in better case than they are to-day—be in prospect of more speedy rehabilitation of their material fortunes. The collapse of the two banks and all the leading commercial institutions of the community; the seizure of a great part of the farm assets to secure notes of accommodation; absolute loss of credit, paralysis of the few commercial institutions not immediately affected by the wide-spread disaster through inability to find purchasers for their goods or to obtain money or credit with which to operate—these are but a few of the calamitous consequences of the criminal cupidity of a small coterie of Slater's leading business men. The condition of financial prostration existing here, and the amazing proof of the heartlessness of the agents by whom that prostration was brought about, make one wonder how the community was restrained from riot and bloodshed; and yet one of the most carefully discriminating witnesses said in reviewing the deportment of the victims in the first hours of their fearful trial:

"There were no really sensational scenes; a few people broke down and cried, and some talked of personal revenge upon the men who had wrecked the community's credit and happiness, but nothing came of it all. There was not even a raid upon the banks. I think that was because the full extent of the calamity was not at first realized."

WHERE THE MONEY WENT.

The neighborhood of Slater is a farming neighborhood; the occupations of its most prosperous residents, farming, stock-raising and stock buying. The loan sharks of the banks of accommodation for these people, rather than for the store-keepers of Slater. The stock buyers were small depositors and stockholders of both institutions, and the principal users of their funds. The Citizens' Stock Bank, which failed first, was capitalized at $100,000; and had a surplus of $25,000 at the time of its collapse; but when its vaults were opened by the assignee, but $1,300 were found. The Slater Savings Bank was capitalized at $50,000; and its alleged surplus was $20,000; while its cash on hand when turned over to its creditors was but $49,000. Its paper was out for $120,000, and that of the larger bank for over $600,000. No one knows yet what became of all this money, but a few huge leaks have been exposed.

Joseph Fields, the dead cashier of the Stock Bank, used a large amount of money—the amount has not been reported by the assignee, but is supposed to be about $25,000.

The Mead Mercantile Co. was among the Stock Bank's chief debtors at the time of the collapse. This concern had a granary and some other little property, worth, the assignee estimates, $2,000—possibly $2,500 if it had not to be forced to sale. But the concern was a borrower at the Stock Bank for $120,000, without collateral security.

J. D. Eubanks, former Representative from this portion of Saline County, a stock buyer, got $80,000 out of the Stock Bank without security. He had no property available to secure any accommodation whatever, although his father-in-law, Fields, however, refused to give him the slightest assistance. His home was otherwise encumbered for its full value.

Dr. Snoddy, a homeopathic physician, owning a home worth $6,000, got into the Stock Bank for $30,000, without collateral security. This money went in grain speculation by wire at Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City. The creditors of the bank have the doctor's word that his obligations will all be discharged in five years if they will give him the time. At present the matter is not elective with them.

There was a business combination in the town variously known—as makers of commercial pesaper—as Brown & Ayers, R. J. Brown & Co., and Brown, Ayers & Johnson. They had some property among them, including a livery stable, and the loans they negotiated were ostensibly for the purchase of cattle. They got into the Savings Bank for a round $100,000, and there are those sanguine enough to estimate that they may pay 40 cents on the dollar. Comparatively speaking, these people were good debtors.

THE CASHIER'S SCHEME.

The manner in which these huge obligations to a bank were incurred is no greater subject of wonder than that in which the demands of these reckless borrowers were met. The cashier of the Slater Savings Bank was Samp. Lyne; and that of the Stock Bank Joseph Fields. Apparently these two men were great rivals. Each of them talked incessantly to his board of the difficulty he encountered in meeting the competition of his rival; and how the other fellow was gradually getting all the good borrowers of the community upon his books because of his own inability to give accommodation at the time required, and at reasonable interest. The respective boards were interested, and they unanimously resolved to lend their personal credit to the building up of their respective institutions. The practice of placing accommodation notes in the hands of the cashiers for discount outside the county was begun, and quickly crystallized into a habit. After the directors had gone on a few of these pieces of accommodation paper made for thirty or sixty days, and had been advised that the loans of funds obtained had been let out at profitable interest to men in the immediate community, they became so thoroughly accustomed to the demands of their cashiers that they would sign alleged renewal notes without ever seeing the exchange, leaving their former notes to be recovered by their respective cashiers and held until they should call for them. This thing went on at both banks for more than a year, and not only directors, but stockholders and in a few instances, mere outside friends, were induced to extend the same sort of aid, every dollar of the proceeds being disposed of by the cashiers without other than a verbal accounting to the effect that the money so borrowed had been advantageously loaned again, and that the old notes in cases of renewal had been taken up. Thus it came about that men who supposed they were on the paper of one bank or the other for $10,000 or less, woke up on the maturity of more obligations than either bank could carry longer, to find that not one of the old notes had been recovered and that they were involved for more than their total assets.

WHEN THE SHOCK CAME.

It was then that the desperate truth was exposed to the community and flashed to the creditors of the banks in Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, the State capital and elsewhere. The immediate cause of the failure was the default on the maturity of his obligations to the Stock Bank, but once the thing had started, and attachment suits had been begun against the first indorsers, the whole row of teetering enterprises that had been undermined by hazardous speculation fell one against the other until not a free dollar could be found in the community, and scarcely an unencumbered asset of any other kind.

Isaac Sponsler is a man of 70 years, with a wife and dependent grandchild. He had $7,000 of the savings bank stock, and $6,000 invested in the Slater Milling Co., of which he was President. He was on the bank's paper for $16,000, though he did not know that more than $3,000 of his paper was out. He was dispossessed of everything he had called his, but claims $1,500 exemption, which will, of course, be allowed. It was supposed that he would not need to work any more for the rest of his days, but his present prospect is to finish life as he began for himself—at the shoemaker's bench. When every dollar of his property had been attached the old man merely remarked that he did not suppose he would have needed it much longer anyhow, but would have liked to start his grandchild in life. His fondest hopes are blasted, and it is considered next to impossible for him to ever recover a tenth of what a month ago and loss he fondly, and falsely, supposed was his own.

OLD MEN AND WIDOWS.

William H. Holliday, aged 70 years, had $3,000 of savings bank stock, and was on its paper for $7,000. He was ruined, except as to his legal exemption of $1,500.

William Durrett, a young farmer, had accumulated $35,000 by thrift and economy. He was wiped out through indorsement of notes made for use of the Citizens' Stock Bank.

Josiah Becker owned the stock bank $22,000, and was innocently on its paper for $180,000. He was supposed to be easily worth $150,000. Every particle of property he had was seized. On the day after the seizure he could not pay his life insurance, and his policies lapsed. But he turned over all his property and took his wife and four children under the roof of a neighbor until he could formulate a new campaign against fate.

A widow of Slater had $5,000, the proceeds of the insurance on her husband's life. Fields knew her and induced her to place the money in his care. It went the way of all the rest—to fill up a yawning chasm in the maw of some grain operator in Chicago.

Peck Mead, a railroad engineer, had accumulated $4,000 worth of property, represented by a small hotel. He was one of the signers of accommodation paper and, singularly enough, the cashier of the savings bank had been able to float it for the full value of his holdings. Mead broke down and cried when he went to his little hotel to sign the trust deed. But he withheld nothing.

Strangely enough, criminal features are lacking in the records of this awful wreck. The brother of Assistant Cashier Reynolds of the savings bank borrowed several thousand dollars, and so did L. L. Lyne, brother of the cashier; but no prosecution of a criminal character has been instituted yet, and representatives of various parties interested do not think that there will be. The wreck, complete as it is, was mainly the result of too lax methods in the transfer of value. An attempt will be made during this session of the Legislature to surround such methods with criminal penalties, but for the evil of the past there is no cure.

What became of all this money has already been hinted at. Several of the heaviest borrowers from both banks had become within recent months inveterate speculators, and a sort of Board of Trade had been established in the town for their benefit. Through the medium of this institution the resources of the community, converted into cash by the deceptive machinations of the cashiers of the two banks, flowed rapidly into the hands of capitalists in the money-lending centers, until all securities had been covered, and no more money could be had. There was a brief lull, the first pieces of paper went to protest—and the calamity precipitated itself upon a whole community with stunning force. As one of the representatives of Saline County stated on the floor of the House, after explaining how the advent of the disaster had prevented him from qualifying, men who arose in the morning on the 17th of December supposing themselves to be forever beyond the reach of want went to bed at night not worth a postage stamp.

NO MONEY FOR DEBTORS.

One of the attorneys who has represented some of the victims in the proceedings was asked whether there was not some hope of his clients being able to hold their former property and to buy it back on advantageous terms and he replied that there was none. The money obtained on the accommodation paper referred to above, he said, had been placed in so many different hands, and there were so many claimants for each piece of property of considerable size, that forced sales must be insisted upon in order that the creditors might realize. The interests were too diverse to admit of giving reasonable consideration to debtors. He said, too, that one of the odd features about the calamity was that both banks seemed to be applying to the same set of capitalists for funds, and he hinted that the cashiers must have acted in collusion, although claiming to be such zealous rivals. For example, when a batch of ninety-day paper made for the use of the Slater Savings Bank had been sorted out and found to have been held in St. Louis, a like batch of notes drawn about the same time by another set of accommodation note-makers for the use of the other bank would turn up in the same hands. The attorney said that the only reasonable hypothesis was that both cashiers were being importuned for funds by the same set of speculators, and that when one was successful he immediately gave the tip to his neighbor. The suspicions of the holders were not aroused because the indorsers were all different, and such a condition of things as afterward developed was not suspected by the most experienced of the city financiers, particularly in view of the activity of the most staple business of that section—stock-dealing.

At present business is absolutely stagnant there. The people have scarcely yet recovered from the shock of the blow to take measures for the re-establishment of their commerce, although a new bank has been organized. Almost every dollar of ready money in the town and vicinity went in the first days of the panic to pay preferred obligations in the cities, and as the credit of the community was exhausted, even those personally clear of obligation were reduced to a condition of interdependence that was both novel and distressing. As Representative Hall observed, in trying to convey an idea of the completeness of the disaster:

"It was worse than war, worse than famine or pestilence, cyclone or earthquake—it was simply financial obliteration. God knows when the community will recover."

FIELD'S INSURANCE MONEY.

The death of Cashier Fields of the Citizens' Stock Bank occurred on a railroad train while crossing the Rio Grande. From a Saline County man who is now in Jefferson City, it was learned that Fields carried $96,000 life insurance, nearly all placed within a year, and all of the cheapest order. The gentleman says that Mrs. Fields is now dying of cancer, the most skillful surgery having been resorted to, and failed to effect any permanent benefit; his eldest son was within a few weeks sent to an imbecile asylum, and three small children are now thrown upon the care of distant relatives. It is questionable whether the widow of Fields could claim exemption of the whole proceeds of her late husband's life insurance; and one attorney who had looked the subject up said that she could only withhold from the possession of creditors the amount of insurance of whatever kind deceased carried, which could be carried for $400 in premiums per annum. The gentleman said that up to one year ago Fields was considered one of the finest young men in the county, that he was worth $150,000 in his own right, was religiously inclined, and bore a spotless reputation, even as to small vices, and that his downfall cannot be explained by any of his acquaintances. To quote the gentleman's own words:

"Jim seemed to go wrong in every way all at once. His descent to moral and financial ruin is one of the strangest features of this fearful calamity."

TOUR OF MEXICO.

Party of Prominent St. Louisans Will Leave Tuesday.

The Wabash Mexican special will leave on its tour through Old Mexico next Tuesday (Jan. 15), at 2:30 p. m. Mr. E. H. Coffin and Mr. P. J. Berge of the Wabash passenger department will have charge and attend to all details.

The party will make stops at Austin and San Antonio, Tex., Escatezas, Agua Calientes, Guanajuata, Queretaro, Hercules, City of Mexico, Puebla, Orizaba, Reparaian, Cordoia, Tamcoia, Pyramids of Cholula, Guadalajara, Leon, Chihuahua and El Paso.

The following prominent and well known people will be in the party: Aug Gehner and wife, Miss Pauline Gehner, Mr. Albert Gehner, John H. Liggett and wife and maid, W. F. Nolker, Miss Laura Nolker, James T. Drummond and wife, George Warren Brown and wife, Thomas Tennent and wife, Adam Roth and wife, Herman Merrell, Theodore Shelton and wife, James Green and wife, Miss Mabel Green, H. T. T. Smith and wife, B. Griesedieck and wife, John N. A. Bentzen, C. A. Stockstrom, James Lockett, R. J. Lackland and wife, Mrs. Emma Lingenfelder, Aug Kurtenbrer and wife, Mrs. M. D. Lyle, T. S. Parvin and wife, A. F. Shapleigh, Otto L. Hermann and wife, Miss Belle Pendleton, Henry Hitchcock and wife, Miss Alice Trueheart, E. H. Coffin and wife, Miss Wm. R. Wise, Dr. F. H. Jameson, S. Park von Wedekindt, Mrs. L. D. Garth, Miss Barnes Gaff, Miss Barnes Nowell, W. L. Cabaniss, Miss Louise Cabaniss, M. Kehrer and wife, Mrs. A. Small, Nigel Vogel and wife, John Schwartz and wife, Chas. B. Miner, F. J. Berge and wife, Miss Katie Moore, Sam T. Bartlett and wife, C. W. Garrells and wife, Philip Brockmas and wife.

The Alrazain Euchre Club will be entertained by Miss Rose Gibson of 4218 Delmonte place Thursday evening.

GROWS WARM.

Contest for the Speakership in Arkansas Legislature.

May Be Fought Out on the Floor of the House.

BERRY HAS IT ALL HIS OWN WAY FOR SENATOR.

His Re-Election Seems to Be Assured on the First Ballot—Predicted That It Will Stand, Berry 85, Fishback 33, Scattering 13—Applicants for Minor Positions—Senate Organization.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 12.—Nearly two-thirds of the members of the Legislature have arrived. The lobby of every hotel is crowded from an early hour in the morning until after midnight. The majority of both houses consist of members under the age of 45, full of vim and vigor and all determined to distinguish themselves in the presentation and advocacy of measures for the general welfare of the State. The young member is as numerous as in the days of 1872, when beardless statesmen came here to subserve the interests of Clayton. But the young member of the present Legislature has no boss to influence his vote, not even in the selection of a Speaker of the House. He comes untrammeled and he will vote on every proposition according to the dictates of his conscience. "Don't vote for anything that is undemocratic," is the advice that has been given to every young Democrat in the present Legislature, and every one of these members of tender years has confidence in his ability to distinguish a Democratic measure from one that does not bear the party trade mark.

But for the fact that the Senate and House are composed of so many young men, Hon. James W. Adams of Jefferson, who aspires to the presidency of the Senate, and Hon. Jerry C. South of Baxter, who wants to be Speaker of the House, would not enjoy the pulls they have for their positions.

Both candidates are natives of Kentucky. Adams is 29 years of age and South is 28. Each will have the largest vote in their respective houses on the first ballot, and each claim that none of their friends will desert them, no matter how long the balloting may last. Each has been very active in his canvass of the State, and both are clever politicians, with plenty of staying powers. There are seven candidates for the Speakership and four members of the Senate who desire the presidency of that body. Hon. Thomas W. Newton of Pulaski is said to be one of the best parliamentarians in the State. He is a member of the House and one of Mr. South's strongest opponents. Should the fight in the House become so warm as to result in a combination to defeat South Newton or Colquitt of Columbia will be the Speaker.

Last night Manning, Baird, Colquitt and Foster, four of the seven candidates for Speaker, held a caucus at the Capital Hotel and spent over an hour in discussing the situation. Baird and Colquitt are very anxious for the Democrats of the House to hold a caucus to solve the contest, and the two other candidates present at the conference expressed a willingness to settle the fight in this way if Newton, South and Toomer would agree to the proposition. Some of the friends of Jerry South objected and that settled it.

The fight will be made on the floor of the House and it may take a week for the election of a Speaker. The Republicans and Populists have decided not to combine on anybody, or even fuse on any proposition that may be presented to the Legislature. The Republican member from Van Buren County will vote for South and the Republican from Madison will support Newton. The Populist vote will be pretty evenly divided among all the candidates.

There are over 200 applicants for minor legislative positions and at least fifty of these are women. One young lady, a pretty miss, from South Arkansas, Miss Wesson, is a candidate for page of the Senate. All of these ladies crowd the lobbies of the hotels during the day and are active and persistent in their solicitations. Mrs. Reese Cockrell, daughter-in-law of United States Senator Cockrell, is a candidate for enrolling clerk of the House. She is a daughter of Charley Cunningham, who ran for Vice-President of the United States on the Greenback ticket several years ago. This morning every member of the Legislature now in the city received an elegantly bound copy of a book containing numerous speeches on the financial question delivered during the session of the present Congress, all with the compliments of Senator Cockrell. The most popular candidate for any position at the disposal of the Legislature is "Uncle" Joe Howard. He is a great big six-footer, 60 years of age, born and raised in Pope County, and this is the first time he has ever ventured this far from home. His face has never been touched by a razor and during his long residence in Arkansas he has never drawn a dollar either from the State or any county treasury. He has never been engaged in a lawsuit and never served on a jury. He is a man who possesses a great deal of book knowledge and is a farmer by occupation. He has not bought a suit of clothes nor the cloth from which to make one in thirty-eight years. All his wearing apparel is of homespun material made on his own little farm. In consideration of his long residence in Arkansas and his fidelity to Democracy, Uncle Joe believes that it is the duty of the State to give him a position for sixty days at $5 a day, and he says he is going to have it. Mr. Howard wants to be doorkeeper of the House.

There is no interest whatever being taken in the senatorial question. Gov. Fishback long ago came to the conclusion that he was out of the race. Berry will be elected to succeed himself on the first ballot.

As near as can be ascertained to-day, the first vote on joint ballot will be as follows: Berry 85, Fishback 33, scattering 13.

CARTER GETS IT.

Nominated for Senator by the Republicans of Montana.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 12.—Thomas H. Carter, who was to-night nominated on the eleventh ballot by the Republican caucus to succeed Senator Powers, was born in Scioto County, O., and is about 40 years of age. He worked on a farm in Illinois and was afterwards admitted to the bar in Iowa, where he practiced law at Burlington. He came to Helena in 1885, where he practiced law until nominated for Congress in 1892.

He was twice elected to Congress and once defeated, having to run three years in succession on account of the admission of Montana as a State. He was Commissioner of the General Land Office under President Harrison and was made Chairman of the National Republican Committee in 1892. He is married and has two children.

A Lecture at the Olympic.

Mme. Olivia Wilson, whose preparations have attained some prominence, will deliver a lecture at the Olympic Theater on Tuesday afternoon next at 2 p. m. Subject, "The Health and Beauty of Woman."

Mme. Wilson and daughter will illustrate to the audience the means by way in which the ladies may retain and become beautiful. Her daughter, a young miss of 14, who will appear in tights, is said to be of perfect form. It is said that those who see and hear Mme. Wilson invariably seek her services and advice, as she so satisfactorily explains the diseases of the skin, its causes and methods of removing blemishes. The knowledge which she is said to possess upon this subject should insure her a crowded house on Tuesday.

A maiden slumbered, dainty, fair,
With hazel eyes and crumpled hair.
Was asked what was the height of bliss.
She promptly answered: "'Tis a kiss,
Provided that the kisser won't
Neglect tooth-cleansing SOZODONT."

QUAY'S FALL.

It Is Really a Blow at Senator Cameron.

Rich Pennsylvanians Who Would Like His Seat.

DETAILS OF THE PLOT BY WHICH THE BOSS WAS DOWNED.

It Will End in Dislodging Cameron From His Intrenched Place in Keystone Republican Politics—Quay's Strong Talk to a Philadelphia Editor—Gov. Pattison for Mayor.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 12.—The sensation caused by the turning down of Senator Quay at the city convention on Wednesday continues to be the talk of the town. The real inwardness has not been told. There was a plot, which lay far in the background, behind the puppets who played in public.

For several years Cameron has evinced a disposition to kick over the traces. Always strong-headed, the conventional prejudices and the narrow lines of policy which, he asserts, prevail in his State have been treated by him with contempt. Intrenched in all the power of the family name, and of the wealth that he inherited, and supported by the arch-intriguer, Quay, every one supposed that he was a permanency in the public life of his State, and that his grip on the senatorship was riveted as by bands of steel. When Cameron turned out of the paths of finance that are as law and gospel to conservative Philadelphia capitalists, there was much quiet criticism. "What next will he do?" was the exclamation of bankers and corporation magnates. Since the elapse into financial heresy occurred, he has been distrusted by the solid men with whom he used to engage on terms of confidence and intimacy. The belief was entertained by many, and was advanced as an explanation of his conduct as regards silver, that he was only indulging a fad, or that he had some foolish dream that he might be President of the United States. He continued to pursue the silver will-o'-the-wisp, and, as he persevered, his moneyed friends dropped him. He has known of the prejudice, and, in his jaunty way, once remarked that he could "stand it as long as the Philadelphia fellows can." When this sneer was passed around, a certain railway magnate observed: "Cameron has not, in most respects, the intelligence of a brakeman."

Welsh is the most active and ambitious of the moneyed men of the city. He was the manipulator of the recent attempt at the reorganization of the Philadelphia and Reading road, and is now a power in the banking community. It was due to him, more than any one else, that the plot to "bust" Cameron was devised. He talked in some way with Frank Thompson, Widener, Elkins, Disston and others interested in maintaining Philadelphia's credit. Every move was enveloped in darkness. The general line of argument was this:

"Enormous sums of money are represented by the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading road and other institutions in foreign hands. How can we maintain the value of our securities in these times of doubt and gloom if we countenance as our chief representative in the national Senate a man who continually waves the red flag before the beliefs and prejudices of sound financiers the world over? We must rid ourselves of Cameron in self-defense. There is no politics in it. It is cold business. Cameron is already arranging to secure a re-election two years hence. What can be done to head him off?"

Such was the outline of views exchanged by the people mentioned. There was unanimity of belief and purpose. Let us stop this thing right off—but how? Then the politicians were consulted. Men like Samuel Tatta and others. Chris Magee is credited with sharing confidence with the prime movers. He is now a great capitalist, a street-railway magnate and in full sympathy with the bankers. Widener of the Traction company and the Metropolitan Traction Co. of New York has become so rich as to be willing to take a seat in the Senate. George Graham, the District Attorney, is above the level of common wire-pullers like Dave Martin. He, like Widener, would hardly enjoy being a Senator. He was taken into the plot and was willing to see Cameron turned down. A recent utterance of Graham is that men of education and culture are kept in the background in this State as long as Cameron is in power. The political experts agreed the only way to hit Cameron was through Quay. If Quay retains his power he will protect Cameron. Cameron cannot stand without Quay and Quay cannot be brought into doing anything against the man who once saved him from open disgrace when Blake Walters looted the State Treasury and Quay shared the spoils. One of the good things to be said of the statesman of Beaver is that he is true to his friends and keeps his political pledges.

Boies Penrose, the man Quay promised to support for Mayor, is a member of a very old family. He has had what is termed a common law wife, a circumstance which has aroused the ire of certain clergymen and good people. He has got well through sowing his wild oats and is a man of strong mind and has good business capacity, with an aptitude for politics. He would, so it is generally agreed, have made an efficient Mayor. As he was Quay's choice, in order to attack Quay, he must be slaughtered. Quay saw breakers ahead only after the scheme was well advanced. He came on from Washington to brace up his followers, and passed two days at the Stratford Hotel. The boss was unfamiliar with opposition. He sent for every one and questioned them. A well-known journalist who had written against Penrose's candidacy was cross-questioned. When he got tired and rose to leave, the statesman was furious with rage.

"Why in —— don't you like Penrose? Who in —— is your candidate? I want you to understand one thing. If you ask for Warwick, I want to tell you he will never be Mayor, because he is not my friend."

Quay and Senator Porter had an open quarrel. Porter was the only one who from the first was openly against Penrose for the reasons stated. He owned Warwick, so to speak. Penrose would have sanctioned his rotten contracts. Finally at the end, Quay told Porter he was done with him forever. Then the Senator returned to Washington. Even now he did not take in the full extent of the plot, did not comprehend its magnitude or knew of the powerful influence bent on his downfall. He thought he was confronting an insurrection of politicians, all seeking plunder for themselves. He did not know that he was fighting a billion of dollars.

Gov. Pattison will undoubtedly be the Democratic nominee for Mayor. This was decided after Col. McClure's visit to Washington. During the visit there he saw several political lights and learned enough to convince him that the nomination would meet with the approval of nearly all the Democrats, as well as the independent Republicans, a fusion it is believed, would result in the defeat of Warwick, the Republican candidate.

McClure said to-night: "The issue is one that must right itself. No party or power can control it. I have every belief that Pattison will accept the nomination, in which event the Democratic factions would be a unit and the Republicans who deprecate the actions of the combine would receive daily accessions. Judging from Senator Quay's utterances and by knowledge of his character, he will resent the treachery that has been practiced against him and will use all his influence against the nominee of those who deceived him. The struggle promises to be bitter, but a united Democracy will surely defeat a divided Republican party."

From now till next Wednesday, when the Democratic convention will be held, every persuasion will be used on the Governor, who has never been beaten in a political fight and is looked on as a political magnet by the Pennsylvania Democracy.

A HUSBAND'S DEED.

Killed His Wife and Tried to Murder His Foreman.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 12.—Brandishing a razor over her head, Jacob Miller, a furniture polisher, in a fit of crazy jealousy, cut his wife's throat from ear to ear with it at 9 o'clock this morning. The woman expired instantly.

This morning, instead of going to work Miller sat about the house quarreling with his wife until 9 o'clock. The wordy war had waxed fiercer every moment, and the man's two little children were hiding, terrified, behind their mother.

Suddenly Miller stepped toward his wife and drew a razor from his pocket. Seizing the shrieking woman by the hair he pulled her head back. She fell on her knees and her husband drew the shining blade across her throat, cutting the jugular vein.

The murdered woman sank forward on the floor as Miller relaxed his hold, her life-blood gushing from the ghastly wound.

Dropping the razor, Miller rushed from the house. Hurrying into the work-room where he was employed, he faced James Olander, the foreman, whom he considered his enemy. Before the victim could run for safety Miller drew a revolver and fired at Olander. The bullet struck the foreman over the right eye, plowed a furrow in his forehead and glanced off.

Workmen rushed forward and seized the maniac before he could shoot again and secured the weapon, while others aided the wounded man. Miller refused to say why he killed his wife. He was said by the neighbors to have been very jealous of his young and pretty wife, and quarrels had been frequent.

NO TIME TO "HONEY."

An Aged Couple Divorced by a Missouri Court.

HARRISONVILLE, Mo., Jan. 12.—Among an unusually large number of divorces granted by the Cass County Circuit Court was heard the peculiar suit of Mrs. Eliza Mohney against John Mohney, farmer. The defendant was 67 years of age and his wife blushingly insisted that she was but 66. In her petition she charged desertion and non-support, but in the hearing of the testimony it was admitted that this was alleged merely as a formality, it having been agreed between the two that the wife should bring suit and the defendant would not contest it. Mrs. Mohney said she was married in 1850, and that there were ten children born. The ten were in the court-room as witnesses for their mother. Mrs. Mohney said that for twenty-five or thirty years her husband was a model man, and they got along beautifully.

"But," said she, "after that he got finicky and would take spells when he would desert me for months. We quarreled all the time. I don't say he was to blame for these quarrels all the time, for I had a big family and could not be honeying around him from morning till night, but it was his fault most of the time."

When all the evidence was in Judge Wood said that from a legal standpoint he would be compelled to grant the divorce, but much against his will. In handing down the decree he scored the old couple severely, to which they listened with placid indifference.

HEIR TO MILLIONS.

The Man Whom Blondin Carried Over the Falls of the Genesees.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Robert Smith of Rochester, N. Y., gained fame nearly thirty years ago by riding across the falls of the Genesee River on Blondin's back, the latter walking a tight rope. Mr. Smith is now again brought into notice by the report that he is heir to a large English estate. More than a century ago there lived in the Parish of Bishop Weymouth, near Durham, an old gentleman named Tutter. He was a squire, a master of fox hounds and a country magnate. He had two large estates, known as Tutter and Rawling Hall. When he died no heir could be found, and the estates fell into the custody of the Court of Chancery. An adopted son sought to obtain the property, but without success. But it appears that Smith's grandfather was a distant relative. He made no claim, but his daughter, Smith's mother, brought suit. Litigation proved too costly, and she moved with her family to this country. Smith now learns from an English paper that heirs to the estate are advertised for. He has communicated with a London firm of lawyers, and is waiting for further information. He has only received a letter at present stating that the estates are valued at $3,000,000. Whether he is going to be the victim of the lost heir dodge remains to be seen. Smith is 62 years old. He was born at Bishop Weymouth, where his parents were poor people.

STRUCK BY A TRAIN.

Two Men Killed and One Injured While Walking on a Track.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—A train overtook three men who were walking on the tracks of the New York Central near Riverside last night. Two of them were instantly killed and the third so badly injured that he will die. They are:

JOHN GOODRICH, aged 33 years, of Elizabethport, N. J.

An unknown man.

BURSK, aged 27 years, of Elizabethport, N. J., injured.

One week ago these men left Elizabethport for Hudson, N. Y., where they thought they could obtain employment at cutting ice in the river, but at Hudson they found that the moderating temperature had thawed the ice and there was no work for them. There was $3 in the crowd and one of them was made treasurer. The unknown man was taken to New York.

Goodrich's head was cut off and the unknown victim was fearfully mangled.

THE CLARK CASE.

McAdoo's Charges Heard Before the Senate Sub-Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—Senators Hill and Pratt, sitting as a sub-committee on judiciary to-day, heard the statements of Mr. McAdoo in substantiation of his charges against Hon. C. Clark, the nominee for the office of District Judge in the Eastern and Middle districts of Tennessee, and also statements by Messrs. W. H. Barr, who is McAdoo's law partner, and Attorney McClure of New York, member of the law firm of Turner, McClure & Ralston, who appeared for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. These witnesses were all opposed to Mr. Clarke, who was represented at the hearing by his law partner, Hon. Foster Brown and other friends, though not present himself. The charge made is that on unprofessional conduct growing out of the case of W. S. Davis vs. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., and Chattanooga Union Railway Co., in which the firm of Clarke & Brown are alleged to have assumed to appear for both sides of the controversy. There was an allowance to the firm in this matter which is criticised by the parties making the charges as a "gross fraud which no court of conscience would countenance," and the conduct of the firm characterized as a "breach of professional ethics which cannot be too severely condemned." The friends of Judge Clarke who are present have presented the members of the committee copies of the opinion of Judges Lurton and Key, before whom these charges were officially made, entirely exonerating the firm and making their defense entirely upon the line upon which the defense was made in court. Mr. McAdoo's friends are directing their plea especially towards prevailing upon the committee to accept new testimony and not to depend entirely upon the record of the Tennessee court proceedings against Judge Clarke.

They assert that if the case is reopened they will be able to add important testimony.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Installation of Officers by the American Legion.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MASQUERADE BALL OF CHOSEN FRIENDS.

Mound City Council, National-Union, Installs Its New Officers—Annual Meeting, Branch 92, C. K. of A.—New Officers of Meta Lodge, A. O. U. W.—Legion of Honor Doings—Secret Society Notes.

Letson Council, No. 641—The following officers installed for the ensuing year: Grace E. Letson, commander; I. W. Betts, vice-commander; Bert Swerling, past commander; Maggie Langenecker, secretary; Dr. H. L. Nietert, collector; William H. Evert, treasurer; Milton Corkrane, orator; Alice Russell, guide; Mrs. Axley, chaplain; Richard McNally, warden; George T. Elworthy, sentry. A very pleasant programme was prepared for the occasion, after which refreshments were served. Letson Council will give its first annual ball at Lightstone's Hall, Eleventh street and Franklin avenue, on Saturday evening, Feb. 9. Meetings are on the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

Garfield Council, No. 708—The following officers were installed: Past commander, T. H. Haumuller; commander, E. J. Daniel Wellhoener; vice-commander, Henry Smith; orator, Frank I. Felix; secretary, Matthew Bonn; collector, Albert Peters; treasurer, August Boothe; chaplain, A. F. Peters; guide, H. F. Rocklage; warden, William H. Eckert; sentinel, Gotlieb Jaggi; trustee, George R. Plowman; representative to the Grand Lodge, Frank I. Felix. The auditing committee reported that there were nearly $1,000 in the treasury, with all bills paid. The council is in excellent condition, and intends to increase its membership by at least one-third during 1895.

Lafayette Council, No. 392—Installation of the following officers occurred: Commander, William Sloan; vice-comander, J. Davis; orator, J. Schmidt; secretary, William H. Adams; collector, Herman Elbrecht; treasurer, Charles T. Fitzpatrick; guide, H. F. Pfleitch; warden, F. W. Withey; sentry, Frank Cafferratta; representatives to the Grand Council, John A. Sloan, Jr., Conrad Bock, John Winter. Lafayette Council's annual ball will take place on Mardi Gras night, at West St. Louis Turner Hall.

Excelsior Council installed Commander Theodore Guintzler, Vice-Commander Max Van Brun, Orator A. R. Wulff, Secretary Hugh Noble, Treasurer Charles F. Diez, Jr., Collector H. Werner, Guide August Huth, Chaplain John Tweddle, Warden Archie Lewis, Sentry John W. Haynes, Trustees A. Diez, Henry Floerke, C. Stroh; Representatives to Grand Council Hugh Noble. Excelsior Council will give their annual masquerade ball Feb. 16 at West St. Louis Turner Hall, Beaumont and Morgan streets.

Myrtle Council, No. 863, installed Commander Mrs. Johans Moss, Vice-Commander Elano Ward, Collector Mary Casey, Secretary Mary McNamara, Treasurer Lizzie Miller, Guide Kate Schaughnessey, Chaplain Mary Boehm, Orator Julia Cantlin, Warden Elizabeth Scholl, Sentry Julia Krunbaum, Trustees Josie Lightner, Maria Wickender and May Lafrancis; Representatives to the Grand Council Johana Moss, Alternate Abbie Henning.

Daniel Webster Council, No. 678, installed Commander Mrs. Katie O'Keife, Vice-Commander Miss Mary Manley, Orator Miss Annie Mullen, Collector L. E. Lortz, Secretary Mrs. M. De Vine, Chaplain Mrs. M. Doyle, Guide Mrs. M. Boyce, Warden Edward Doyle, Sentry Matt Mullen, Trustee John Grab, Representatives to the Grand Council T. J. O'Brien and Herman Mardorf.

Future Great, No. 1165, at its last meeting had a large and enthusiastic gathering of members and visiting companions. Grand Commander Dr. Gib W. Carson appointed the Commander of Future Oscar R. Fries, Vice-Grand Commander, in place of Lyman P. Harding, lately deceased. The following officers were installed: Commander, O. R. Fries; Vice-Commander, Ed Nickel; Orator, F. P. Arand; Secretary, L. Schmidt; Treasurer, F. Rau; Chaplain, L. A. Goetzhain; Guide, John Nickel; Warden, A. O. Eberle; Sentry, George Vogel; Representatives, Geo. Meisenbach and Fred Rau.

Germania Council No. 1,254 installed the following officers: Commander, A. C. Pundt; Collector, Lizzie Turner; Secretary, Papa Barth; Orator, L. Cordes; Guide, C. Selkman; Chaplain, Ida Stockel; Treasurer, C. Schleiper; Warden, A. Scruggs; Sentry, W. Barth; representative to Grand Council, L. Graf. Companion Lizzie Turner acted as Grand Guide to the Deputy Grand Commander during installation. The members of Germania will give their second anniversary and masquerade ball Saturday, Feb. 16, at North St. Louis Bunderhor Hall, Fourteenth and Howard street.

Jackson Council No. 1,051 installed: Commander, Thomas M. Sheahan; Vice, Chas. M. Hannaway; Orator, Wm. James; Secretary, Bernard Sweeney; Collector and Treasurer, Laurence Kavanagh; Guide, Thomas P. Van Kempen; Warden, Robert M. Wilson; Sentry, William Scully; Trustees, Michael Sullivan, Terry Martin and Geo. Sagehorn; representative to Grand Council, John L. Serafini. Vice-Commander Chas. Hannaway will introduce a new feature of a social character.

St. Louis Council No. 222 installed: Commander, George W. Snell; Vice-Commander, C. F. Oswald; Orator, D. O. Lee; Secretary, Julius Saettle; Collector, J. L. McCarron; Treasurer, William Rohlfing; Chaplain, T. E. Aubuchon; Guide, O. B. Long; Warden, John Link; Sentry, J. M. Hess; Trustee, N. S. Clements; representative to Grand Council, A. G. Clarke. St. Louis Council has won the prize offered by the Grand Council, having initiated the largest percentage of candidates during the past six months.

Crystal City Council No. 932 has concluded to give a public installation at the opera house, Festus, Mo., on Jan. 19. An entertainment will follow. The members of the Grand Council and their friends are invited to attend.

Garratt Council No. 1,071 at its last meeting initiated four candidates, after which the members adjourned to Companion Mrs. McDermott's house and passed the evening with musical programme and dance.

CHOSEN FRIENDS.

St. Louis Council, No. 2, held a regular meeting at its hall, Garrison and Olive, last Tuesday evening, and one candidate was initiated and seven applications for membership received. The Entertainment Committee reported that arrangements had been made for their masquerade ball and reception Tuesday evening, Jan. 22, at Howard's Hall, Garrison and Olive.

North St. Louis Council, No. 61, installed officers on Wednesday evening with an assemblage of friends that taxed the limit of the hall. After the installation a banquet was given and addresses made by Grand Recorder White, Trustee McMillan, Treasurer Schuls and also impromptu speeches by Messrs. Leonhart, Bergman, Groh and others.

Grand Council received a number of applications during the week, a result of renewed activity and interest.

Reports from Goethe Council show this Council to be enjoying great prosperity.

The members of Pioneer Council presented Mrs. C. Reinecke with an elegant gold watch for her enthusiastic work in behalf of the order.

Jefferson Council was out in full force Friday evening at their installation of officers. The grand officers were in attendance.

NATIONAL UNION.

At the last meeting of Mound City Council, No. 154, National Union, the following officers were installed for the year 1895 by President Sterling of the St. Louis Cabinet: Carl Ringe, President; W. S. Post, Vice-President; A. A. Aal, Speaker; E. W. Dolch, Ex-President; C. F. Bazine, Secretary; A. L. Avery, Financial Secretary; M. L. Becker, Treasurer; H. W. Reynolds, Chaplain; J. E. Bostick, Usher; A. B. Beverley, Sergeant-at-Arms; J. M. Price, Doorkeeper. Trustees—W. D. Harrison, R. E. Berger, Ben E. Robb.

Delegates to Cabinet—E. H. Moore, W. T. Hickman, L. C. Sanguinet, Ben E. Robb.

After installation the Council was regaled with patriotic addresses by Friend E. H. Moore and other Cabinet Representatives.

C. K. A. OF A.

Branch 92, C. K. A. of A., installed its officers for '95 on last Tuesday night. State President F. J. Temm officiated and delivered a very impressive address. Speeches were also made by Supreme Vice-President Hannauer and the old war horse of the order, Anton Reising. There were some fine singing by the Excelsior Quartette and recitations by Misses Nellie Nicholson Galvan, Alice Bradley, Mr. Hannauer and by one of the quartette. The recitations by Miss Galvan were especially good. The officers installed are: Rev. J. J. Head, Spiritual Director; John D. Galvin, President; John Linahan, Vice-President; Chas. J. Schall, Corresponding Secretary; M. J. Kern, Financial Secretary; Henry Gerdes, Sergeant-at-Arms; M. Schaaf, Sr., Sentinel; Val. E. Eberle, Trustee.

A. O. U. W.

Meta Lodge, A. O. U. W., installed the following officers for 1895 at the regular meeting Dec. 9: James Steinberg, P. M. W.; James Moore, M. W.; Thos. Watts, Foreman; H.R. Ellison, Overseer; Noah Drumm, Recorder; Jos. Abrams, Financier; A. Franklin, Receiver; Geo. B. Lightner, Guide; Michael Higgins, I. W.; Michael McKone, O. W.; Max Russack, T. J. Forgey, D. A. Hurley, Trustees; Dr. G. M. Armstrong, Medical Examiner; Jos. Abrams, Grand Deputy. James Steinberg, the P. M. W., was presented with a handsome badge. After this the members were called to a fine lunch, which was in the club room below.

K. AND L. OF H.

Sylvan Lodge, No. 1815, is on the boom with new members and applications for every meeting. Last Thursday evening after a peasant meeting the lodge adjourned in a body to the hall of Cherokee Lodge, where the committees met to perfect arrangements for the grand masquerade ball to be given jointly at Concordia Turner Hall, Thirteenth and Arsenal streets, Saturday evening, Jan. 19. The attractions will be unusual. Chief among them is a war dance by Cherokee Indians and a fairy dance by the lady members of Sylvan. Calcium lights will be used during the performance. A good time is anticipated.

LEGION OF HONOR.

The Supreme Council met at Howard's Hall, corner of Thirtieth and Olive streets, on Wednesday, Jan. 9, and elected officers for the ensuing year, and transacted other very important business. Retiring Supreme Chancellor Dr. R. M. King gave a very elaborate report of the year's work. Supreme Recorder W. H. Hofmeister also submitted a report showing the increasing membership during the past year. The report of the Supreme Treasurer showed the finances to be in a good condition, with a reserve fund of over $42,000 accumulated during the past twelve months. The officers elected for the year 1895 are as follows: Charles Claflin Allen, Supreme Chancellor; Nelson Young, Supreme Vice-Chancellor; Wm. H. Hofmeister (for the eighth time), Supreme Recorder; John W. Donnell (for the eighth time), Supreme Treasurer; George W. J. Knight, Supreme Chaplain; R. S. Bonsall, Supreme Guide; J. C. Killingsworth, Supreme Overseer; James A. Carroll, Supreme Sentinel; Dr. Hy. C. Hartman, Supreme Medical Director; James P. Burdeau, W. C. Teasdale and Geo. C. J. Fischer, members of the Executive Board for 1895 and 1896; Drs. Geo. W. Cale, R. A. Vaughn, C. J. Orr, J. B. Prichard, R. J. Stoffel and C. J. Luyties, Medical Examiners.

The officers of the following Councils were installed last week: St. Louis No. 6 and Lafayette No. 19 on Monday evening; Irving No. 2, Franklin No. 5 and Grove No. 12 on Tuesday evening; Ivanhoe No. 18 on Thursday evening; Carondelet No. 3, Hyde Park No. 4 and Buena Vista No 23 on Friday evening, and Empire No. 11 and Bonaparte No. 15 on Saturday evening. The attendance at Empire Council was very large and enthusiastic, the occasion being the entrance of this Council into Anchor Hall, corner of Jefferson and Park avenues. On Tuesday evening, Jan. 15, the officers of Excelsior Council No. 17 will be installed in their hall, corner of Leonard and Easton avenues, by Past Chancellor Kinealy and Deputy Supreme Guide E. C. Keevill.

The two largest of the Legion Councils, namely, Alpha and Unity, have decided to remove to the new hall, corner of Vandeventer and Finney avenues, the removal to take place soon.

WILL GET DIPLOMAS.

Complete List of High and Normal School Graduates.

On Jan. 25 the High and Normal School graduating exercises will take place in Exposition Music Hall. The High School graduates are as follows:

Frances Aid, Mabelle Allen, Mae Emilie Allen, Medora Andrews, Ada Baier, Mesa Barns, Ella Genevieve Barry, Mary Belle Baseler, Hulda M. Borgmeier, Gertrude Laura Botticher, Cornelia A. Broemmelsiek, Grace Burnham, Mary Liguori Campbell, Annie Calvin Carr, Frances M. Casey, Ada Belle Chaney, Lydia J. Cherot, Jeannie F. Cochran, Luicelle Elizabeth Cooper, Zella Zenith Culver, Julia Dyle Curry, Felicitas Diamant, Carrie Alice Ebert, Cecile Feenan, Mamie Finigan, Elizabeth A. Fleming, Helen M. Foy, Mabel Griffith, Lydia Gronemeyer, Isabelle Guthrie, Jane Hamilton, Susie V. Hamilton, Blanche Hammel, Rowena Hampton, Margaret J. Haus, Isabelle N. Hays, Rose Marie Head, Laura Gertrude Heinrich, Lillie Christina Heinrich, Ruth Louise Horner, Kathryne E. Hopkins, Maude Gertrude Hough, Bertha E. Hunter, Susan Marie Hyatt, Pearl Anna Ibers, Grace Darling Jeffrey, Eda Josephine Jones, Cora Frederica Jost, Maud Eveline Kelly, Mamie Josephine Kennedy, Emma Kiefaber, Maud M. Knower, Emma Bertha Krackauer, Harriette Lindas, Jeannette M. Lohrum, Gertrude E. Lyons, Martha Mackey, Jennie E. Macklin, Ida H. Malmsbury, Elizabeth I. Massot, Marie B. McCarthy, Mary E. McCusker, Cecelia A. McGinley, Anna C. McKenna, Julianna McMum, Rosalie L. Menown, Pauline J. Meyer, Mae M. Miller, May Milne, Olive Montgomery, Nellie E. Morris, Nell Grant Nicholson, Amy Nohl, Katie H. O'Brien, Estelle F. Pauley, Margaret B. Phillips, Daisy E. Pipe, Margaret W. Prentis, Emma D. Raven, Libbie R. Ross, Lilly A. Ross, Margaret Alice Ryan, Kathryn B. Scanlan, Annie Schake, Matilda Louisa Schlueter, Anna M. Shaughnessy, Nettie Belle Shryock, Adelaide R. Simmonds, Flora G. Spindler, Lillian Spinney, Lillian M. Stahl, Helen Pomeroy Steele, Antoinette Stickel, Doris A. Strasszacker, Mary C. Sullivan, Annie K. Sweeney, Gertrude C. Tevis, Elizabeth A. Thomas, Mary A. Thompson, E. Olive Turner, Daisy H. Wagner, Katheryn Wayland, Emma L. Wickenden, Mary R. Woods.

Wm. H. Becker, Oscar E. Buder, Rhodes E. Cave, Howard G. Colwell, Wm. D. Docter, Harry A. Hamilton, Robert S. Harbison, Eugene Koenig, Arthur Krone, H. Bertram Maginn, Geo. W. Monroe, Claude A. Morton, Alex. H. Robbins, Paul Tietjens, Alfred Tropp.

The Normal School graduates are: Mary Andrew, Lorena E. Bailey, Helen E. Barrett, Rose Benas, Beulah P. Brickley, Alma I. Bleek, Ella F. Bowen, Annie Cantillon, Esther M. Champlain, Catherine M. Collins, Julia Collins, Emma F. Coulter, Elizabeth F. D'Oench, Louise A. Evans, Nonie M. Furey, Cora A. Garrels, Emma Gebhard, Elizabeth A. Gill, Bertha T. Gratiot, Mary C. Hanratty, Anna P. Harris, Alice T. Herthel, Harriet M. Hinchman, Jennie L. Hulbert, Martha Kalter, Anna M. Kiskaddon, Mayme Kreikenbaum, Emma E. Lange, Augusta Lauff, Ethelyn W. Loring, Henrietta Marbes, Edith Mitchell, Fannie J. Mook, Anna Morris, Josephine Murphy, Johanna O'Leary, Eva G. O'Neill, Emma Kate Owen, Fannie Parthenheimer, Mary M. Peter, Daisy M. Pettigrew, Ada E. Reber, Bessie G. Rice, Annie Saville, Matilda J. Schlierholz, Julia Simpson, Laura Smyth, Bertha S. Stevens, Ella R. Stevens, Annie M. Strodtman, Ella Sullivan, Margaret Sweeney, Ada G. Tanner, Florella Thompson, Adele Thul, Emma Toussaint, Johanna M. Walsh, Emma H. Webber.

CHIMNEYS STILL SMOKE.

But Abatement Association Officers Claim They Are Doing All They Can.

In response to complaints as to chimneys continuing to smoke in violation of the city ordinances the officers of the Smoke Abatement Association state that many of the complaints have relation to plants which only smoke a very few minutes at a time, and it is very difficult to make cases against these when they can prove an improvement on their past record. The association obtained several convictions during the week and the Court of Criminal Correction sustained several convictions on appeal, which in the opinion of the leaders of the abatement movement is a matter of special congratulation. Observations were taken with a view to about twenty prosecutions during the week, but cases were made only in nine instances. These will be tried by the courts in the course of a few days.

Although at the present time private houses are exempt from prosecution, the exemption is only temporary, and the offenders will be liable to prosecution as soon as the ability to abate smoke from the kitchen ranges has been thoroughly demonstrated. Prof. Potter, Chairman of the Smoke Commission appointed by the Mayor, is experimenting with a range imported from England, which it is claimed is absolutely smokeless. If it is found to answer expectations with local coal, a still further advance in the smoke abatement movement will result.

NO MORE ROUGH ICE

Some Practical Suggestions From Forest Park Skaters.

NO REASON WHY THE SKATING SHOULD NOT BE GOOD.

Cut Holes in the Ice and Use Fire Engines to Pump Water Out of the Lake So as to Flood the Surface.

The miserable condition of the ice on the Post-Dispatch Lake in Forest Park has caused a wail of sorrow to go up from the thousands of skaters in the city. On New Year's Day they all had such a splendid opportunity to try the new lake for then it was as smooth and hard as an artificial rink, but the crowds cut it up badly, then the snow came and, no care having been bestowed upon it, it is now rough and full of holes. The result is that to-day and to-morrow, unless something is done, the ice-skimmers will be in a bad way.

The Post-Dispatch yesterday asked for suggestions from its readers in regard to the best available methods for keeping the lake clean and the ice in good shape. Already answers are beginning to come in.

Harry W. Covert, now of St. Louis, but formerly of Canada, declares that no city in the country has so fine a skating pond as St. Louis. He was out to the park New Year's Day. He was charmed with it. Now he is disgusted. He declares that $5 or $10 would get the lake back in proper shape. It could be done by a man, a horse and a scraper, who could remove all the fine ice and snow, after which a couple of small boys could flood it with hose, filling up all cracks and other irregularities.

Mr. Covert says that he knows this practice is adopted in Canadian cities and other cities in this country, and he urges its use here.

Here are some of the suggestions made by readers of the Post-Dispatch:

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

1. Sweep the ice.
2. Run scraper on ice to remove roughness.
3. Run sprinkling barrel on sled over ice whenever cold enough to freeze quickly.

W. B.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

What is the matter with the Park Commissioner? Chop a hole in the ice and get water from the lake and throw it over the ice through the nozzle, and in an hour we can have dandy skating, with this kind of weather. They could certainly sweep it occasionally, and let us see the cracks, instead of having them covered with an inch or two of cut up ice.

WOULD-BE SKATER.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

I have sent the following letter to the Mayor:

Hon. Mayor Walbridge;

Dear Sir—I beg leave to ask you for the public in general, if possible, to issue a permit allowing the Park Commissioner the services of the Fire Department to flood the Forest Park lake at such times as he sees fit. Yours,

WM. G. MUTH.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 12, 1895.

First sweep the pond, late at night, after the skaters have retired, then spray the surface of the ice by means of large hose, to which sprinkler nozzles, with the finest of perforations, have been attached.

GRAPE VINE.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

We would suggest one of the following means, any of which requires the co-operation and assistance of the city, in furnishing three or more fire engines, properly equipped, etc. We would think it feasible that each of the engines be placed at different portions of the lake, so that water issuing forth from each will be equally distributed over the entire surface. As the city's supply of water seems inadequate, we would suggest as means of supplying water that holes be bored in the ice of the lake itself and water be drawn therefrom by means of syphons arranged by forming a vacuum in a hose leading to the engine and then again spread over the surface. If this is impracticable then water from the music stand lake or from River Des Peres can be used. No objection can be made to water of the latter, as in winter it is as pure as other water elsewhere.

DAVID T. P.
EMIL H.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

When I was a boy, I turned the hydrant on at night in our yard, so it would freeze and therefore enjoy skating on the ice, but parents would throw ashes on the ice so they would not fall. That made me very angry, so I would get the hose and wash all the ashes off, then get some sawdust or hay, whichever was handiest, and place on the ice, sweep clear with a broom, and then sprinkle with salt. I found that would keep the ice very smooth and slippery. I would therefore suggest that Mr. Fechter try this plan. The Post-Dispatch is the best and most enterprising newspaper we ever had in St. Louis, and I wish them success in all their undertakings. If the other St. Louis papers would do half as much for the welfare of the young people of this city, there would not be so many young men arrested for loafing and lounging around the corner.

TIM REGAN.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

The only way to do it is to give some one the privilege of cutting ice, and let him take the old rough ice clear off the pond, and permit a new surface to freeze. If no one wants the ice, use a part of the lake fund, and hire men to slide the old ice into River Des Peres.

A. SKATER.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

I suggest that holes be cut through the ice and water be pumped on it from beneath. As the water is pumped out the ice will settle and tend to close the large cracks, formed by the contraction, as it approaches the inverted arch. Any depth could be pumped on, from under the old ice and so form a new, smooth surface. If this new surface became unfit for skating the operation could be repeated until the lake is frozen to the bottom.

I would advise if this plan is used, that a number of small air holes be cut after the new ice is formed in such places that they would not interfere with the skaters. If the lake is flooded in any way it should be done on a moderately warm day or with such rapidity that the water would not freeze in waves.

Supposing the lake's average length and breadth to be 3,000x200, it will take 312,500 gallons for each inch in depth pumped upon its surface; a pump throwing 300 gallons per minute could accomplish this in 2 hours and 22 minutes. If pumps or fire engines are available let us have smooth ice to skate on.

A. C. E.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

As the Park Commissioner is looking for a method of keeping the ice in condition, I suggest that he put salt on the ice about three times a day for three days. Yours,

DENNIS DWYER,
2312 Scott avenue.

ALT FOR SPEAKER.

The Proposed Reorganization of the House of Delegates.

A Republican member of the House of Delegates is authority for the statement that at a caucus held Friday Henry Alt was selected as Speaker, instead of Thomas Whitehill, who was elected on the independent ticket.

He also stated that Ed Watson was booked for Tom Barrett's place as clerk, and Dan Gibson was to be retained as page.

The Isabella Euchre Club was entertained by Miss Mabel Wright at her home on Euclid avenue Wednesday evening. The ladies' prizes were won by Mrs. E. L. Mockler, Mrs. Harry Deff and Mrs. C. L. Fear. The gentlemen's by Messrs. W. P. Laing, E. L. Mockler and Harry Depp. The club will next be entertained by Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Laing at their home on St. Louis and Euclid avenues.

A Prominent St. Louis Banker.

Says our Du Quoin Egg Coal is the best soft coal he ever used. Berry-Horn Coal Co., Union Trust Building.

YOU'LL BE CURED

If You Take Treatment at the Missouri Medical Institute You'll Be Cured, or the Treatment Will Not Cost You One Cent—If Your Case Is an Incurable One You Will Be Frankly Told So.

We solicit cases that have baffled the skill of the ordinary physician. Therefore, if you are getting on nicely under your family physician's treatment, do not come to us. Give your family physician a fair trial. But if you are not deriving any substantial benefit from the treatment prescribed by your family physician, come and have a chat with us about your ailment or ailments. If you cannot call—write. Consultation is free and invited. If your case is a curable one, and you would like to place yourself under our treatment, we will effect a perfect and permanent cure for you, or the medicines which you use while under our professional care will not cost you one penny. What could be fairer than this? Other physicians want you to pay them whether they cure or not, or whether they benefit you or not. We only want pay for a cure. If your case is an incurable one, and beyond human aid, we will honestly tell you so.

Here is what Mr. Edward Maguire of 121 South Fourteenth street has to say regarding the treatment which he received at the Missouri Medical Institute. Every testimonial we publish, the name and address of the party giving the testimonial accompanies it. We do this so that any one may call upon or write to said party, and ascertain for themselves whether or not the statement given is genuine.

EDWARD MAGUIRE.

It affords me great pleasure to add my testimonial to the many which have testified before me, in favor of the skillful treatment which I received at the hands of the able physicians of the Missouri Medical Institute, 610 Olive street.

For several years previous to taking treatment at the above mentioned Institute, I had been a great sufferer from Chronic Dyspepsia and Congestion of the Liver. I had tried one physician after another, and spent hundreds of dollars endeavoring to be cured, but without success. Some physicians, after examining me, would not prescribe for me at all, but simply tell me they could do nothing for me, that my case was hopeless. Other physicians would treat me for a while, but would eventually tell me that my case was a hopeless one. I will try and describe how I felt. In the first place I had no appetite at all. Everything I ate I had to almost force down. What little I did eat did not seem to digest, and I had a depressed and bloated feeling most of the time, with more or less nausea and vomiting. I had a constant thirst, and great pain at the pit of stomach. My bowels were irregular, urine high colored, and my urine, after standing awhile, would have a ropy sediment in it. I was very weak and nervous and experienced a feeling of decided mental depression. I lost flesh and strength until I looked almost like a walking skeleton. I could not rest well at night, and would arise in the morning tired and unrefreshed. My muscles were soft, and my skin dry. There was a dull heavy pain over my liver, aching in my limbs, feverishness, headaches, yellow-coated tongue and muddy complexion.

As before stated, I tried one doctor after another, seeking a cure, but without success, and had about made up my mind that there was no cure for me, and that it was simply a matter of time until I must pass over to the great majority, when I was most highly recommended to the physicians of the Missouri Medical Institute by a dear friend of mine, who told me that these talented physicians had cured him, after all others had failed. I followed my friend's advice, for I was like a drowning man grasping at a straw, and placed myself under treatment at said Institute, after I had been thoroughly examined by the physicians associated with the Institute, and my case pronounced curable. I was told that if I was not completely and permanently cured, their services or medicines would not cost me one cent. I certainly could not ask anything fairer than this. Their very fair proposition inspired confidence in me, for I felt that they would not make such a proposition unless they were pretty positive that they could do just what they claimed. Well, as I have stated, I placed myself under the treatment. I was furnished with a supply of medicines. The first week I did not notice much improvement, but the second week I could notice a change for the better, and after that I kept gradually improving until a complete cure had been effected. I cannot find words to express my feelings of gratitude for what the able physicians of the Missouri Medical Institute have done for me. They have given me a new lease of life. I feel like a new man. I wish that I could shout loud enough so that all the world might hear, and I would tell them of the wonderful cure I received at the Missouri Medical Institute. I could write a whole page praising these learned and skillful physicians, for I feel that they saved my life.

EDWARD MAGUIRE,
121 South Fourteenth st., St. Louis, Mo.

We do not publish the name of one cured patient out of fifty on an average, and then only at the request of the patient.

The Missouri Medical Institute is a medical and Surgical Institute, founded with a complete staff of EXPERIENCED and EMINENT SPECIALISTS, for the successful treatment and cure of all Chronic, Nervous, Blood, Skin, Private and Special Diseases and Deformities. Like the great hospitals of London and Berlin we maintain an immense private LABORATORY, in charge of EXPERT CHEMISTS. We have all the latest inventions in apparatus, appliances and instruments for the successful treatment and cure of all forms of disease. Therefore, no matter with what disease you may be afflicted, call upon or write to us regarding same, and get our expert opinion.

The cost of treatment is determined by the nature and extent of the disease, but our charges in all cases are as low as they can possibly be made, and do our patients justice. However, we make no charge in any case, whether for medicines or professional services, unless a perfect cure is effected. "NO CURE, NO PAY" is our rule.

Young, middle-aged or old men who may suffer from the effects of follies or indiscretions, causing Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Exhausting Drains, Failing Memory, Debilitating Dreams, Loss of Ambition, Nervousness, Lack of Energy, Unfitness to Marry, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., quickly and permanently restored to perfect health, manhood and vigor. Remember the address:

Missouri Medical Institute

610 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

P. S.—Out-of-town patients treated with UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS through correspondence. One visit desirable, but not necessary. Medicines sent safely and free from observation to all parts of the country. If you cannot call send for symptom blank to fill out, and a letter explaining your disease, giving advice, etc., will be returned free of charge.

Daily office hours—9 a. m. to 12 m., 1 to 5 and 7 to 9 p. m.

Sunday hours—10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

THE LEADING AND EXPERT SPECIALIST,

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ADVICE FREE. Call or Write. (Office Hours, 9 to 1 and 3 to 8. Sunday, 10 to 12.) 514 WASHINGTON AVE., ST. LOUIS, MO. (ESTABLISHED IN 1860). SPECIALIST IN

NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST MANHOOD, EXHAUSTING DRAINS, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, from Indiscretion, Excess or Indulgence, producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Debility, Dimness of Sight, Dark Circles, Self Distrust, Defective Memory, Pimples, Loss of Ambition, Lack of Energy, Tire Easily, Gloominess, Despondency, Melancholy, Backache, Unfitness to Marry, etc., treated with success and fully restored. BLANK 1 AND DICTIONARY SEALED, FREE, EXPLAINS.

BLOOD AND SKIN Diseases, Cures for Life, Blood Poison and Taints, affecting the Body, Nose, Throat, Skin and Bones, Mucous Patches in mouth, Scrofula, Eczema, Acne, Warty Growths, Herpes, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Piles, etc. BLANK 2 AND DICTIONARY SEALED, FREE, EXPLAINS.

URINARY AND BLADDER Ailments, as Painful, Difficult, Too Frequent, Milky or Bloody Urine, and private matters relating to Urinary Passage, promptly cured. BLANK 3 AND DICTIONARY SEALED, FREE, EXPLAINS.

MEN'S SPECIAL SURGERY, whether congenital or acquired, successfully attended to.

This Famous Remedy cures quickly, permanently all nervous diseases, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Lost Vitality, evil dreams, impotency and wasting diseases caused by youthful errors or excesses. Contains no opiates. Is a nerve tonic and blood builder. Makes the pale and puny strong and plump. Easily carried in vest pocket, $1 per box; 6 for $5. By mail prepaid with a written guarantee to cure or money refunded. Write us, free medical book, sealed plain wrapper, with testimonials and financial references. No CHARGE FOR CONSULTATIONS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Sold by our agents, or address Nerve Seed Co., Masonic Temple, Chicago. Sold in St. Louis, Mo., by Wolf-Wilson Drug Co., 6th & Washington, & at Furnow's Pharmacy, Broadway & Market.

LEGAL.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of an alias execution, issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, City of St. Louis, returnable to the February term, 1895, of said court, and to me directed, in favor of Thos. B. Lowden, plaintiff, and against Michael J. Larisey, defendant; I have levied upon and seized all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the defendant above named, of, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and described as follows, to wit:

Lots 7 and 8 of block 18, Union Addition to said city, now city block 1083, fronting together 50 feet on south line of Montgomery street by depth of 138 feet 7 inches to an alley. Also in lot 16 and a strip 10 feet wide off the south side of lot 17 of city block 2322 west in said city; said lot 16 and part of lot 17 fronting together 35 feet on west line of Knapp street and extending west between parallel lines 105 feet for depth to an alley, and bounded north by land of Glas, east by Knapp street, south by Howard street and west by an alley, and I will on

FRIDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1895,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the above-named defendant of, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said execution and costs.

HENRY TROLL,
Sheriff of the City of St. Louis.

St. Louis, Jan. 11, 1895. 2496

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the February term, 1895, of said Court, and to me directed, wherein August Heman is plaintiff and Katherine Potthoff is defendant, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, charged with the special tax bill, on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to-wit:

A lot in city block 3703, having a front of 25 feet on south line of Cottage avenue by a depth southwardly of 134 feet five inches; bounded north by Cottage avenue, east by O'Connell, south by alley, west by Stadler, in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri. And I will, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1895,

between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court House in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell, at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, to satisfy said execution and costs.

HENRY TROLL,
Sheriff City of St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 7, 1895. 2501

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, assignee of the Shepard Baking Powder Company, will on

TUESDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1895,

sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, all the uncollected book accounts of said company, and also a claim against Thos. F. Taylor for the sum of $2,175, said sale to be subject to the approval of the Circuit Court.

JOHN F. GREEN, Assignee,
2367 Room 816, Bank of Commerce Building.

LEGAL.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the February term, 1895, of said Court, and to me directed, wherein Heman Construction Company is plaintiff and Arsana Larkins is defendant, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, charged with the special tax bill, on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to-wit:

Lot No. 70 of city block 3957A, having a front of 30 feet on Papin street by a depth of 131 feet, bounded on north by Papin, east by Islow, south by alley, west Massie, in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri. And I will, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1895,

between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court House in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell, at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property to satisfy said execution and costs.

HENRY TROLL,
Sheriff City of St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 7, 1895. 2500

SPECIAL Commissioner's Sale in Partition.—Pursuant to an order of sale in the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, made on the 11th day of December, A. D., 1894, in cause No. 88,871, in Court-room No. 1, wherein Margaret Sikemeier and Henry Sikemeier, her husband, and Nellie Conway and Frank J. Conway, her husband, are plaintiffs, and Mary Elizabeth Galvin, John D. Galvin and Elizabeth Galvin, his wife, Mathew J. Galvin and Mary Galvin, his wife, are defendants, the undersigned Special Commissioner, will, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19TH, 1895,

Between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the east front door of the Court House, in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell the real estate below described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the following terms, to wit: One-third cash, and the balance in one and two years, the deferred payments to be secured by deed of trust on said property, to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, with privilege to the purchaser of paying all cash, provided he elect to do so before the approval of the sale by the Court.

The property to be sold is described as follows, to wit: "A lot or parcel of ground with all the improvements thereon, situated in city block No. one hundred and forty-nine (149), having a front of twenty-two (22) feet and six (6) inches on the east side of Seventh street, and running back eastwardly of the same width eighty-two (82) feet to a private alley four (4) feet wide, on which premises is erected the building known as No. [illegible] South Seventh street, which said property is more fully described as follows, to wit: A lot or parcel of ground in city block one hundred and forty-nine (149) of the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, containing a front of twenty-two (22) feet and six (6) inches on the east line of Seventh street, by a depth eastwardly between parallel lines eighty-two (82) feet, more or less, to a private alley four (4) feet wide, bounded west by Seventh street, east by said alley, north by a line forty-seven (47) feet and six (6) inches south of the south line of, and parallel with [illegible] street.

CHARLES J. DUNNERMAN,
Special Commissioner,
[illegible]

[illegible]

REFORM IN FINANCE

Wall Street Speculators Playing With a New Toy.

MANY STRANGE THEORIES ADVANCED AND GRAVELY DISCUSSED.

The Defeat of the Carlisle Plan Welcomed by Most Operators—Little Effect of Legislation so Far on Prices of Securities—Railway Reorganization.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—While it can not be truthfully said that the deliberations of Congress over the currency bill bearing the imprint of Secretary Carlisle have had any decided effect on the market, Wall street has kept an eye on what was going on at Washington. The practical defeat of the bill was welcomed, even though expected. As drawn, it did not have the approval of any considerable part of local financial opinion, which, though desiring a change from the present currency system, is still alive to the possibility of legislative blundering, and does not care to let go with one hand until a firm grasp has been obtained on a better support with the other. The more substantial element is also alive to the fact that each abortive attempt at currency reform tends to increase the general foreign distrust of our finances. Considering the experience with legislative interference that the street has had in the last two years, it might have been supposed that such a serious undertaking as a reform of the currency would have been greeted with anything but enthusiasm. Here is a graver undertaking than the repeal of the Sherman law or the passage of a tariff law; and the same Congress that took months to dispose of these measures has undertaken to revolutionize the circulating medium in sixty days.

The speculation has, thus far, treated this exhibition of unwarranted confidence with mild approval. The speculative element has had a new toy thrown to them. They have become weary of routine factors of railway earnings and gold exports. With a funny gravity, worthy of better understanding, they are now discussing the Carlisle or the Baltimore plan, the retirement of greenbacks, and a lot of other theories for which most of them would dislike to give the reason for their approval. The latest is always the most in the street calendar. That there is room for, and need of, reform in our currency, is a proposition that few will deny. Goldbugs and silverbugs, greenbackers and Coxeyites, all unite in this chorus; but, when one comes to the method of reform, each party, all having representation and votes in Congress, differs. It does not do to set about to reform the currency in the jaunty way in which one might order a new suit of clothes.

FALSE NOTIONS.

There seems to be a notion prevalent that all that is necessary is that Congress should pass a law and the whole business will be clarified as by the dropping of acid in foul water. The first step in the reform was taken in 1893, when the Sherman law was repealed, and it took four months to do that. While theories are thick as to the best way to carry out the balance of the reform, the right way is by no means certain. That fools rush in where angels fear to tread is a well-recognized truism, and we repeat that the financial thinkers of the community are viewing the reform methods with the gravest concern. These men, whose experience has not been gained in debating societies, recognize what does not appear to have entered so far into the discussion at all, namely, political exigencies. It is well enough to say that the currency is a financial, not a political, problem, but it is still a fact that its solution, correct or not, must be accomplished in Congress, and probably by the vote of parties. It is also true that compromise should not enter into the question of enforcement of right, but the experience of the past shows what part of legislation is made up of compromise.

The currency question has now been opened. The public, city and general advertisement it has received indicate that before it has dropped public sentiment will force a change, possibly an improvement. That this is coming this month or next is not possible. It is common talk that the President will call a special session of the Fifty-fourth Congress to deal with the problem, failing action by the living Congress. Unborn Congresses will still have phases of the same problem to work on. This much because the street seems to have adopted an idea that legislation in currency is to be the immediate and definite spring of the future course of prices. It has forgotten nearer and more pressing matters. The condition of the Government finances, the fact that the Government is not making or paying its way is a more pressing question. That is not the fault of the currency. The increasing deficit which has made necessary two bond issues in a year, and which involves another in a few weeks, has become confounded in some minds with the reform of the currency. But for the Treasury deficit we should probably have heard less of currency reform, but they are not otherwise related.

BANKRUPT ROADS.

So the reorganization of the bankrupt roads is a more immediate matter to the street than currency reform, and for operators in stocks the dismal outlook for railway earnings the next six months is another matter worthy of consideration. These two latter subjects are related. Already two unduly hastened reorganizations have been abandoned because the earnings did not feel the needs of the new adjustment, namely the Atchison and Reading plans. In concluding on the currency reform, it may be proper to say that the writer, as well, no doubt, as the reader, has his own notions as to the best way out of the difficulty, for since every one has been told the currency must be reformed the difficulty has been created. But no one man's notions, nor the theory of any group of men are likely of adoption in the settlement of this question; the end will be reached by a step or two ahead at a time by patience, persistence and compromise. It is cheering to add that the testimony of competent observers of the situation who have visited Washington is to the effect that a less rankling spirit is evidenced in quarters where it might be expected.

There is hope in that, for again it must be remembered that relief if it comes will come from Congress, not the present perhaps, or the next, but only from Congress can it come in the end. Nor will the end be hastened by cheap and facile abuse which may be looked for when Congress begins work and fails to finish it the next day. The market of the week presents few salient points and the outlook seems to show an equal paucity. Doubtless speculation will turn to a great extent on the currency legislation, but we think it will find a rise from time to time events of more pressing importance. Chicago Gas has been the feature of the week, advancing on the reported betterment of management and the general market also held its own in spite of the exports of gold and discouraging railway reports of earnings. Rates for money continue low and money market shows no signs of change, there being little demand from any source. Foreign and outside interest in the market is at a standstill. European capital is sent here only to protect existing investments which can not be liquidated, and bankers in touch with foreign sentiment except no assistance from abroad till we have settled in some way the currency muddle. The home interest is as apathetic as ever. It declines to liquidate and new investments are made only in the choicest lines of securities.

COAL TRADE AFFAIRS.

The Post says: The continued strength of Coal stocks following advances of previous days, despite the unfavorable showing made by Reading and Lehigh annual reports, gave rise to a variety of rumors, the general tenor of which was that an anthracite coal combination had been formed. Investigation fails to warrant the report. It is probable manipulators have taken advantage of the uneasiness usually felt by short interest of coal stocks to make a demonstration. There is no doubt that there has recently been a decided improvement in coal trade affairs. The stand taken by the presidents in November has resulted in a desire on the part of the leading producers to work in harmony during 1895. A basis in the form of percentage allotments is the only factor lacking. Negotiations with a view to arranging this necessary detail are progressing. At present the interests are waiting for a sub-committee of three appointed to collect statistics of shipments, outputs and capacity, to report before proceeding to a conclusion. Coal stocks led the advance. The rest of the list was irregular and closed without any important change. Chicago Gas was downward. The grangers were without feature.

Stocks and Bonds.

Private wire to Gaylord, Blessing & Co.

LONDON, 2 p. m.—Prices of American securities:

Consols	104¼	
Southern Ry., pfd	36¾	dec. ⅛
St. Paul	57⅞	dec. ⅛
Bar Silver	27⅞	adv. 1-16
L. & N.	54⅛	unc.
Erie	10⅛	dec. ⅛
Union Pacific	11⅞	dec. ⅛
Canadian Pacific	57⅞	adv. ⅛
Northern Pacific pfd	17⅛	unc.
Reading	6⅞	dec. ⅜
Atchison	4⅞	adv. ⅛

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—An improved tendency was again apparent, justifying to some extent the belief of those who hold that a small bull swing is under way. The afternoon strength was accompanied by a rumor that Mr. Carlisle had resigned. Its denial had no effect upon sentiment. There is some reason for thinking that the frequent rumors in regard to Mr. Carlisle's resignation grow out of an understanding that Mr. Carlisle may retire after the 4th of March. There were thought to be indications of selling in Chicago Gas and Sugar on the strength of other stocks. The Financial Chronicle says this morning that bank clearings for the country were 4.6 per cent less than for the same week last year. The estimated gain to New York banks from the interior is $5,218,000; loss through the sub-Treasury, $900,000; net gain, $4,318,000. For the fourth week in December seventy-two roads show a decrease in earnings of 3.77 per cent. For the last week of January twenty-seven roads decrease 8.18 per cent.

The annual report of the Reading shows a deficit for the railway company of $907,000; Coal and Iron Company, deficit of $1,025,000; this shows a deficit of $148,400, on charges ahead of general mortgage interest.

A FARMERS' CLUB.

Novel and Prosperous Organization at the Town of Oakville.

The little town of Oakville in St. Louis County has an organization which is something of a novelty. It is a farmers' club, and has a membership of about 190, and a handsome club house and grounds. At the recent election the following officers were chosen to serve during 1895:

President, S. J. Will; Vice-Presidents, First, Adolph Warmbrodt; Second, P. Bernard; Third, Jul. Yaeger; Secretaries, Hy. Schulenburg and George Schorn; Cashier, J. Crecelius; Collector, Aug. Schulenburg; Librarian, First, Wm. Baumgartner; Second, Fr. Utthoff; Marshall, Wm. Dorst; Assayors, Wm. Dorst, Dr. S. J. Will, J. Crecelius; Trustees, A. Warmbrodt, Ed Benack, Sr., J. Schneider, Peter Bernard, Wm. Dorst.

The club house is quite a commodious and pretentious structure. On the front floor it contains a large dance hall, with an elevated stage at one end for musicians or performers in case an entertainment is given there, and a commodious refreshment hall, with a bar in the center, arranged in the form of a square. There is an ice box in the corner capable of holding a large quantity of refreshments. On the second is a dining-room in which over 100 people may be seated at a time, with a sideboard covering one entire wall. There is an extra room for committee meetings or to be rented to lodges. A small reception hall is at the entrance, and a ladies toilet room on the right and a gentleman's wardrobe on the left.

A splendid park of four acres of ground studded with large trees and the necessary outbuildings surround the building. There is also a fine shooting gallery in the park.

Besides a strawberry exhibition in spring and a fair in August, the club has a private festival for members and their family only, and it gives a masquerade ball in February of every year. At the strawberry exhibition some of the choicest berries produced in the United States can be seen. At the fair, which lasts two days, poultry, fine stock, grain, vegetables and fruit are exhibited. At the World's Fair fruit from Oakville was prominent in the exhibit of the State of Missouri.

During the fair at Oakville a large tent is put up, as the hall would not be large enough for the exhibits of fruits and vegetables. Two rows of stables with separate stalls are built on the grounds, one for the exhibition of stock at the fair and the other for shelter of horses and vehicles of visitors and guests.

The club has excellent financial standing and is well managed and is very enterprising. At times interesting debates on subjects of interest to farmers and gardners take place.

The next masquerade ball will be held on Feb. 9, and the following committee of arrangements has it in charge: George Walldorf, Julius Yaeger, Charles Erb, Louis Crecelius and George Schorn.

GRAND-JURY.

Partial Report, Containing a Number of Indictments.

The Grand-jury made a partial report in the Criminal Court and returned the following indictments:

Burglary and habitual criminal—Louis McKenzie.

Burglary—John Miller.

Grand larceny—Charles McDonnell, John Lyons, Lottie Davis, Charles Johnson, Charles Weber, Charles Wilson, Frank Wright, Ed Murphy.

Burglary and larceny—Andy Klaus, W. Harris, John Tolinson, Wm. McBee, John Kelly, Peter Colligan, Frank LeRoix, James McHale, Charles Gartland, Howard Phillips, Joseph Scheffel, Alex Robinson, Herman Rehn, Henry Thompson, Will Wright, N. M. Bryan, Alfred Buffington, George Buggy, Frank Cunningham, Will Horsmann, Ady Davis, Isaac Franklin, Charles Mason, Will Meyers, James Morman.

Assault to kill—Frank Allen, Jesse Cunningham, Will Harris, Will Hyde, Will Rodgers, Morris Ross, Henry Johnson.

Highway robbery—Andy Klaus, William Harris, Thomas Lacey, Joseph Jackson.

Attempt rob in the first degree—Will H[illegible].

Fraud—Charles Adams.

Forgery—Will T. Dent.

Bills were ignored in the following cases:

Michael Powers, charged with arson in the [illegible] degree; Lizzie Gaston, charged with robbery in the first degree; George McCoy, charged with assault to kill; John Carlson and Sarah McCarthy, charged with grand larceny.

NOT AUTHORIZED TO COLLECT.

General Manager Galennie of the Business League Repudiates a Scheme.

General Manager Frank Galennie of the Business Men's League repudiates entirely an advertising scheme now being canvassed in the city with the avowed purpose of raising money to help the Business Men's League secure the Republican National Convention in 1896. Neither Mr. Galennie nor any officer of the League has authorized any one to use its name nor are subscriptions to it being solicited in any manner. Each member pays his annual dues to the Treasurer, Mr. Walker Hill, and should it be necessary to supplement these dues by a popular subscription of any kind, canvassers will be sent out with proper credentials. It is particularly requested that all payments to the League be made to Mr. Walker Hill, Treasurer, at the American Exchange Bank.

Humane Society Report.

According to the report of the Superintendent of the Humane Society, the following cases have been investigated during the week:

Beating or whipping, 3; overloading, 1; driving when galled or lame, 25; deprived of necessary food or shelter, 3; general cruelty, 4; warned, 2; dog fighting, 28; cases reported at office, 11; remedied without prosecution, 11; not found, 1; animals taken from work, 7; animals killed, being unfit for further use, 6; complaints regarding children, 2; number of children involved, 2.

Postal Affairs.

The Post-office at Poteau, I. T., was robbed of two registered packages Thursday night.

Inspector Thomas reports to Inspector Johnston the arrest of C. F. Bode, Postmaster at O'Kean, Ark., on the charge of illegally disposing of stamps and making false returns of cancelations.

Christian Orphans' Home.

An entertainment for the benefit of the Christian Orphans' Home will be given Tuesday evening, Jan. 15. Polk Miller, the dialectician and raconteur, will be the star and give some of his old Virginia negro imitations. The object is a worthy one and a large crowd is expected.

COMMERCIAL.

Strength Generally Prevalent in the Market.

PRICES NOT MUCH CHANGED, BUT THAT FOR THE BETTER.

Heavy Sales of Cash Wheat—The Movement to Market—Items of Interest From the Exchange.

Last week, in this market, the extensive purchases of actual wheat by two local exporting firms—the W. L. Green Commission Company and the E. B. White Grain Company—undoubtedly means a great deal more than the trade at large, both here and in the other speculative centers, give credit for. The total amount contracted for by these enterprising concerns was 1,400,000 bushels, and yesterday one lot of 400,000 bushels was in treaty. All of this was No. 2 red, the best grade here—and magnificent milling wheat it is. A larger amount could have been sold, as both of the local exporters who bought so heavily were only too willing to take more, and exporters at the seaboard wired bids here for large lots. One Baltimore house—Gill & Fisher, it is understood—offered to take 500,000 bu at the same terms accepted by the St. Louis buyers. But the holders of the stock were not willing to let go of too much of their wheat at once, and advanced their terms sufficiently to stand the would-be buyers off, for a time at any rate.

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The wheat taken by Green & White may be merely for transfer to the seaboard, a cut in rail rates having been obtained that permitted of shipment to Newport News, Norfolk or other Atlantic ports, and this wheat upon arrival may go into elevators there to be held until it is sold to go abroad. But the fact remains that much wheat will be taken out of the local stock, and that eventually the wheat will clear from this country. From information derived from a reliable source most, if not all, of this wheat is as good as, if not already, actually sold for export. It is stated that European buyers, who are informed regarding the Argentine crop, and know they cannot depend upon anywhere near such exports from that country this year as last, have been laying in supplies of wheat in this country and are still buying to meet the shortage they have been confronted with, not alone in South America, but also in Australia. European supplies, including stocks in their markets and afloat for their shores, are considerably below what they usually are at this season of the year, according to Bradstreet's amounting to less than 58,000,000 bu. The present amount is entirely too low to be viewed with satisfaction by the foreigners, when they are also aware that one country—Argentina—upon which they had banked for a large amount of cheap breadstuffs could not spare much more than half what it did in '94; that Australia, which never did export any considerable quantity, had much less than usual; that Russian exports were about at an end until winter ended, and that the next European crop was several months off. The prospects are the United States will supply Europe with a large amount of wheat, both raw and manufactured, for some time to come.

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The question is, Can this country spare any large amount? Figuring from a statistical standpoint in which the only known supplies are the actual stocks in sight, and the only known requirements the actual amount that has been exported, the unknown supplies being made up from estimates of crop yields and farm reserves and the unknown requirements from estimates on domestic consumption, seeding, etc., the conclusion arrived at is there will be very little to spare for export. It is well enough known that this country has larger supplies in sight than ever before at this season of the year—87,000,000 bushels in the visible and 126,000,000 bushels in the available of Bradstreet's, which also includes stocks in private city and Northwestern country warehouses and on the Pacific coast; but, as has been contended in the Post-Dispatch for some time past, the amount of wheat outside these visible supplies is abnormally low. The Cincinnati Price Current asserts there is less wheat in this country by 50,000,000 or 60,000,000 bushels than one year ago, which is confirmatory of the Post-Dispatch's position, but stronger evidence is the extraordinarily light movement to the markets and the advices from nearly all sections of how bare the country is of supplies.

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Speculation—that is professional speculation, for there is little else—is as doubting as ever over anything of a bullish character. The large sales of actual wheat here are viewed with the same suspicion as were those which were reported at the seaboard, and which suspicions the disappointing clearances only confirmed. The past week's clearances from this country were less than 2,600,000 bushels and nearly all this from the Atlantic seaboard. That with all the light arrivals at the accumulative centers, their stocks do not decrease to any extent is another feature that holds prices down and keeps the professional traders bearish. Not that they have been reaping profits out of the short side for some time, as there has not been enough action in the market to allow anything better than a mere "scalp" to either the bull or the bear. This next visible, however, should show a very material decrease and that may prove to be the turn in the tide. There is undoubtedly a very considerable shortage in the market and there has been some very strong and extensive buying for some time that may result in quite an advance. On yesterday's "curb" May sold at 56¼c, which was ⅛@¼c above the top and closing price of the preceding Saturday.

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Besides the extraordinary amount of cash wheat sold to exporters, larger purchases were made by local millers of late, the 85,000 bushels sold the latter part exceeding any previous week for some time past. This milling demand should enlarge still more, and, as little wheat is coming in and can hardly increase materially, drafts upon the stock in store should be large. Last week's receipts were 26,000 bushels, or 100,000 bushels less than one year ago, and the stock decreased about 250,000 bushels. Yesterday morning 5,900,000 bushels were on hand, of which 5,549,000 bushels were No. 2 red. No. 2 red was salable yesterday at 53½c, No. 3 red at 53c, No. 4 winter at 52c and No. 2 hard winter at 52c.

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There has been nothing in corn to attract speculation either in the shape of fresh market considerations or action in price. The outsiders, who are supposed to be long so much, have not been run in, as the bears, who intended to do the run-in act, have not been favored by such conditions as would enable them to break prices and start the outside longs to selling. Weather conditions have been favorable for marketing, but no increase in farmers' deliveries is reported anywhere. The States which raised the surplus appear to have sold about all they care to and have let up very decidedly in their offers. On the other hand, there has been little increase in the demand for the actual corn. Considerable is clearing from the seaboard, but no fresh foreign business is heard of and domestic requirements continue far below the average at this season of the year, though more is going into manufacturing than at any previous time this season, and there is no doubt that animal feeding is much more extensive. Yesterday's close of 45¼c for May and 45⅝c for July was ⅛c above the Saturday preceding.

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Receipts have been larger at this point—281,630 bu last week, against 217,340 the week before—but 342,000 bu less than the same week last year. The increase in stock has been relatively less, however, the present amount of 1,972,000 bu—1,390,000 bu was No 2—being 152,000 bu increase so far for week. The principal demand came from carriers, but considerable taken by distillers and other manufacturers, and cornmeal millers, finding the offerings of white decreasing, were rather keener in their inquiries. It appears to be a fact that a less amount of white corn was raised this season than usual, for some reason, the seed planted to produce white in some sections yielding colory corn instead. Yesterday No 2 and No 2 white sold at 42½c and No 3 at 40½@41½c.

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There have been spasmodic spells of strength in the speculative market for oats of late. The action of the market at times indicated there were quite a number of traders who were friendly towards the long side, and whenever they saw a good hard spot they went in and bid the price up, but any evidence of weakness seemed to tire them out very quickly and a fall back usually followed every spurt in price. Yesterday's close of 31c bid for May was the same as the preceding Saturday. The cash market was not so firm as it was the week before. Receipts were not large—192,600 bu—but local buyers were not so keen to purchase and let up some in the amount they took, and Southern orders were fewer or limited below what the oats could be bought at. The present stock of 740,000 bu—460,000 bu is No 2—is but little changed from a week ago. Yesterday, although offerings larger, owing to increased receipts, the market was in really better shape than the previous day—steady, with choice stock actually firmer and feeders buying quite readily. In special bin No 2 sold at 30¼c. Northern mixed at 30¾c. Track this side—No 2 at 31@31½c, Northern mixed at 31½c, No 2 white at 31½@¾c to 32c (latter choice), No 2 white at 32c to 32¼c, latter fancy heavy. East track—White ungraded about No 2 at 31½c.

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The Daily Commercial Bulletin says of the flour market: That business has improved is established by the fact that more mills have been running and the output larger. The cut in Eastern rail freights helped out sellers, who were able to place more flour abroad and enabled to make sales to New England, also. Though foreigners indicated by their daily cabling bids and coming up on these bids, too, that they wanted supplies, and though export sales larger—about 20,000 sks—yet foreign business was mainly in small amounts and only an occasional good sized lot went through. More would have been done, had not millers generally demanded advances, their prices being usually above our quotations. Domestic orders were right fair, though most of these still for small amounts. The best buyer was the South. Shipments for week 28,448 bbls, 18,104 bbls South, 9,387 bbls East, 957 bbls North and West—against 21,-933 bbls last week and 32,179 same week last year.

This week's output of St. Louis mills was: Kehlor Bros., 8,600 bbls; E. O. Stanard Milling Co., 8,000; George P. Plant Mill Co., 2,500; Sessinghaus Milling Co., 3,600; Hezel Milling Co., 3,600; Meyer & Bulte, 2,800; Sparks Milling Co., 5,600; Camp Spring Mill Co., 2,500; Horrell & Buehler Milling Co., 1,600; H. B. Eggers & Co., 2,500; Saxony Mill Co., 3,300; Carondelet Milling Co., 800; Regina Flour Mill Co., Kaufman Milling Co., St. Louis Milling Co., Victoria Mill Co. and Goddard Flour Mill Co. not running. Total for week, 43,640 bbls, against 27,750 last week and 39,500 for corresponding week last year.

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NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The statistical position of cotton as made up by this morning's Chronicle is as follows:

	This week.	Last week.	Year ago.
Visible supply	4,847,651	4,881,672	4,601,614
Of which American	4,526,451	4,555,472	4,127,414
Crop in sight	7,238,469	7,036,754	5,796,154
Came in sight during week	201,715	277,803	138,436
Plantation deliveries	173,441	241,806	103,957

Advices from Europe report that the market there was unfavorably affected by reports from America that the reason of the falling off in the movement was that the recent bad weather had prevented the marketing of the crop as rapidly as would have happened under ordinary circumstances. As a result of these disappointing advices from Europe the market here to-day has been the dullest for many years, and closes without change, though slightly lower than yesterday. The feeling in the market continues to be very bearish, based upon the conditions we have so often called attention to, namely, the lack of trade and the large movement of the crop, but the market seems to be maintained by the continued buying of people not connected with the trade, who regard the crop as having been discounted by the present low range of prices. The movement for the week is now estimated at 170,000 bales, 60,-000 of which will be received at New Orleans.

CHAT FROM 'CHANGE.

English farmers' deliveries home-grown wheat for week 339,000 bu at average price, 62c per bu, an advance of 1c for week, but 15c below year ago.

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There is a movement on 'Change for retrenchment in the expenses of the Merchants' Exchange. A petition was yesterday circulated on the floor asking the Board of Directors to reduce expenses, which is supposed to mean, cut the salaries of the employes. This petition was largely signed, but there was also a large number who expressed themselves strongly against any such proposition. The latter take the position that the employes, though well, are not overly paid by any means; that there are certain unnecessary expenses connected with the Exchange that could just as well as not be cut off; and that the Exchange in its accommodations for the members and the information it furnishes them is the cheapest in the country—for the members.

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There is one expense the Exchange stands, the service for which is only appreciated by a very few members. This is the stock board on 'Change. It is used principally by several members, who do a "bucket shop" business on the floor, they openly taking orders for quotations posted upon this board. As the Exchange is supposed to be against "bucket shops," it is strange to see how they not only allow it on the floor, but encourage such dealings by furnishing the walking "bucket shops" with information that enables them to transact business without expense to themselves.

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Besides being menaced with reduced salaries, a couple of employes are threatened with the loss of their positions if the move that has been made in favor of certain applicants for their place is successful. Mr. Phil Schirmer is after Geo. Morgan's position of secretary, and F. C. De Mary has a petition requesting his appointment as door-keeper in place of Jimmy Newell, who has served the Exchange faithfully ever since he was a boy, first coming as messenger. If there is any one employe better known and liked, not alone on 'Change, but throughout the city, it is Jimmy Newell, and his host of friends will see that he is retained. No one could fill the post as Jim Newell has.

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Mr W. A. Boyd, the retiring President of the Merchants' Exchange, is to be congratulated upon the admirable record he made during his term of service as the head of that organization. Mr. Boyd was one of the hardest and most zealous workers for the interest of both the Exchange and the general business of the city, and for St. Louis itself, of any member who has ever filled that high position. Always approachable and willing to furnish information, Mr. Boyd was especially held in the highest regard by newspaper men, who most frequently find the head of such an organization either fearful of committing himself in some way if he permits news to become known or else elevated upon such a plane of personal appreciation of self that an ordinary, every-day mortal cannot come near him.

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The Modern Miller of Saturday says: So far as crop conditions at this season are concerned the outlook is generally below the average, in the Southwest especially. Since the Modern Miller's last summary the plant has not derived any benefit, either from snow or rainfall, and, although no alarm is felt over the continuation of dry weather, except in a few localities, yet everyone admits that progress is not being made as it should be. The end of the week witnessed the advent of high winds and much colder weather, which cannot help but prove injurious to the growing wheat. Reports of damage to wheat by dry and freezing weather come from some prairie sections in Kansas, a stray one now and then from the Cherokee Strip country and a few from Northern Texas. The one fact paramount is that winter wheat marketings are so small that the millers are actually alarmed over the future, and their efforts to procure supplies are being redoubled, at least in the Southwest, and they are paying such prices, particularly in Kansas, that the prospect for any increased movement from that direction grows less daily. It seems to be admitted by all that Kansas will need the farm reserve, if any exist, for home consumption, and it will be only a question of time until they are after the elevator supplies. Eastern parties are now more frequent bidders than usual, but are still so far out of range that the warehouseman does not see his way clear, yet the bidding grows more spirited, and, with a cut in inland rates, stocks here will undergo sudden reductions. There is only a moderate inquiry for corn.

ON THE STREET.

(The Post-Dispatch quotations are for lots in first hands unless otherwise quoted. Orders are filled with choice goods and are higher.)

FRUITS.

APPLES—Strong; supplies light; Ben Davis range from $2.75 to $3.75 per bbl; Geniting, $3@3.75; Eastern at $3.40@3.60 for seconds; $4@4.25 for Baldwin and Greening.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Pears selling at $1.50@2 per box.

ORANGES—Offerings increasing of frozen fruit, which is selling for about freight charges. Sound fruit held very firmly. Florida, large sizes, $1.75@2; small sizes, $2.25@2.50.

LEMONS—Messina and Palermo, $3@3.50 per box.

BANANAS—Selections suitable for filling orders sell at $1@1.50 per bunch, according to size.

COCOANUTS—Selling in round lots from first hands at $24@25 per 1,000—in a small way at $2.75 per 100.

CRANBERRIES—Cape Cod selling at $12 per bbl; Jersey at $10@11 per bbl and $3.50 per box.

DRIED FRUIT—Steady but quiet. Apples—Sun-dried quarters, 5@6¼c; evaporated rings, 6@6½c; chopped, ½c; cores and peelings, ½@¾c.

VEGETABLES.

POTATOES—In light supply; firm. Eastern burbank quotable at 60@65c; Northern stock, 50@52c for mixed and inferior to 55@60c for choice; home-grown, 40@55c; on orders, 10c per bu more than foregoing prices are charged.

ONIONS—In light supply. Fancy red globe 65@75c per bu; choice yellow, 45@55c; small and damaged, 25@35c. On orders 10c per bu more than foregoing prices are charged.

SPANISH ONIONS—Dull at 85@90c per case.

CABBAGE—Firm. Choice $13@17 per ton; fancy 23@25c; inferior and damaged less. On orders—Choice, $2@2.25 per crate.

CELERY—California, 30@65c per bunch; home-grown, 25@75c. Celery roots, 35@40c per doz.

SWEET POTATOES—Bermudas, $2.50 per bbl; Nansemond, $3.25.

RUTABAGAS—Quiet at 20@25c per bu; on orders, $1 per bbl.

PARSNIPS—Choice on orders, $1.75 per bbl.

HORSERADISH—Choice on orders, $3 per bbl.

CARROTS—Northern dull at $8@9 per ton in bulk; choice on orders, $1.25 per bbl.

CUCUMBERS—Fancy, $1.50@3.00 per doz.

TOMATOES—Southern, $5@6 per 6-basket crate.

SAUERKRAUT—City make, ¼-bbls, $1.75; bbls, $3.25; on orders, 25@50c per bbl higher.

BEETS—Choice on orders, $1.25 per bbl. New Southern lower at 25@30c per doz bunches.

TURNIPS—Home-grown on orders at $1 per bbl; consignments not wanted.

CAULIFLOWER—$1.50 to $4 per doz.

LETTUCE—Southern, $4@5 per bbl.

SPINACH—Home-grown, $2 per bbl.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

BUTTER—Creamery: Separator, 20@22c; gathered cream, 15@20c; fancy Elgin, 26@27c. Dairy: Good to choice, 16@18c; common to fair, 9@11c. Country packed and roll, 7@8c; strong, air-struck and inferior, 4@6c. Grease butter, 3c.

CHEESE—Full cream, twins, 11c; singles, 11½c; Young America, 11½c Southern Wisconsin, twins, 8@8½c; singles, 8¼@8¾c; Young America, 8½@9½c; Brick, 10½@11c; Limburger, 9@9½c; Swiss, choice, 13½@14c.

EGGS.

Received, 1,391 cases; shipped, 838 cases. Higher on account of weather, but trade slow. Fresh quotable at 15½c per doz; old and held stock at 1@2c less.

POULTRY, GAME AND VEALS.

LIVE POULTRY—Slow of sale on account of cold weather. Chickens lower.

Spring Chickens	5½@6
Old roosters	3½
Turkeys	5
Ducks	6½@7
Geese	4½@5
Pigeons, per doz	50

DRESSED POULTRY—A slow market, as the cold weather kept buyers off the street. Chickens in larger supply and lower. Turkeys sold at 7c per lb; chickens at 6@7c; ducks, 8@9c; geese at 6@7c. Undrawn, with heads and legs on, 1c less.

GAME—Steady, slow and fair.

Grouse, dark	5 00
Grouse, light	4 50
Rabbits	75
Jack rabbits	1 00
Squirrels	60
Snipe	1 00
Mallard ducks	3 00
Redhead ducks	2 75
Bluewing teal	2 25
Greenwing teal	2 00
Wood and mixed	1 00
Canvasback ducks	5 00
Wild turkeys	8@9
Opossum	5@15

LIVE VEALS—Quiet and easy. Choice, 4c per lb; fair stock, 3¼@4c; heretics, rough and thin, 2@2½c per lb.

WOOL.

The local market is quiet and unchanged.

	Medium.	Braid and Low.	Light Fine.	Heavy Fine.
Mo., Ill., etc	14 @15	12 @14	10 @11	8 @9
Kn., Nb., etc	10 @12	8 @10	8 @9	6 @7
Tx., Ark., etc	10 @13	8 @10	7 @8	5 @7
Dk., Wy., etc	10 @12	8 @10	5 @8	6 @7

Slightly burry	10@11	Tub-washed—	
Hard burry	8	Fair to choice	20@21
South'n hard burry	7	Inferior	16@18

FURS.

Raccoon and skunk quiet; mink continues fairly active; other skins steady and unchanged.

	No. 1 Large.	No. 1 Med.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
Raccoon	$ 60	$ 40	$ 30	$ 15	$ 5
Mink	75	50	30	20	10
Fox, gray	60	50	35	20	10
Fox, red	80	60	45	20	10
Wolf, prairie	60	50	40	20	10
Wolf, timber	1 00	80	50	25	10
Beaver	6 00	4 00	2 50	1 50	50
Otter	7 00	5 00	3 50	1 50	50
Bear	12 00	10 00	6 00	2 00	25

Skunk, blk., large	$1 10	Opossum	5@10
Skunk, short stripe	75	Muskrat	8@10
Skunk, narrow s'pe	40	Wildcat	10@30
Skunk, broad stripe	15	Civet cat	10@15
Skunk, Texas	20@40	House cat	10
Skunk, Indian Terr.	25@60	Badger	5@50

Northern stock worth 10 to 15 per cent more and Southern 10 to 15 per cent less than above quotations.

HIDES, FEATHERS, PELTS, TALLOW, ETC.

HIDES—Quiet, with no change to note.

Round prices—

Green salted Western	5¼
Green salted, Southern	4¾
Texas, heavy	5¾@9
Southern and inferior	5¼@5¾
Dry salted	6¾
Glue stock, green and dry	2½@4½
On selection—	
Green salted, No. 1	5¼
Green salted, No. 2	4¼
Uncured	1c off
Dry flint, No. 1	9¼
Dry flint, No. 2	7¾
Dry salted, No. 1	6¾
Dry salted, No. 2	5¾

FEATHERS—Steady. Prime white live geese, large sacks, 36c; small sacks, 38c; quilly and prime gray, 28c; old white, 28c; X, 28@30c; XX, 15@17c; XXX, 10@12c; XXXX, 5@7c. Chicken—Prime, 3¼c. Duck—Dark, 20c; white, 28c. Tare, 3 to 10 per cent. Turkey—Prime tail, clean and straight, 15c; prime wing, 8c; pointers, 2½c; mixed wing and tail 10c; Mixed wing, tail and pointers, 5c; prime body, 1c; damp, quilly and mixed, discounted as to value.

SHEEP PELTS—Green salted, 45@65c each; lambs, 15@25c; shearlings, 10@20c; damaged, half price; antelope, 12½c; goat skins, 10@20c each.

DEER SKINS, ETC.—Deer skins firm, 27c per lb for prime dry—damaged half price; antelope, 12½c; goat skins, 10@20c each.

TALLOW—Unchanged. Prime run in bbls, 4⅝c per lb; No 2 and stock in irregular pkgs, 4¼c; cake, 5¼c.

BEESWAX—Prime salable at 25½c per lb.

ROOTS—Ginseng, $2.40@2.75; seneca, 23@24c; snake, 22@24c; golden seal, 14@15c; May, apple, 1½@2c; pink, 15c; lady slipper, 4c; black, 4@4½c; angelica, 4@5c; wahoo, bark of trees, 4c; root, 8c; blood, 2@2½c; blue flag, 4c; golden thread, 8c; butterfly, 5c.

NUTS.

PECANS—Texas, 4½@5¾c per lb; Louisiana, 3¼@4½c; Western, 3½@4c.

WALNUTS—Quotable at 35@40c per bu.

HICKORY NUTS—New nominal at 25@75c per bu.

PEANUTS—Quiet at 1@3c per lb. Inferior less.

HAZELNUTS—Selling at 3¼@3c per lb.

LEAF TOBACCO.

	Burley Red.	Burley Colory.	Old Style Heavy.
Common lugs	3½@ 4½	5½@ 7	2½@ 3¼
Medium lugs	4½@ 6	7½@ 9	3½@ 3¾
Good lugs	6 @ 7½	9 @10	3¾@ 4½
Common leaf	7 @ 9	7½@10	4½@ 5½
Medium leaf	9 @11	10 @13	5½@ 6½
Good leaf	11 @15	13 @16	6½@ 8½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

SORGHUM—Steady at 15@18c per gal.

MAPLE SUGAR—Vermont, 7½@8c; Canada, 10@10½c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Fair to choice, 65@70c per gal.

HONEY—Strained and extracted, in bbls, 4½@5c per lb; in cans, 5½@6c; fancy near-by and California, in cans, 8@9c; inferior, less. Comb yellow, 8@11c; fancy white, 13@14c.

CIDER—Poor to choice is quotable at $2.50 to $4.50 per bbl.

GREEN PEAS—Green jobbing at $1.05@1.10 per bu; Scotch, $1.15; split, $1.45.

WHITE BEANS—Country quotable at 90c@$1.10 per bu; weevily sells for less. Eastern hand-picked medium jobbing at $1.65@1.70; pea beans at $1.70@1.75; Lima, 5@5½c per lb.

POPCORN—Quotable at $1.25@1.45 per 100 lbs.

BROOM CORN—Firm. Ordinary is quotable at 3@4c; choice, 4@5c; fancy worth more.

HOPS—Quiet. New York, choice, 11@12c per lb; Pacific Coast, 10@11c; foreign, 30@35c.

SALT—Domestic, East Side, 85c per bbl; this side, 90c.

OILS—Linseed oil, raw, 54c per gal; boiled, 57c. Castor oil, best, 10c per lb; No 3, 8¾c. Cottonseed oil, summer yellow, 32c; white, 33c; winter yellow, 37c; white, 38c.

MOSS—Gray, 1½c; gray and brown mixed, 2@2½c; black and brown mixed, 2¾@3c; black, 3@3¼c. Country machine picked—XX, 2@2½c; XXX, 3½@4c; XXXX, 4½@5c.

BONES—Choice bleached, $15 per ton; skinny, $8; junk, $10; slaughter-house stock, $7@8.50.

RAGS, OLD ROPE AND RUBBER—Rags, 60@65c per 100 lbs. Old rope, No. 1, $1.25; No. 2, 50c. Old rubber, $4.

SCRAP IRON AND METAL—Iron, wrought, 25c per 100 lbs; heavy cast, 25c; stove plate, 20c; malleable and burnt, 15c. Brass, light, $3; heavy, $5. Copper, $8. Lead, $2.50. Zinc, $2. Pewter, $9.

HEMP—Missouri, undressed, $70@80 per ton.

BAGGING—Order prices, 1¾-lb, 4¾c; 2-lb, 5c; 2¼-lb, 5¾c. Iron ties, 85c. Hemp twine, 9c per lb.

SACKS—Burlaps, 2-bu, 3¾c; 2½-bu, 4c; 3-bu, 4½c; 4-bu, 5¼c; 5-bu, 5½c; 6-bu, 5¾c; Cotton, seamless, 10@17c. Flour, 25-lb, 2¾c; 49-lb, 3¾c; 98-lb, 5¼c; 100-lb, export, 6¼c.

EMPTY BARRELS—Coal oil, 75c; vinegar, 30c; black oil, 25@30c; lard oil, 50@55c; linseed oil, 55@60c; sugar, 12½@15c; wine, 60@65c; whisky, 40@50c; ½-bbls, 35c; molasses, 30c; sauer kraut, 20@25c; bbls with broken staves, 5c less.

COOPERSTUFFS—Shaved hoops, cooper flour bbl, $3.50@4; country, $2.50@3; ½-bbls, $1.50; coiled elm, $8; pork bbls, $5@6; lard tcs, $8.50@9. Staves, flour bbl, $5.75@6; culls, $3@3.50; ½-bbl, $4.50; pork bbl, $16; lard tcs, $22; beer keg, $16@18. Heading flour bbls, 4c per set.

COOPERAGE—Flour bbls, round hoop, 30c; flat hoop, 26c; ½-bbls, 21c; meal bbls, 28c; produce bbls, 20@22c; fruit bbls, 21c; lard tcs, $1.15; ½-tcs, 80c; pork bbls, $1; ½-bbls, 50c.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin—D, E and F, $2; G, $2.25; H, $2.50; I, $3; K, $3.30; M, $3.65; N, $3.95; W. G., $4.20; W. W., $4.35. Turpentine, 32c per gallon in round lots to 35c in smaller quantities. Pine tar, $2.75 per bbl. Navy pitch, $2.50.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 12.—Corn firm; No. 2, 41c; No. 3, 40¾c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 30¾@31c; No. 3 white, 30½@¾c. Rye scarce; No. 2 nominal. Whisky firm; highwine, $1.22. Receipts—Wheat, 4,800; corn, 34,400; oats, 35,200; rye, 1,800; barley, 3,000. Shipments—Wheat, 3,000; corn, 14,900; oats, 58,400; rye, 1,800; barley, 1,400.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The butter receipts, 4,481 packages; easier; Western dairy, 10@16c; do creamery, 15@25½c; Elgin, 25½c. Eggs—Receipts, 5,075 packages; steady; Western, 21½c; Southern, 19@21c. Sugar—Raw, dull; fair refining, 2⅝c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3c; refined quiet; crushed, 4 7-16@⅝c; powdered, 4 1-16@¼c; granulated, 3 13-16@4c. Coffee quiet but firm; No. 7, 15⅝c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Estimates for Monday: Wheat, 50; corn, 240; oats, 130.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,700; market slow and 10c lower; beef steers, $3@4.75; cows, $1.25@3.25; canners, $1.25@2; stockers and feeders, $2.40@3.40. Hogs—Receipts, 6,300; market steady; light, $3.75@4.15; heavy, $4.15@4.40; mixed, $3.90@4.30.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 12.—Wheat steady; No. 2 hard 52@53c; No. 2 red 53@52½c; rejected 46@47c. Sample sales f. o. b., Mississippi River, No. 2 hard 58@59c; No. 2 red 56½c. Corn ¼c lower, weak; No. 2 mixed 40½@41c; No. 2 white 41½c. Oats slow; No. 2 mixed 31c; No. 2 white 32@33c. Rye firm; No. 2 52c. Flaxseed dull at $1.30@1.31. Bran firm at 60@62c. Hay firm; Timothy $8@10; prairie $7.50@8.50. Butter firm; creamery 18@22c; dairy 13@15c. Eggs unchanged at 15½c.

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FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK

Accounts Solicited. THIRD AND PINE STREETS.

DEPOSITS.

1888	$211,789.52	1888
1889	$445,867.76	1889
1890	$871,010.87	1890
1891	$1,389,789.37	1891
1892	$1,426,973.72	1892
1893	$1,449,801.59	1893
1894	$2,357,172.45	1894

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS.

	1888.	1894.
Loans and Discounts	$388,290 74	$2,028,280 80
Stocks, Bonds and Real Estate	21,011 90	2,836 64
Cash in Banks and Currency on hand	73,237 59	1,179,368 86
	$482,530 23	$3,210,475 85

	1888.	1894.
Capital, full paid	$200,000 00	$500,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	70,740 71	353,303 40
Deposits	211,789 52	2,357,172 45
	$482,530 23	$3,210,475 85

DIRECTORS.

EPHRON CATLIN.
ALONZO C. CHURCH..V.-Pres. Wiggins Ferry Co.
DANIEL S. HOLMES....Of John A. Holmes & Co.
F. W. HUMPHREY....Of F. W. Humphrey & Co.
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LEGAL.

SHERIFF'S SALE—By virtue and authority of an alias execution, issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, City of St. Louis, returnable to the February term, 1895, of said court, and to me directed, in favor of Mette & Kanne Distilling Company, plaintiff, and against John H. Welkener and George H. Welkener, defendants, I have levied upon and seized all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the defendants above named, of, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, attached at the commencement of suit herein, to-wit:

Lots 17 and 18 of city block No. 2854 of said city, fronting 60 feet 8¾ inches, more or less, on the south line of Arsenal street by a depth southwardly to an alley, bounded north by Arsenal street, east by lot No. 19 of said block, west by alley and south by alley. Also in city block 1977, bounded south by Arsenal street and east by Wisconsin avenue; more particularly described thus: A strip of ground fronting 10 feet and ¼ of an inch on south line of an alley in said block by an irregular depth southwardly along the west line of Wisconsin avenue of 56 feet 10½ inches to a point, bounded north by said alley, east by Wisconsin avenue, south by said point and west by property of L. A. Hanstein, and I will on

THURSDAY, THE 31ST DAY OF JANUARY, 1895,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the above named defendants of, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said execution and costs.

HENRY TROLL,
Sheriff of the City of St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 10, 1895. 2814

Fated Sparrows.

ROBINSON, Ill., Jan. 12.—Up to date there has been 150 English sparrows brought in and delivered to County Clerk Harper in this (Crawford) county since the sparrow bounty law went into effect Dec. 1, 1894.

The marriage licenses of the past week issued by County Clerk Harper are as follows: Peter E. Hout, 22, and Ada I. Tohill, 17, both of Duncanville; Geo. Dettenberger, 20, and Effie Attaway, 17, of Robinson; John Boatright, 37, and Jessie Tennyson, 18; J. P. Kent, 30, and Sarah Landreth, 23; Charles Metheny, 23, and Emma Hale, 22.

At Eutaw, Ala., the 3-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Powers, who had been left alone in the house by an open grate, caught fire and was burned to death.

REALLY CLEVER BANK BURGLARS.

Some High Class Criminals St. Louis Has Produced.

MEN WHO WERE ARTISTS IN CRIME.

Written for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

St. Louis is always producing something great. Sometimes she is proud of these great things which she brings forth, but occasionally keeps profoundly silent. She hasn't done any bragging about her crooks, although she has given the world several of its finest, and unless some one calls attention to it the city may never get credit for the fine thieves she has turned out. Turned out is a good phrase. She always does turn them out. When they begin to show how clever they are they move elsewhere. Few of them try to continue their operations at home.

Probably the best known of all the St. Louis boys who became "bent" and gained distinction, was Bartley Eagan, alias Jimmy Carter, whose death several years ago at Denver, Colo., closed one of the most noted criminal careers. Jimmy Carter was probably the best known bank sneak in the country. His reputation was not alone confined to the United States, but extended across the briny deep. He was a crook of the most peculiar stripe and numbered his friends by the score in every city of prominence in the country. He was especially well liked in St. Louis, his birthplace, and one of his peculiarities was that he would never lend his hand to a crooked turn in St. Louis after he became successful in his vocation. He was born of good parents and first saw the light of day in the neighborhood of Tenth street and St. Louis avenue. At an early age he developed a tendency to become a law-breaker. He was a smooth pickpocket and his aptness led him into the company of older heads and he learned fast the higher arts of the crooked craft, so fast, that when he had just passed his majority he was known as a cracker-jack bank sneak. When he became expert in this line, many thousands melted away before the eyes of bank officials and depositors throughout the country and the dapper little oily-tongued young man, who was seen about the banks previous to the money's disappearance, seemed also to drift away before their very eyes. Carter made frequent trips to St. Louis, and his return to the bosom of many loyal friends in this city was the signal for much rejoicing and a combat with the fluid that warms the cockles of the heart. The memory of Carter is respected by many St. Louisans and among them not a few who are still prominent in the higher walks of life. When in St. Louis during his jollifications he was to be found in a then famous resort on Sixth and Pine streets. It is now more than a score of years since Carter flourished, yet conversation, never turns on the subject of crooks in certain circles, but what Little Jimmy Carter comes in for the praise of a dead hero. He was an exceptionally clever young man, and a redeeming feature of his unlawful career was that he never forgot his aged and infirm mother.

Ben Sippy, now a veteran, settled down and said to be reformed in the wild and woolly West, was a St. Louis boy who went to his zenith in the world of crookedness. He was an expert safe blower and turned his hand, in fact, at almost any kind of a game in which he saw a chance for big success. He never sought small booty and play that is held in contempt among thieves —from the time he began to operate. His career was somewhat checkered. He was born on Blair avenue and O'Fallon street, and trained with a gang from those corners, which made "Rome howl" for awhile. He was a good mechanic, but his inclination to be crooked was so strong that he deserted the lathe for the dark lantern and the jimmy. More than twenty years ago, and he was quite a young man at that time, his career as a crook was begun. He burgled and blew safes with powder, and in the latter art at that time was looked upon in much the same light as the small boy regards the hero of the dime novel. The local sleuths, especially Detective Pat Lawler, sought Sippy's reformation, but all to no avail, and about fifteen years ago, after repeated failure to send him over the road, he was railroaded or turned out of town by a police justice. He went out to grow up with the West and for several years he was an out-and-out Black Bart on the trails of the stages in the West. Single-handed he frequently stuck up the stages in the mountain cuts and in lonely spots and put the "gang" through the regular course. He was finally suppressed and run out of the country by United States Marshals, and when last heard of, eight or nine years ago, he was himself a Sheriff in Butte City. His whereabouts now are not known, but he is known to be still among the living. Age has robbed him of his avocation, however.

Harry Boggs is a safe-blower and burglar who was given to crookdom by St. Louis. He began his earthly career on Vinegar Hill, Seventeenth and Morgan streets, and when a merry boy associated with some of the most depraved youths of the city, who lived in the same neighborhood. He is now about 45 years old and is at present a resident of Indianapolis, Ind., where he is thought to be at work at his trade, that of a painter. He served a couple of terms at Jefferson City Penitentiary and was arrested on many occasions in addition to these, but succeeded in avoiding punishment. He drifted into Louisville, Ky., about seven years ago, committed a burglary, was captured and, having a bad record in that city, he was placed on trial as an habitual criminal. He was convicted, sentenced to life imprisonment but after serving five years he was pardoned on the promise of good behavior. He was last arrested in this city by Detective Tom McGrath about eight years ago on the charge of blowing a safe. He succeeded in beating the case on this occasion, and then went to Kentucky, where he made things lively for the police. He is regarded nowadays as one of the best cracksmen of his time.

Tom and Joe Stockton, two brothers, who are ex-convicts, are known throughout the country as burglars, highway robbers and safe-blowers. Joe is regarded as the smarter of the two, and he is also the younger. His headwork has gained for Tom a reputation as a crook which he otherwise would not have. Both have done time in the Missouri penitentiary, and Joe is now serving a ten-year stretch in the Columbus (O.) penitentiary for a daylight burglary. Tom is now at Springfield, Ill., having only recently emerged from his third term in Missouri's pen. His last stretch was a three-year one for a burglary committed on Sixth and Pine in a saloon. At that time he was caught red-handed, and when brought to the Four Courts he was found wearing a suit of penitentiary clothes. Investigation revealed the fact that he had only been out of the pen thirty-six hours when he committed the saloon burglary. His brother Joe did two terms in this State also. They are both native St. Louisans, and are still remembered by some of the old settlers in the neighborhood of Broadway and Biddle street, where they first saw the light of day.

Mick Moran, who is now one of the cleverest pickpockets on the road, was born in St. Louis in the neighborhood nowadays designated as the sale stable district on North Broadway. He is no spring chicken, and to-day he is known to the police of the country as a "gun" or good crook. His traveling companions are the best in the land in the line of "dipping." One of them is Johnnie Coughlin, who will be remembered as the man who was sentenced to be hanged for complicity in the murder of Detective Billy Hulligan of Cleveland, O. Blinky Morgan, a noted crook, was not long since swung into eternity for the crime, and Coughlin was supposed to be his pal in the murder. Detective Hulligan was murdered by Morgan, who was one of a rescuing party organized to take a prisoner from the officer on the road between Pittsburg and Cleveland, O. Moran is considered a good hotel sneak, but is an adept at picking pockets. He has avoided the yawning gates of the pen quite successfully despite the fact he was arrested on numerous occasions. He is making Chicago his home.

Dave Algoe, who was born in the neighborhood of Twenty-second and Cass avenue, after giving the local authorities considerable trouble, and finally getting a two-year term in the penitentiary for burglary, shook St. Louis for good. He is now doing time in Nashville, Tenn. He is a pickpocket as well as a burglar, and is regarded as the most desperate criminal ever turned out in St. Louis. On several of the many occasions on which he has been arrested, he has shown fight, and every police officer who knows him declares that he is ever ready to use a revolver, and frequently carried a brace of big weapons.

Jimmy Powers, who was born on Nineteenth and Division streets, is also known as a smooth burglar. He is well into the thirties now; and has never yet served a term in the pen. He has made Chicago his home for several years past, and is said to be the leader of a gang of crooks in that city. Jimmy Bryant, the well-known diamond snatcher arrested in this city, was a confederate of Powers.

Jack Shea, the escaped murderer of Officer John Doran, is another St. Louis boy, who is regarded as a daring criminal. Shea served a term in the Allegheny prison before he killed Officer Doran, and had a bad reputation among the local officers. He escaped from jail here with ten others a couple of years ago, and has never been recaptured.

John, alias Nosey O'Brien, a professional pick-pocket, raised in the vicinity of Twenty-third and Mullanphy streets, is another of the St. Louis crowd. He served a two-year term in Illinois, not long ago for robbing the Mayor of Rockford, Ill. He is known throughout the country as a pickpocket and, St. Louis officers say he can turn his hand to almost any kind of crooked work.

Tom, alias Kid O'Brien, and his sister Nellie, the former 31 and the latter 40 years old, are known in every city in the United States as crooks of the first order. The brother is a bank sneak and the sister a pick-pocket. Both of them were raised in this city near Tenth and Pine streets. Not long since it is said Nellie was arrested in New York City.

Henry Schneider, alias "The Swindler," is a bank-sneak and till-tapper, who was raised on Second and Poplar streets, in this city. He is a pal of Kid O'Brien, and has it said been an inmate of every prison in the East.

Billy Boyce, alias "The Priest," is a St. Louis boy, of the old school, who has gained distinction as a daring burglar and sneak-thief. He was brought up on Tenth and Gratiot streets, and his face ornaments almost every gallery of rogues in the country.

MAGICAL GROWTH OF PLANTS.

A French Scientist Says It Can Be Brought Out by Use of Formic Acid.

Special Correspondence Sunday Post-Dispatch.

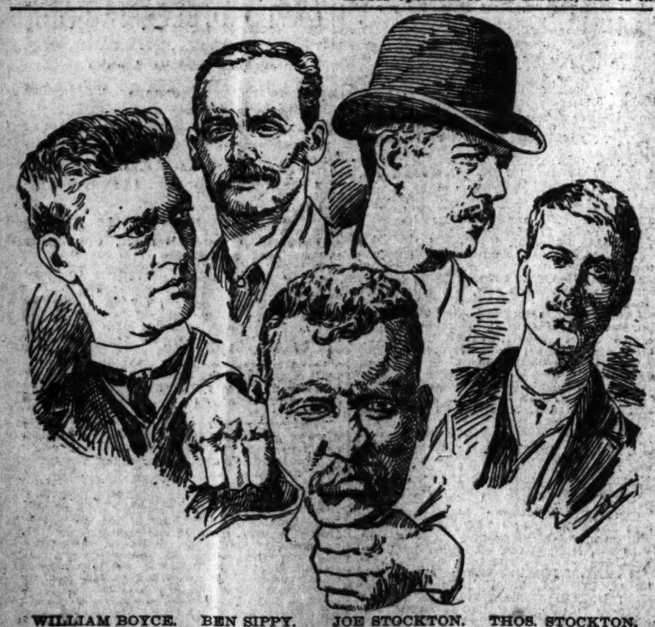
PARIS, Jan. 2.—A French scientist, M. Ragonneau, has just discovered how to make a plant grow from the seed in thirty minutes as much as it would under ordinary circumstances in as many days. Heretofore nature has shared this secret with the Yoghis of India alone, and the methods pursued by these clever magicians in performing this trick have been often described. They plant a seed in the earth and cover it with a cloth. In a few moments the cloth begins to be pushed upward by the growing plant, which in a short time attains the height of several feet. Various theories have been advanced as to the modus operandi of this miracle, one of the latest being that the spectators are hypnotized by the magician.

During his travels in India, M. Ragonneau saw this trick performed frequently, and noticed that the Hindoos always imbedded the seed in soil which they brought with them especially for that purpose. At last he learned that they obtained this earth from ant-hills. Now, as every one knows who has inadvertently eaten one of these industrious insects, ants contain a large proportion of formic acid, with which, in time, the soil of their habitations becomes charged. This acid has the power of quickly dissolving the integument surrounding a seed and of greatly stimulating the growth of the germ within.

After a little experimenting with this acid, the learned Frenchman was able to duplicate perfectly the Hindoo trick. His further researches have led him to believe that this discovery may be profitably applied to agriculture. By infusing ants in boiling water, acid as strong as vinegar can be obtained. M. Ragonneau has accomplished the best results and the most perfect growth by using earth moistened with a solution of 5,000 parts of water to one of acid.

Miss Mamie Tobin of 427 South Ewing avenue entertained the Hullalla Euchre Club Thursday evening. The prizes were awarded the Misses Walsh and Noble and Messrs. McCartney and Ryan. Miss Mae Kenefick will entertain the club at its next meeting at her home, No. 324 South Twenty-third street.

EVERY nickel paid on the 3-for-5 basis means a contribution of 3⅓ cents to two newsboy orphanages.



WILLIAM BOYCE. BEN SIPPY. JOE STOCKTON. THOS. STOCKTON. JAMES B. FRENCH.

PRIZE DOGS IN ST. LOUIS.

Winners at Bench Shows and Field Trials.

OTHER HIGH-BRED CANINES OWNED HERE.

Written for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

St. Louis has always been regarded by fanciers as one of the leading dog centers of America. The recent reorganization of the St. Louis Kennel Club has awakened and stimulated interest among the owners of well-bred dogs to such a degree that it seems certain that this city will in a year or two again rank with New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago as the home of bench and field trial winners. There are not only enough fine dogs in this city to justify the formation of a kennel club, but to give a first-class bench show without an outside entry. All that is necessary to bring prosperity to the St. Louis Kennel Club is concerted and harmonious action. The mistakes made in the attempted revival of the old club two years ago have been avoided. Leading citizens have become members and the club will be incorporated. The capital stock, placed at $2,000, divided into shares of $10 each, has been taken freely, there is perfect accord among the members and the only rivalry seems to be in the effort to see who can do the most to help and foster the project. In 1896 and annually thereafter a first-class bench show will be held in St. Louis, at which the best dogs in the country will contend for prizes. The personnel of the officers and members of the St. Louis Kennel Club is looked on as a guarantee of its success.

There are many St. Louis dogs which are winners in recent field trials and bench shows. Others capable of capturing prizes have not had the opportunity of competition. The descendants of Faust, Bon and other noted bird dog sires, are owned by local sportsmen and are classed with the best in the country.

Mac's Paul, the winner of the Club Stakes in the American Gordon Setter Club trials, run at Assonnett Neck, Mass., in October last, is owned by Col. Alexander G. Cochran, General Solicitor of the Missouri Pacific Railway. He was sired by Don A. K. C., 11,223, out of Challice, A. K. C., 21,196, a very fine bitch, owned by Marshall McDonald. Mac's Paul is an ideally marked Gordon, and in the field trials proved himself to be one of the widest and speediest ranging dogs seen on the field in many a day. He is stanuch on his points, and one of the most beautiful retrievers ever seen in the field. Paul will be entered in all the open stakes for the coming season, as the dog shows such promising qualities as to justify his owner in the belief that he has a very fair chance over any of the crack Llewellyns. Black Dan, a full brother of Mac's Paul, now in the hands of the trainer, is owned by Mr. John T. Cochran, and has shown such speed and staunchness that he will probably be heard from in the field trials on the circuit next fall.

Marshall McDonald is an enthusiastic dog fancier, and has quite a number of fine dogs in his kennels. Aside from his hunting dogs, he has a very fine strain of Italian greyhounds. Sport, a pure fawn-colored dog, weighing 7¼ pounds, and Ted, a pure blue or mouse-colored dog, with white ring on neck, and weighs but 7¼ pounds, are splendid specimens. Mr. McDonald also has some fine fox terriers. These dogs will undoubtedly all be entered in the St. Louis bench show.

Sir Jack, who won first in the bull terrier class in Cincinnati in 1890, second in Chicago in 1892 and first among all comers at Chicago in 1894, is the property of Dr. A. V. L. Brokaw. Sir Jack is a pure white dog, whelped in May, 1893, in England; was imported in the same month of 1890. He is a wonder in her way, being just 3 pounds in weight and showing the perfection of the breeder's art. The other finely bred Yorkshires are B. Van Biarcom's Rags, also of the toy variety and a good one all over. Among other well-bred dogs of the breed are Samuel B. Stannard's Charley and Dr. W. F. Kier's Susie and John T. Cochran's Dude.

Blemtin Eric II., owned by Lorenzo E. Anderson, is one of the best bred fox terriers in America. His sire, Dusky Trap, and New Forest Ethel, his dam, were imported by the late Augustus Belmont, the New York banker and millionaire at a cost of $1,500 each. Blemtin Eric II. is regarded as one of the finest of his type. Mr. Anderson also owns Blemtin Ella, another purchase from the noted Belmont kennel. Harry McCormack, Harry Siegrist, William Sievers and "Dink" Parrish each have a puppy from Mr. Anderson's pair. Mr. Parrish is confident that three of these puppies Cal. Carter, owned by him; Dot, the property of Mr. Sievers, and Dollie, the one retained by Mr. Anderson—would carry off the honors from the same number of one litter at any bench show. Tom Crouch has a number of fine types of the fox terrier. Wayman Cushman has a fox terrier which was a winner at Boston.

Odin, W. D. Waters' golden brindle Great Dane, attracts attention wherever seen. He was purchased by his present owner from a well-known fancier in England in 1890, when a 6-months-old puppy. His sire, Seal, and dam, Champion Vendetta, are registered in England, where they are considered the best of their species. Odin is 33 inches in height at the shoulders and weighs 160 pounds. His dam, Vendetta, was the winner of thirteen first and four special prizes and was never beaten. His sire, Seal, won many prizes in England.

Phillip C. Scanlon has a grand pair of Great Danes in Rector and Erin De Bragh, which are the descendants of prize-winners.

Joe Griesedieck owns a fine orange-colored St. Bernard. Raz, Otto Stifel's English mastiff, is highly prized by his owner. Tobe Mitchell pets a St. Bernard and W. E. Wightman is much attached to his fawn-colored mastiff, Compton Belle.

The Japanese pugs owned in St. Louis are the direct descendants of Tater, the pet of the imperial palace of China. Li Hung Chang, China's Viceroy, presented Tobias, a son of Tater, to the Hon. John Russell Young, then American Minister to the Flowery Kingdom. On Mr. Young's return to America Tobias was given by him to his present owner, Mr. Charles E. Barney. He is 3 years old, and with the exception of the tips of his ears, which are a delicate yellow, is perfectly white. Mr. Barney imported Lee Tai, a black bitch, which, after raising a litter of puppies to Tobias, was killed. She jumped out of her master's carriage and broke her neck. Among the descendants of Lee Tai and Tobias none is prettier or more intelligent than Chesel, whose name in Chinese signifies "little one." He is the pet of Mr. Barney and his daughters.

Dr. Reed takes a great deal of pride in the ownership of Nadine, Chesel's sister, and Tai Woo, his brother, is highly valued by Mr. Scott Blewett, to whom he was presented by Mr. Barney. Affection and intelligence are distinguishing traits of these household pets. A puppy from Lee Tai's litter, owned by Mr. Frank Ridgely, died.

The successful meetings under the auspices of the St. Louis Coursing Association at Brentwood Park have contributed much to the local interest in greyhounds. Diana, owned by Charles A. Robinson, is the champion at present. His bitch, Maid Marian, is regarded as one of the best bench show greyhounds owned in St. Louis. She and his dog, Monk Bishop, contested last week at the Cincinnati Bench Show, Maid Marian was a winner at Louisville, where Mr. A. C. Carpenter was also successful in carrying off a first prize with his fine dog, Rome Marble, an exceptionally well-bred greyhound, which was also shown at Cincinnati. There are over fifty first-class greyhounds owned in St. Louis.

John A. Long, President of the St. Louis Kennel Club, owns the great collie, Charlie II., winner of over forty first and second prizes in England and America. Sir Christopher, Hattie, Bushy Rose, Adila Wonder and other finely-bred collies.

Mr. Robert S. Brookings owns Argo and Nellie, both splendid specimens, the sire of Skidmore, Dr. A. V. L. Brokaw's Yorkshire is a fine specimen, exceptionally well-bred. He weighs 3 pounds 4 ounces. Imp. Judy, winner of the first prize at the Westminster Club Show in New York in 1893 and 1894, and which repeated her triumphs at Philadelphia, Boston and other Eastern shows, is the property of William Hutchinson, secretary of the St. Louis Kennel Club. She is especially rich in coat and color. His imp. dog Duke was also born in the purple. Other Yorkshires are Count Ollie and Tatters.

Leo Moser owns the bitch Queenie, which is owned by J. Pierepoint Morgan, the New York banker. Charles Evans, Chief of the Salvage Corps, is very proud of his Earl, a finely-bred collie. Herman Pockels owns another good one in Codger.

Messrs. J. B. C. Lucas and Joseph D. Lucas own a number of the best-bred hunting dogs in America. Robert J. Lucas has a pair of collies, half a dozen beagles and a high-class fox terrier. Mr. Joseph Lucas has several fox terriers and beagles. Mrs. Robert J. Lucas is especially fond of her excellent St. Bernard, Nero, who is 33 inches high and weighs about 150 pounds. Nero is always his mistress' attendant when she allows him to accompany her.

Fanciers are sure that Capt. Knoerr's skye-terrier would take high rank anywhere. George Glenville has a cute five-pound blue skye and Fred Junker swears by his pretty silver skye. Johnnie Bugbee has a prize-winner in Lady, a Chesapeake spaniel.

SCANDAL, CHIHUAHUA DOG.

Chihuahua dog, which he has named Isandul. The pretty creature does not need such a name to be talked about. It weighs 3½ pounds, has a yellow and white coat and is coy and intelligent. These dogs are natives of the Mexican State from which they derive their names and are great household pets. Their oddness adds to their attractiveness. Dr. Hardaway also has a Chihuahua, a breed which finds much favor in St. Louis.

The Yorkshire terrier also has many admirers among St. Louisians, who find him a vivacious and delightful companion and highly endowed with beauty and grace.

MAC'S PAUL, GORDON SETTER. ODIN, GREAT DANE. BLEMPTON ERIC II., FOX TERRIER.

MAID MARION, GRAYHOUND. CHESEL, JAPANESE PUG.

SKIDMORE, YORKSHIRE TERRIER.

SIR JACK, BULL TERRIER.

by Champion Trentham Dutch—Duchess. He weighs 48 pounds and is game to the core.

Miladi, a bull terrier bitch owned by John McCormick, captured first in the puppy

CLAIMS NEY DIED IN THIS COUNTRY.

Napoleon's Brilliant Marshal Cheated His Executioners.

A SCHOOLMASTER IN AMERICA.

That Marshal Ney, who, as every school boy knows, was one of Napoleon's bravest and most brilliant Generals, didn't die a traitor's death by being shot in the gardens of the Luxembourg on the morning of Dec. 7, 1815, but that he died at a venerable age in a little town in North Carolina in 1846, a refugee from France, under the name of Peter Stewart Ney, is the assertion and belief of an investigator, who adduces many facts to show that he is right.

In the Presbyterian Cemetery adjacent to Cleveland, N. C., one Peter Stewart Ney, a schoolmaster, was buried in 1846, aged 77 years, and over his grave a monument stands to-day which bears the inscription:

NEY,
An officer of Napoleon.

For many years previous to Peter Stewart Ney's death the rumor of his identity as Napoleon's famous marshal was current among residents of the Carolinas living in the vicinity of the schoolmaster's grave.

The Rev. J. R. Weston, rector of the Episcopal Church of the Ascension of Hickory, N. C., has been at work for ten years, both in the Carolinas and in Europe, gathering information concerning Peter Stewart Ney, the schoolmaster, and Marshal Michel Ney, with the result that to-day he is in possession of sufficient testimony, as he believes, to establish the identity of Ney of the Carolinas with Ney of France.

The main thread of his argument, in a book he has issued, begins with Ney's treason to the King of France and his incarceration in the Luxembourg prison.

Against the advice of the Duc de Richelieu, the Prime Minister, and against the protest of the Duke of Wellington, Ney was sentenced to be shot on the morning of Dec. 7, 1815, by order of the King. Mr. Weston utilizes the discrepant details of this execution as a means of proving that history here has made a big error.

The official report of Ney's execution states that when the batallion of soldiers fired he fell with three bullets in his heart and nine in his body. The report states that the body was left lying on the ground for "fifteen minutes" after the execution, where all could see it; then it was removed on a stretcher and taken to the Maternity Hospital, from whence it was given burial by friends in the Cemetery of Pera la Chaise.

WAS NOT SHOT.

While in London the author says that Sir William Frazier told him that Mr. Quentin Dick, a member of Parliament in 1815, who is now dead, had witnessed the execution of Ney and had described the circumstances to him.

Mr. Dick said that Ney was immediately "shot after" fifteen minutes elapsed on the stretcher and carried away, the entire proceedings from the time Ney took his position till he was borne off on the stretcher, not occupying more than "three minutes."

Furthermore, the author has secured direct testimony to the effect that the soldiers subsequently confessed to friends in America that Ney fell before the men fired, and that they had instructions to aim high, the bullets passing over his head. Friends carried him to the Maternity Hospital, where a disguise was obtained for him, and on Dec. 9, 1815, he sailed from Bordeaux for Charleston, S. C.

Mr. Weston says that from Dec. 9, 1815, to October, 1819, he has been unable to find any trace of the man, Peter Stewart Ney, in America, although the schoolmaster was 77 years of age when he died, and consequently was born in 1769, which is the year of the birth of Marshal Ney. During these years, the author explains, Ney probably wandered about this country in close disguise, fearing detection or recognition.

Mr. Weston says that Peter Stewart Ney always carried with him a portrait of Napoleon, which he had painted himself, and another of the Empress Josephine.

The fact that the supposed Marshal had dropped the name Michel for Peter, is explained on the grounds of required caution, and is especially significant because Ney was familiary called "Peter the Red" by the Emperor's soldiers.

Mr. Weston claims that Ney was recognized by the French refugees in Georgetown, N. C., in 1818, and he immediately fled to Cheraw. Capt. Rogers traced the identity of Marshal Ney when he burned up at Florence, N. C., a brother of Capt. Rogers, Col. Benjamin Rogers, in the autumn of 1819 lived in Brownsville, S. C., and at that time Peter Stewart Ney was employed by him to teach, and lived with the Rogers family. A son of Col. Rogers, who has since died, related these personal recollections of the schoolmaster to Mr. Weston.

HIS STRANGE REMARKS.

"Once he told my father that he was a French refugee. In 1821 I remember when a newspaper was handed to him by one of the scholars in the class-room, containing an announcement of Napoleon's death. He fell to the floor in a faint. My father next morning found Mr. Ney in bed with a severe wound in the neck, where he had stabbed himself with a pen-knife, a portion of the blade breaking off and remaining in the flesh. When my father reproved Ney, he replied: 'Oh, Colonel, Colonel! with the death of Napoleon my last hope is gone!'"

It is a historical fact, that Marshal Ney was the greatest swordsman in Europe, and in connection with this Mr. Weston cites the testimony of his scholar, Dr. John S. Rodgers, who said that Peter Stewart Ney was famous the country round as a swordsman. He was also a fine horseman.

Amid a mass of writing which the author has gathered is a scrap-book belonging to Schoolmaster Ney, containing clippings of poems and articles written for the local papers of that time. There is a distinct bearing through all of them upon the writer's love for Napoleon.

Mr. Weston reproduces some verses published in the Western Carolinian and written by Ney shortly after the news of Napoleon's death.

The impression which the death of Napoleon made upon Mr. Ney is with uneven force expressed throughout one poem, and, as Mr. Weston urges, it would seem probable that only an officer of the Emperor's staff, like Marshal Ney, could express the sentiment which Mr. Ney did.

Col. Houston, who was one of Peter Ney's scholars when he was teaching in Iredell County, N. C., says that Ney informed him in a burst of confidence that he had individually requested Napoleon to retreat from Moscow.

DEATH-BED CONFESSION.

The schoolmaster died in the home of Osborne J. Forde, located about a mile from Cleveland, N. C. The circumstances of Ney's death were given to Mr. Weston personally as coming from Thomas D. Graham, now dead, who resided near Davidson College, where Ney used to go for books. Thomas D. Graham said:

"I was with Peter Stewart Ney when he died. About five hours before his death Dr. Matthew Locke, his physician, came into Neys room and told him he had not long to live.

"Mr. Ney, perfectly calm and rational, raised himself up on his elbow and, looking Dr. Locke full in the face, said: 'I am Marshal Ney of France.' Two hours later he died."

While the handwriting of the Marshal differs somewhat from that of the schoolmaster, Mr. Weston urges that this is merely due to temperament. He states, further, that Ney in America would have good reason to conceal the characteristics of his original handwriting. The signatures are strangely alike.

Burned to Death.

MONROEVILLE, Ala., Jan. 12.—Little Clarence Quarfer was burned to death yesterday. He was playing with some parlor matches. He tried to bite off the head of one and it ignited and burned his lips. He threw it from him in his lap, where it caught his dress and burned him to death before he could rise from the spot. The boy never uttered a cry, fright stifling him, so it is supposed.

A Chemical Trick.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 12.—Joseph Watson, a young white lad, was found in the street yesterday in a mournful plight. His hands were fearfully blistered and torn. Of course passers-by sympathized with him and gave him a good sum of money. It was found out later that he was in the habit of blistering his hands with chemicals by the means to excite sympathy. He seems to have made a pretty good thing at it. He was arrested.

STOLE $30,000,

And Now He Is Learning the Varnishing Trade in Prison.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Edward R. Carter, the defaulting clerk of the National Bank of Commerce, who stole $30,000 from the bank by a system of false book-keeping, began serving his sentence in the King's County Penitentiary this morning. He was assigned to work in the varnish shop. Although it is several weeks since he defalcation was discovered by the bank, no one has discovered how the money was spent. To-day it was learned that he expended money freely on relatives of his wife, and to one of them, a young woman, he is said to have given expensive gowns, in which she was always seen in company with Carter and his wife, and it had been remarked that her costumes were of a more expensive texture than those of Mrs. Carter. Carter's salary was $3,000 a year. He lived well, dressed his daughters well and spared no money on their education. His salary is believed to have been ample for these expenses, so that the $30,000 stolen was spent, it is declared, on the remaining member of the family. Mrs. Carter's relative, it is said, even now does not realize that the defaulter spent such an enormous sum on her, but it is the only explanation that his most intimate friends can offer.

For Marrying a Child.

CARTHAGE, Mo., Jan. 12.—M. G. Smith of Reed's Station was arrested last night and lodged in jail charged with perjury in swearing that Maggie Wilson, a 10-year-old child, whom he married last August, was 14 years of age.

When the wedding became known citizens organized a Reed's-to-mob Smith, who immediately skipped and his whereabouts have not been known until now.

Smith is 34 years of age, and the child he married is an orphan he had taken from the poor farm to raise. Three weeks after his wife's death, he had a guardian appointed for the girl, who is small even for a child of ten years, and after making the affidavit procured a license and married her.

EVERY nickel paid on the 3-for-5 basis means a contribution of 3⅓ cents to two newsboy orphanages.

KEEP THEM OUT—all those germs, the seeds of disease, that are trying day and night to get a foothold in your system. You can't do it, unless your liver is active. That is all you have to depend upon, to keep them out of your blood.

The very best medicine for the liver and the blood, is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Take that when you're getting thin, when you have pimples or eruptions, when you've no appetite and feel "run-down" (these are warning signals)—and you'll save yourself from serious illness.

Franklin, Lane Co., Oreg.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: *Gentlemen*—My wife, of whom I wrote you, is another woman as far as her health is concerned; since taking your "Golden Medical Discovery," and "Pellets," she says she feels better than she has for years. She has gained twenty-five pounds in three months.

Lee Brown

CONSUMPTION

TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address.

T. A. Slocum, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

BOOK (SEALED) MAILED FREE, 192 pages, cloth-bound, on Errors of Youth and Diseases of Men and Women. Address Dr. LORD, 355 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., December 19th, 1894.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Harland Patent Can Co., for the election of directors, will be held in the office of the said company, Nos. 406 and 408 North Second street, on Tuesday, January 22d, 1895. WM. H. GREGG, JR., President.
E. H. DYER, Secretary. 2402

ST. LOUIS, Mo., December 12th, 1894—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Laclede Gas Light Company, for the election of directors and for the transaction of any other business which may be properly brought before it, will be held at the office of the company, in St. Louis, on Monday, January 21st, 1895, at 9 a. m. The transfer books will be closed December 28th, 1894, and will be reopened January 22d, 1895. By order of the board.
EMERSON McMILLIN, President.
A. ROSS, Secretary. 2401

ST. LOUIS, Mo., December 19, 1894.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mound City Paint and Color Co., for the election of directors, will be held in the office of said company, Nos. 406 and 408 North Second street, on Monday, January 21st, 1895.
NORRIS R. GREGG, President.
E. H. DYER, Assistant Secretary. 2402

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers' Elevator Company will be held on Monday, January 14, 1895, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 12 m., at the office of the company, Madison street and Levee, St. Louis, Mo., for the purpose of electing seven (7) directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
W. T. ANDERSON, President.
JAMES T. BIRCH, Secretary.
St. Louis, Mo., December 31, 1894. 2454

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—Office of Rossmore Realty Company, northeast corner of Eighth and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Missouri, December 31st, 1894.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rossmore Realty Company for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of the company, northeast corner of Eighth and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Missouri, on Monday, the 14th day of January, 1895, at the hour of 9 o'clock, a. m.
OTTO L. MERSMAN, President.
WM. P. NELSON, Secretary. 2452

OFFICE of Lincoln Trust Co., St. Louis, Jan. 5th 1895.—The annual meeting of stockholders will be held at the office of the company on Monday, January 21, 1895, for the election of 3 directors to serve for 3 years, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be considered. Polls will be opened from 9 a. m. to 12 m.
J. B. CASE, President.
A. A. B. WOERHEIDE, Secretary. 2400

THE annual meeting of stockholders for the election of directors for the Stegeman-Hausperger China Co. will take place at the office of the company, No. 1000 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., on Monday, the 21st of January, 1895. Polls open from 9 a. m. to 12 m. At the same time and place a proposition will be submitted to the stockholders to change the number of directors of the company from four to three.
H. J. STEGEMAN, President.
St. Louis, Jan. 10, 1895. 2536

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—Office of Natural Bridge Investment Company, northeast corner of Eighth and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Mo., January 8th, 1895.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Natural Bridge Investment Company, for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of the company, northeast corner of Eighth and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Mo., on Monday, the twenty-first day of January, 1895, at the hour of nine o'clock a. m.
WM. P. NELSON, President.
2491 OTTO L. MERSMAN, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE.—The annual election for six directors of the Euclid Park Improvement Co., to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, Saturday, January 26, 1895. Polls will be open from 9 a. m. to 12 m.
E. H. COFFIN, President.
E. H. EHRLER, Secretary. 2532

ELECTION NOTICE.—The annual election for five directors of the Woerheide Realty and Improvement Company to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company Saturday, January 26, 1895. Polls open from 9 a. m. to 12 m.
C. B. SMITH, President.
A. A. B. WOERHEIDE, Secretary. 2534

LEGAL.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT of the City of St. Louis.—Lewis Miller, plaintiff, vs. C. Aultman & Company, defendant (No. 36,257), Room No. 5. To whom it may concern: Take notice, that the undersigned, Adolph Weber, receiver in the above entitled cause of the assets of C. Aultman & Co. in the State of Missouri, hereby gives notice to all persons claiming to be creditors of having demands against the defendant corporation, to present the same to the undersigned receiver, with such proof as they may have to support the same, at the office of said receiver, Room 508, American Central Building, corner Broadway and Locust street, on or before twelve o'clock on the 21st day of January, 1895, by order that said receiver may allow such claims as are just. Failure to present claims on or before said time may result in the parties losing their demands.
ADOLPH WEBER, Receiver.
Jan. 9th, 1895.
Taylor & Erd, Attorneys for Receiver. 2500

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of an execution, issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, City of St. Louis, returnable to the February term, 1895, of said court, and to me directed, in favor of Ida Brinkmeyer, plaintiff, and against Henry Brinkmeyer, defendant, I have levied upon and seized all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the defendant above named, of, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and described as follows, to-wit:

Lot No. 11 in city block 1272, said lot has a front of 25 feet on Chouteau avenue and runs back a depth southwardly of 110 feet to an alley ten feet wide, bounded on the north by Chouteau avenue, on the east by lot ten (10) of said block, on the south by alley and on the west by lot twelve (12) of said block, and I will, on
WEDNESDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1895,
between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the above named defendant of, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said execution and costs.
BENNY TROLL,
Sheriff of the City of St. Louis.
St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 7, 1895. 2500

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the February term, 1895, of said Court, and to me directed, wherein Rawsons Sons, Wall Paper Co., is plaintiff, and Henry Grebe is defendant, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, situated in the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and charged with the mechanic's lien on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to-wit:

Lot number 20 of Beardsley's sub-division in Chancellor Tract, in the Grand Prairie Common Fields of City of St. Louis, Missouri, Block number 2748. Said lot having a frontage of 50 feet on the south side of Page avenue, upon which said lot of ground there are improvements consisting of a two-story brick dwelling house. And I will, on
WEDNESDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1895,
between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the above named defendant of, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said execution and costs.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 7, 1895.

WRESTLING IN THE MIKADO'S LAND.

An Ancient and Popular Sport Among the Japanese.

WRESTLERS TO FIGHT CHINA.

Written for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

Several of the leading wrestlers of Japan have volunteered their services to the Mikado to enter the campaign against China. What an advantage they would be over an ordinary man in modern warfare it is difficult to see, unless by their huge proportions they expect to drive still more terror into the hearts of the already badly frightened Chinese.

While the Japanese are a small race, their wrestlers are burly fellows over 6 feet high. According to American ideas of an athlete, they are too beefy, and instead of dieting themselves as athletes do in the country the Jap wrestlers are enormous eaters and drinkers. Their system of training is most peculiar and rigorous. They stamp their leg on the ground to give stamina to the calves and pound their shoulders against posts to strengthen the muscles. To strengthen their wrists two men place their elbows on a small table and wrestle until one loses his hold.

Wrestling in Japan has been the great sport of the country for centuries. Mention is made of it years before the advent of Christ. Centuries ago two sons who quarreled over who should think as their apparent, by order of their father settled the dispute by each selecting a wrestler as his champion, the backer of the winner of the match being declared the successor to the throne. Different Dainios formerly had attached to them wrestlers who traveled with the princes and exhibited their prowess at public ceremonies wherever they went. To this day a champion wrestler is almost a god among the people of Japan.

Great matches are held annually in a huge unroofed amphitheater of bamboo frame work covered with matting to shut out those who do not pay. The sanded arena in which the men meet is about twelve feet in diameter, and is encircled by rice bags. The umpire, a person of much distinction, is attired in a picturesque costume of old brocade, and there are four judges in attendance in case the umpire's decision should be disputed. A strip around the loins is the only clothing worn by the combatants. After drinking from a bucket of water in the corner and sprinkling themselves with the liquid, the men are ready for the fray, and at the word from the umpire the contest begins.

So numerous are wrestlers of fame in the island that the big annual tournament lasts several days, with contests going on continually from 10 a. m. until 5 p. m. The big contest is when the champion of the East meets the champion of the West. Wrestlers throw each other about with terrific force, and fatal accidents are not infrequent in the arena, a broken skull or concussion of the brain often following when the head of one of the Samsons, who

READY FOR THE WORD.

has been hurled across the ring by his antagonist, strikes a post.

There is the wildest cheering at the conclusion of a tournament, and hats and other articles of clothing are thrown into the arena by the spectators. These are carefully gathered by the victor, who knows their owners will redeem them with presents. An elaborately decorated silken apron is bestowed on the winner as the emblem of championship.

The nobility of the land are among the patrons of the sport, and a Cabinet Minister is said to have wrestled in public not very long ago. On entering the amphitheater the spectators remove their boots, and a more orderly and good-natured crowd cannot be found anywhere. They eat and drink persistently. The wrestlers themselves are usually easy going, pleasant men whose calling does not seem to brutalize them and whose faces show none of the evidences one would naturally expect to find in people of their calling.

Matsada Sorakichi, a Japanese wrestler, spent a number of years in America, and met nearly all the local athletes of his calling in this country. He was a small man, but an extremely clever one in his line. "The Jap," as he was usually known, although lacking in size and weight defeated several of the cracks, and made the best of them work hard to down him.

RUSSIA, FRANCE AND CHINA.

When the Former's Encroachment on the Latter Began.

Written for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

Russia's encroachment upon Chinese territory commenced in 1641, when her subjects began to settle in the upper portion of the basin of the Amur, says the Nineteenth Century. By the treaty of Nerschinsk, of the 27th of August, 1689, she was permitted to keep Nerschinsk and the Upper Shilka region, but had to retire from Albozin and Northwest Manchuria, the boundary being defined along the Daourian Mountains. This treaty was observed until the middle of the present century, when Russian subjects coming by sea planted settlements near the mouth of the Amur.

The subsequent session by China of the provinces of Amur and Primorsk to Russia under the treaties of 1858 and 1860, extorted at the time of the Anglo-French war with China and when that country was much weakened by the Taiping and other rebellions, placed Russia in a favorable position for carrying out its further designs on China, Corea and Japan, which will probably be deferred until the completion of the Siberian-Pacific Railway.

The Kuldja scare in 1860, when China began preparing for war because Russia showed a determination to hold Ili and Kuldja, which she had occupied since 1871, at the time of the Mohammedan rebellion in Kashgar and Northwest China, was not lost upon either party. This, together with the British occupation of Port Hamilton, 1885-7, when Russia was taking a menacing attitude toward Corea, made Russia pause before she commenced further encroachments until she had strengthened her position with the railways she is at present engaged upon.

While Russia was negotiating with China for the cession of the rich but sparsely populated provinces of Amur and Primorsk, France, taking advantage of China's weakness, laid the foundation of her Indo-Chinese empire by annexing the southern provinces of the kingdom of Annam, which owed allegiance to China, and had for centuries been tributary to it. Once commenced, this empire grew rapidly at the expense of its neighbors and now is believed to contain over 20,000,000 souls, a population greater than that of the whole of the Asian continent. Cambodia was seized from Siam in 1863; three more provinces from Annam in 1866; Tonking was temporarily occupied in 1873; Annam and Tonking were made French protectorates in 1885, and Eastern Siam and Luang Prabang were annexed last year.

A Great Social Event.

From the Texas Siftings.

The Bavarian peasants are in many respects very much like the Irish. They drink a great deal, are quite witty and are never so happy as when they are fighting. A story is told of two Bavarian peasants meeting in the road and holding the following conversation:

"Were you at the wedding last night?"

"Indeed I was. It was the nicest wedding we have had this season. Why, even the bride took a hand in the fight."

THE MANICURE AT HER WORK.

She Polishes and Trims Nails Both of Men and Women.

NOW IT IS DONE ARTISTICALLY.

Written for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

It is curious, but true, that of the customers of the manicuring establishments one-half are men. Nor are they all dandies and actors, as might be supposed, but many of them are business and professional men. They frequent the parlors, as a rule, late in the afternoon.

As the manicure artist is usually an attractive young woman, with a dainty hand and an easy, confidential way of going about her work, it is not strange so many men find the manicure parlor an alluring spot.

The environment of the manicure, too, is particularly agreeable. The chairs are deep and soft-cushioned, while the colors are harmonious. There is usually a seductive odor, which arises from the perfumed suds in which the customer paddles with his fingers before the operation begins. The little table behind which the manicure sits is daintily covered with a spread of immaculate linen, in the center of which is placed a cushion covered with a dainty doily.

On all sides dishes of repousse silver, containing mysterious things, surround the cushion. In one is pink powder, in another fragrant paste. A bottle of liquid soap has an odor of roses. A smooth, round stick, wedged-shaped at the end and cut from the root of an orange tree, takes an important part in the operation. On a dainty white serviette lie the ivory-handled instruments which the manicure manipulates so deftly.

The first thing you do is to put your hand in the big silver dish filled with perfumed suds. After a few minutes the manicure bids you take it out, and then she tenderly dries it on a soft linen napkin. Then, if you are not a regular customer and she has never "done" your nails before, she will study your fingers carefully before deciding which style of cutting the nails is most becoming to hand and occupation.

Women visit the manicure usually between 11 and 2. It is surprising how particularly unbended and confidential women are with the manicure. They enter into the most elaborate details of their dresses, their entertainments, their trouble with their servants, and often matters of far more serious import.

"We have lots of opportunities to study human nature," said one bright girl, "and there is certainly lots of difference between men and women. Women will tell us all their troubles, even about their husbands. A man never speaks of his family any more than if he never had one."

A manicure makes a very correct test of her women patrons' character in shaping their nails. When a lady comes in with cheeks suspiciously pink and dizzily blonde hair, the astute little manicure knows that she wants varnish on her nails and that they must be cut to a sharp point at the tip.

Men customers are more popular in manicuring establishments than women, because, as one girl tritely expressed it, "women are always afraid they won't get the worth of their money and insist on more polishing than any man would ever think of, unless he is an actor."

Men have their nails manicured according to their occupations. Surgeons prefer their nails short in length and round and smooth, with the edges bevelled bluntly with sand paper, and the cuticle carefully trimmed to smoothness. Musicians also wear their nails short, but with an extremely high polish. Lawyers and clergymen, as well as all public speakers who use their hands in gesticulation, keep their nails longer, but only in rare cases beyond the tip of the finger. They have very little polishing and no tinting.

Actors wear their nails very long, and as a rule, are the most particular clients of a professional manicure. They wear their nails tinted and highly polished. Usually they have one pet nail—the one on the little finger—which is cultivated to an extreme length. The card player is another regular habitue of the manicure. His nails are filed to a thin, sharp point. Many of them have peculiar shapes, which they desire to have made with the scissors, because it assists them in picking up money.

Taking the manicure girl collectively, she is a very pretty, deft-handed, wholesome creature, quick and bright in conversation, and always young. She is neatness personified, and there is usually a touch of feminine coquetry in her toilet, such as a bright-colored bow in her hair. But her dress is rarely more elegant than her salary will warrant. If she is sometimes a little frivolous, her opportunities and temptations are certainly many. And even then that is an exceptional case. As a rule, her manner is deferential and respectful.

The work of a manicure is always light and pleasant, and there are always more applicants than there are places to be filled. An expert manicure earns $15 a week, and very few receive less than $8, which is more than they could make as salesgirls.

EARTHQUAKES IN MEXICO.

Some Curious Features of the Recent Seismic Phenomenon.

Written for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

The earthquake which visited the city of Mexico on Nov. 2 was probably the most severe shock felt in that region since the famous earthquakes of 1858. An eye-witness of the scene, who writes of it for the Boston Herald, has related some very interesting details. The shocks, he says, commenced with an upward movement of the earth, of such violence that massive buildings rocked upon their foundations like children's cradles. Many roofs were completely wrecked, and large cracks were made in walls of solid masonry. The cathedral also sustained serious injuries. During the most violent part of the earthquake the pictures on the walls swayed to and fro, and telegraph cables swung in the air like clothes lines. The horses on the streets were unable to keep on their feet and water was hurled out of the public fountain basin.

The rocking was accompanied by loud, rumbling sounds, which added to the terror of the people. The actual loss of life has been fixed at 15 lives, and long lists of casualties are reported. The earthquake was also accompanied by the eruption of the Volcano Colima, which continued long after the shocks had subsided to emit clouds of steam.

There is a theory that on both coasts of Mexico there are submarine volcanoes, which are active during seismic phenomena on the land. The scientists of the region visited by the earthquake assert that the shocks had no connection with the great disturbances of the earth's crust in South America.

GAVE HER SEX THE BLOOMERS.

The Story of a Woman's Crusade for Dress Reform

NOW RECALLED BY HER DEATH.

Written for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

It is probable that no woman who has struggled in behalf of reforms meant to redound to the benefit of her sex was better known or more misunderstood than the late Amelia J. Bloomer, who died the other day in Council Bluffs, Ia., at the age of 77. Mrs. Bloomer contributed to the dictionaries a word that has become universal and which to-day has been revived with the advent of the woman bicycling craze.

It was after her that the bloomer costume was named, and despite the pointed shafts of ridicule and wit that were leveled at that feminine dress, she lived long enough to see it come into use without exciting the derision of the small boy.

New York State was the birthplace of the famous bloomer costume, and Mrs. Bloomer was the third person to adopt its use, and not, as generally supposed, the first.

Up in the north central part of that State, in a small town called Peterborough, lived a man who in his day was famous, and whose fame has lasted for many years.

MRS. AMELIA J. BLOOMER IN HER FIRST COSTUME.

This man was Gerrit Smith, who was a prominent abolitionist and personal supporter of John Brown. He had a daughter, a large, finely formed, beautiful woman, with raven hair, deep, dark eyes and an independent mind.

She married a neighbor named Miller. One day she went to a Peterborough tailor, and, with his aid, evolved a costume which would leave her free to move about with comfort. As she described it: "I wanted some kind of a dress so that I might take the baby on one arm and a lamp in the other hand while I went upstairs, and have no gown to hold up, for in my then dress I would surely trip up, and, no doubt, burn the baby, myself and the house."

Thus was constructed the short skirt with the trousers just reaching from the shoe to above the knees, where the separate leg coverings were secured by buttons to the close-fitting underwear. A frilled and ruffled skirt with rolling collar, cuffs and a little tie, the round-about coat and small, round hat with plume, completed the costume, and Mrs. Elizabeth Smith-Miller was comfortably and workably clad.

Both her father and her husband united with her in her disgust of the prevailing fashions of woman's dress.

Mrs. Miller was invited to pay a visit to the near-by town of Seneca Falls to her friend, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton. She accepted the invitation and went in her new costume. She was regarded with curiosity by many, but with approval only by Mrs. Stanton, who immediately ordered a suit of steel-gray cloth made after the same pattern.

Now, in Seneca Falls, as in many other places, it was the custom to go for one's mail personally. A lawyer named Bloomer was Deputy Postmaster of the town, and, with his wife, published a paper called the Lily. Back of the post-office there had been fitted up a club-room called the "Ladies' Exchange"—in those days the term lady had not given place to the term woman—where the ladies of the town were wont to congregate, read their letters, write replies and exchange salutations and gossip. To this place Mrs. Stanton took Mrs. Miller and her new costume.

Mrs. Bloomer met the originator of the dress and at once became a firm believer in the reform. She had suits of various cloths made in the same style, and from 1850 to 1853 wore them at all functions. Mrs. Bloomer was a public woman. As editor of a paper she advocated the reform costume, and on the lecture platforms she always appeared in the "bloomer" garb, oftentimes to the intense discomfiture of those who had engaged her.

From this publicity her name was adopted as the one most fitting to bestow on the costume. In her own home during the two years she wore the dress she was ridiculed by all the urchins in the town. The following couplet was perpetrated at her expense:

"Heigh ho! Carrion Crow,
Mrs. Bloomer's all the go.
Twenty tailors take the stitches,
Mrs. Bloomer wears the breeches."

Mrs. Bloomer continued to wear this unique costume until she went to Council Bluffs in 1854. At that time she decided that if the whole East was not responsive to her cause of dress reform the wild West would be even less so, and she did not take her many suits of bloomers with her.

Mrs. Miller subsequently went to Washington with her father and remained there during his congressional term, and at all times wore her "bloomers."

During the last winter that Mrs. Bloomer was in Seneca Falls the young women of the town adopted the dress for skating purposes, using leggings in place of the abbreviated trousers. This much of satisfaction Mrs. Bloomer got from the townspeople,

THE DISCOVERY OF ALCOHOL.

A Chemical Fact Which Is Lost in History.

RECENT RESEARCH TO FIND IT.

Written for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

Alcoholic beverages are as old as the world; alcohol itself is modern. To-day it is the best-loved and worst-abused of all chemical compounds, but the ancients, who knew its uses as well as we do, had no idea of its existence. It has been reserved for a French chemist, M. Berthelot, to make an exhaustive historical inquiry into its discovery, but it cannot be said that he has correctly solved the mystery.

The very name of alcohol, so far as it is applied to the product of distillation of wine, is modern. Up to the end of the eighteenth century the word, which is of Arabic origin, signified any principle obtained by extreme pulverization or by sublimation. For example, it was applied not only to our alcohol, but also to the powder of sulphate of antimony, used for blackening the eyebrows, and to divers other substances.

In the thirteenth, and even the fourteenth centuries, no author applied the word to the product of vinous distillation. The term "spirits of wine," or "ardent spirit," though more ancient, was not any better known in the thirteenth century, for at this volatile agents capable of acting on mortals. As to the name "eau de vie," this was applied during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries to the elixir of life sought for by the alchemists. In reality it was under the name of "ardent (that is, inflammable) water," that our alcohol made its first appearance.

According to Berthelot, distilling apparatus was invented by the Egyptians in the early centuries of the Christian era. Their inventions were used by the Greek alchemists and by the Arabian pharmacists, but there is no evidence that any of these ever distilled alcohol, though passages in the works of certain Arabic authors have been wrongly interpreted to this effect.

Abdul Casim, for instance, a Moorish physician of Cordova, who lived about 1100, had a distillery and distilled in it for medicinal purposes rose-water, vinegar and wine, but he made no distinction between the different products of distillation, though he recognized that these were not simply water, as Aristotle thought. The most ancient manuscript that contains a precise indication in this direction is one written in the twelfth century, which notes that by mixing pure strong wine with three parts salt and heating it an inflammable water may be obtained that burns away without consuming the matrix. More precise directions still are given in the "Book of Fires," by Marcus Graecus, written about 1300. In this it is recommended that sulphur be added to the wine to increase its inflammable properties.

The first author whose name is positively known to speak of alcohol is Arnaud de Villeneuve, who lived after the composition of both the receipts referred to above. He is usually considered the discoverer—a dignity to which he never himself laid claim. He speaks of it only as a well-known substance, and he exalts its virtues as follows: "Certain moderns say that it is the permanent water (that is, the liquid that is incapable of solidification); others call it 'water of gold.' It prolongs life, and hence is called eau de vie. If should be kept in vases well sealed. When by it have been communicated the virtues of rosemary and sage, it exercises a favorable influence on the nerves.

From all of which we may conclude that six centuries ago the French chemists knew alcohol only as a servant and not as a master.

It is safe to predict, too, after this most recent and exhaustive research into the matter, that alcohol will keep its place with gunpowder and other familiar substances and compounds in the list of articles whose discoverers or inventors must remain forever unknown.

Right in Line.

From the Washington Star.

Some boys had put up a snow fort and were throwing the frigid missiles with a great deal of enthusiasm. The elderly man with a young heart happened to be passing and he paused to enjoy the scene.

"That's it," he said to a lad who happened to pass near him with an armful of snowballs. "I like to see the youngsters enjoy themselves. That's just the thing—a good old-time snow fort."

This was patronage in the tone of the boy as he said: "Mister, didn't you ever read about how Napoleon once had a snow fight?"

"Why—er—yes; of course."

"Well, this ain't no old-time snow fort. This is a Napoleon fad, this is."

Neglecting the Home.

From the Atchison Globe.

It is a coming fashion to hire a hall to entertain your friends, to give dinner parties at a hotel, to be married in church, to be taken to a hospital when you are sick and to an undertaker's establishment as soon as you die and left there until the funeral. The tendency is to conduct all public occasions away from the home. The home is getting a black eye.

If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal-card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN ARTIST.

The Dicatopter Will Enable Everyone to Draw.

ONE NEED ONLY TRACE THE PICTURE.

Written for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

Viennese artists are interested in the "dicatopter," which is said to be a most successful device for casting the image of any subject on a drawing plane so that one who is not an artist, may, by merely tracing it, produce excellent pictures. One of its chief designs is to help students over the tedious practice which alone, under the present system, enables them eventually to draw correctly.

The chief feature of the "dicatopter," is an optical apparatus or camera consisting of a metal case, which is open at either side, and contains two flat glass plates, provided with specular silver plains regularly fastened one to another.

Fig. 1 shows how the apparatus is used, and with the aid of Fig. 2 we more clearly describe its construction and working. One of the two mirrors, x, is the objective glass which receives and reflects the figure of the subject drawn. The second mirror, y, is rippled, that is, it is provided with a series of reflecting stripes placed at regular intervals, the spaces between them being left plain and transparent.

These mirrors are so arranged that the picture caught by the first is represented again in the second or ocular mirror, and looking at this latter mirror through the aperture, o, cut in the camera, one sees the object to be drawn, m, represented in the position, n, on the drawing plane, z. Through the same aperature the operator sees his own drawing hand and the drawing pencil, p, the transparent stripes of the rippled ocular mirror facilitating his view.

The rendering of the picture being effected by flat metallic mirrors, it is said to be always correct, drawing patterns being rendered without distortion, and all objects being brought into correct perspective.

The size of the figure to be reproduced depends upon the distances between the camera, the object to be drawn and the drawing plain; the closer the camera is brought to the object, and the more it is removed from the drawing plain, the larger will be the object to be drawn appear. On the other hand the figure becomes smaller when the camera is removed farther from the object and nearer to the drawing plain.

In order to fix easily the position of the figure to a certain size, the drawing apparatus is provided with levers that can be screwed on at different distances, as shown in Fig. 3, and to one of these levers the camera is fastened by means of a clamp. A second lever serves as a bearer of the pattern board.

Where an extra-sized enlargement is required a convex lentil is put before the camera, and a drawing board to any size desired is used as a drawing plain, one end of it resting on the table, and the other on the operator's knee in a sloping position.

Heads of persons may be drawn life size it is stated, by placing the person close before the apparatus, and landscapes and larger objects not standing immediately before the apparatus can be copied and reduced to a convenient size by fixing a concave lentil before the camera.

The apparatus always, it is claimed, renders the proper perspective when vertical lines on houses, towers, etc., appear in parallel direction to the edges of the drawing plain. Inverse figures may be drawn with the "dicatopter," it is stated, by giving the camera such an inclination as to bring the object to be drawn directly onto the ocular instead of the objective mirror, this being especially advantageous for drawing on lithographic stones for reproduction.

Besides being an instructive amusement for juveniles, and an aid to right seeing and drawing, it is claimed that painters using this apparatus see a picture in its natural colors and in just perspective on the drawing plain, and can with a little practice, paint over it easily with the brush and color, and also that persons drawing patterns may group flowers, emblems, figures, decorations of any description upon the pattern board and copying them as reflected on the drawing plain, reproduce original models without difficulty.

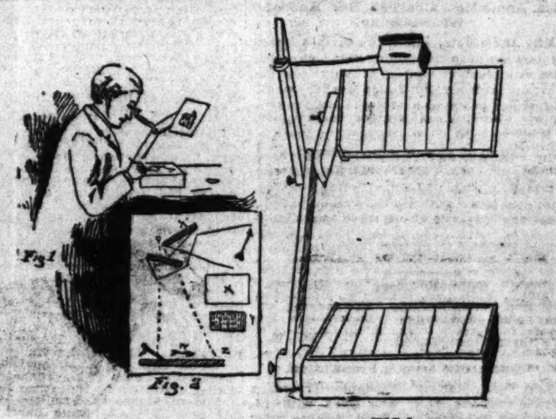


FIG 3.
THE DEVICE BY WHICH YOU MAY DRAW YOUR OWN PICTURES.

AN INCIDENT OF TRAVEL.

Introducing a Voluble Porter and a Patient Traveler.

Written for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

"On a limited train from Philadelphia the other day," told a man recently at a dinner, "the heat in the smoking-car became intolerable. Everybody suffered and fumed till somebody discovered that all the ventilators were shut. Then the porter was called and ordered to open them. As he was complying, a man who looked like a commercial traveler voiced the indignation we all felt at the fellow's carelessness.

"'What 'ye mean,' he said, 'keeping us boxed here in this furnace? You ought to have opened these ventilators long ago. We'll have pneumonia after such a Turkish bath.'

"Whereupon the porter turned upon him.

"'I want you to understan', sah, you've no right to tell me what I ought to do, sah. I knows my business, sah, an' I don' need no s'gestions from anybody, sah. I may lose my job for sassin' you, sah, but I can't help it, sah.'

"He paused a moment for breath, and the drummer, somewhat embarrassed by the tirade, attempted to stem it.

"'Oh, stop your talking,' he said, 'and bring me a couple of cigars.'

"'All right, sah. What price, sah? Nobody kin tell me what my business on this kyar is, sah; I know it purticuly well, sah. I may lose my job for sassin' you, sah, but I want you to understan', sah, you can't tell me what I ought to do, sah. That I don' 'low, nohow, sah.'

"The cigars came, the drummer selected two and handed the porter a dollar bill and told him to keep the change.

"'Thank 'ee, sah,' pocketing the money. 'I knows my business, sah; nobody kin tell me nothin' about it, sah. I may lose my job for sassin' you, sah, but I'se got to tell you that I don't take no orders from no one in dis kyar, sah, an' I want you to understan' it, sah,' and he went off to his nook at the other end, muttering his protests as long as he could be heard, while the drummer, out a fruitless 40 cents, looked hopelessly after him."

EVERY nickel paid on the 3-for-5 basis means a contribution of 8⅓ cents to two Saturday patrons.

ACTORS WHO BUCK THE TIGER.

Some Heavy Games in Which Comedians Play.

AND SOME ACTRESSES PLAY, TOO.

Written for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

With all due respect to the men in the theatrical profession, it may be said that, as a class, they are the most inveterate gamblers, and the average Thespian makes no bones about his infatuation for the fickle Goddess of Fortune.

As a class, they are young men—that is, they hold their youth well. Then, money comes easily when success is crowning their efforts. The temptations to while away the dreary hours in strange towns by juggling with chance are unusually strong, and, as a result, the actor who does not occasionally toy with the tiger finds himself a rara avis.

Take, for instance, a company of players on the road. They form a little world by themselves. They know comparatively few people in any of the towns in which they may be. Hotels, as a rule, are cheerless places, and the natural consequence is that the men are driven, in self-defense, to divert their minds from the monotonous routine of their daily lives. If there is a public tiger in town, it is almost sure to catch their game; and, if not, they proceed to take salaries away from one another. The passion becomes a sort of second nature with them, and, as they grow older and accumulate money or earn larger salaries, they keep up a corresponding increase in the size of their stakes.

Like ordinary mortals who tackle the game from the wrong side, however, they generally are losers. Nat Goodwin, especially, is a fiend. Dixey has indulged his fondness for the game to such an extent as to get into the newspapers at various times. Sol Smith Russell, Billy Barry, Eddy Foy, Louis Aldrich, Jim Meade, the dying Billy Scanlan, Johnny Burke, Charley Evans, Bill Hoey and scores more of their fellow-professionals are noted for their gambling propensities.

Of all these mentioned, perhaps the brilliant, gifted, but eccentric, Nat Goodwin is the most widely known for his dalliance with chance. Only a week ago there came a story over the wires from Cincinnati to the effect that the blonde comedian had dropped $1,140 in a crap game "cooked" especially to catch. But $1,140 does not "faze" Nat. He has grown accustomed to dropping much larger bundles than this. On one occasion, in Chicago, two years ago, he got caught up with a faro lay-out, and was over $5,000 poorer before he left off. During the same season, down in Louisville, he broke a couple of banks and nearly won back his Windy City losses. He is as game as they make them, and never "hollers" when he gets squeezed.

Not so with "Adonis" Dixey. Dixey has probably made as much money as any man of his years in his profession, and he has squandered it like water. In the old "Adonis" days, when the golden flood was pouring upon him, he played the limit in many a gambling-house; but, when he was hard hit, he was a little inclined to "squeal." Once or twice he raised such a fuss over his heavy losses that it got into the newspapers, and the shapely ladies' favorite was mercilessly guyed for having what the gamblers call a yellow streak in him.

Billy Barry's favorite pastime is poker. He is not such a high player, but he is a good one, and, when he is in the game, the cards have to be skinned pretty close by his opponents if they wish to come out winners. There is an old story about Barry which has been told before, but, in this connection, it will stand repeating.

Barry, together with Henry Watterson, Henry E. Abbey, Nat Goodwin, Jim Colyer and Jim Meade were playing poker one night in Collins' saloon on Fourth avenue near Fourteenth street in New York. It was when the "Pirates of Penzance" was new in New York and running with great success. Watterson had been to the theater that evening, and during the game he kept whistling and singing, "Oh, I am a pirate king; Oh, I am a pirate king," but somehow or other he never could win a hand.

Barry was losing too, and he wasn't very good natured. He kept asking, "Who the dickens is that fellow with the bum lungs who's doing all that singing?" but no one paid any attention to him.

Watterson kept peeling his cards down with his good eye and singing, "I am a pirate king" to Barry's intense disgust, until finally there came a big jack-pot. Everybody was in. There was raise after raise, Watterson right in the midst of it all singing. When the call came the Kentucky editor burst out more noisily than ever, "Oh, I am the pirate king," throwing down four kings, added triumphantly, "And there's four more of them." He got the pot.

Another story is told on Jim Meade. Dave Henderson's old partner, who was one of the participants in the above game. Meade was a man who gambled on everything from a dog-fight to a funeral. It was instinctive with him. He attended a funeral of a dear friend once after having been out with the boys the night before, and he was tired to death. As he sat in the front seat near the coffin he dozed half off to sleep, and just barely caught the words of the minister as he said over the body of the deceased:

"He is not dead, he only sleeps."

Meade woke up with a start, rubbed his eyes and exclaimed:

"If you think so you can catch me for $100 or that."

Louis Aldrich is also widely known for his abilities as a poker player. When he was starring in "My Partner" he is said to have paid off very regularly ever salary day and then beguiled himself during the week by taking the money all back over the poker table. Some statistician figured out that Aldrich's expenses on the tour averaged about $250 a week.

The passion for gaming is not alone confined to the men on the stage. Some of the women are just as bad, although, of course, they, of necessity confine their operations to their own or friends' rooms. Among the best known actresses who indulge in the festive game of poker are Blanche Walsh and Johnstone Bennett. Anytime a bewhiskered man thinks he has a pudding with these innocents he is at liberty to make a try at them provided, of course, that his company is agreeable. These girls can bet "fifty" with all the sang froid of a hardened player, and they just as thoroughly understand bobtail flushes and bluffs as do their coarser companions.

All Frose Up.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

Oh, the wind, it blows,
An' we're frose—we're frose,
We're all frose up in Georgy!
An' we don't care now if it snows an' snows
While the new year comes and the old year goes;
We'll be on hand when the circus shows,
Though we're all frose up in Georgy!

CHINA'S CONDUCT IN THE WAR.

Col. Geo. A. Purington on the Fight in the Orient.

CHINA SHOULD QUIT BEHEADING GENERALS.

Written for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

A Sunday Post-Dispatch reporter visited Jefferson Barracks one afternoon during the week and called on the commandant. Col. George A. Purington welcomed the visitor into his private office, produced a box of cigars and then inquired what the Sunday Post-Dispatch desired of him this time. The visitor explained to the gallant old soldier that he, being the highest representative of the United States Army in this vicinity, the public would read with interest his views on the war between China and Japan.

The Colonel at first expressed a very decided disinclination to discuss the matter at all, giving as his reasons that he had not studied the matter very closely, and had received no official reports thereon from the War Department, gleaning all his knowledge thereof from the newspapers.

When asked for his impressions on various phases of the trouble, however, he finally unbosomed himself to a certain extent.

"What surprises me most in this war between China and Japan," said the Lieutenant-Colonel, who has grown gray in his country's service, "is that the Chinese have made such an exceedingly poor showing. The army the Chinese have in the field is at least six or eight times as large as the Japanese fighting force, yet it has been pitted at every turn.

"I hold that every nation has as much bravery as another. There may be individual cowards but no nation of cowards. Every nation, I have always thought, will fight for its homes with bravery born of desperation, if nothing else. Still, the Chinese with their greatly larger forces make no material resistance to the marauding Japanese, who are pillaging their cities and destroying their homes. This has been a great surprise to me, because when I first heard that war had been declared I confidently predicted that the Chinese would slaughter the Japs.

"I can account for their poor showing only on the ground that they have no leaders, or that they have very poor leaders. The Japanese have much better leaders. Many of their officers have been educated in Europe and America, and are much better skilled in the science of modern warfare than the natives. The Japanese have pressed these men to the front and are enjoying the victorious fruits of their educated efforts.

"The Chinese, on the other hand, are not inclined to trust the command of their armies to foreigners or natives with foreign ideas. Not only that, but the Chinese out off the head of every one of their generals who loses a battle, and as long as they pursue these tactics, I don't see how they can rally very easily.

"My sympathies are with the Japanese in this fight, because I think they are fighting for reforms and are trying to become enlightened and I wouldn't like to see the Chinese win, as I think that would be victory for ignorance and darkness. I cannot believe that the Japanese practised the atrocious butcheries charged against them at Port Arthur. At least, I cannot believe that their soldiers slew the innocent women and children or slaughtered the wounded under the care of the Red Cross Society."

COL. GEO. A. PURRINGTON.

Col. Purington gave utterance to the foregoing remarks in response to a series of interrogations, interspersing his declarations with, "Now, mind, young man; I don't pretend to be a critic on those people over there because the war is too far away for me to study closely or form any decided views about."

REMBRANDT AND ART.

Generous to Recklessness, the Artist Came to Poverty at the Last.

Written for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

In 1634 Rembrandt married Saskia Van Uylenburgh, not a vulgar peasant girl as earlier biographers have asserted, but the orphan daughter of a Frisian lawyer of good social position and considerable wealth. Their married life, though short—for Saskia died in 1642—seems to have been a very happy one. Of the portraits and studies of her charming wife we shall speak later on; there is one touching peculiarity which distinguishes them, as also the studies and portraits of himself, executed during their brief married life.

She is always gayly, in some instances richly dressed, while his own figure is clothed in picturesque garb, with velvet hat and a drooping feather, as if too joyous and contented to recognise a care. Not until six years after her death does his own portrait again appear, and then he represents himself in plain burgher dress with high, narrow-brimmed hat. The poetry of his life was gone.

The world had gone hard with him; always generous, even reckless, in his expenditure, he was already heavily in debt. At his wife's death, trustees had to interfere to save the share of her property which, their only surviving child, Titus, should inherit; and in the end, matters reached such a crisis that his whole effects were seized. So complete was his ruin, that the inventory, still preserved, of the contents of his house, to be submitted for sale for the benefit of his creditors, includes, with other works of art, not only a rich collection of pictures, of drawings, of prints, both by his own and the hand of various Italian and other masters, of statuary and armor, but even the chairs and cupboards in the kitchen, and "Limoene then at the washerwoman's" (Lijnwaad, 't welck geseyt op de bleeck to sijn.)

For the incidents of his later life, so far as they are known—of his connection with Hendrickje, of his residence, as discovered by Vosmaer, in a house in the Rozengracht, and of the death of Titus—we must refer to M. Michelet. In the "Doodboek" of the Wester Kirk in Amsterdam is found this entry: "Tuesday, 8th October, 1669. Rembrandt van Rijn, painter, of the Rozengracht opposite the Dedhof, leaving two children."

A Mean Fellow.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

A vivacious young lady is wondering why she lost her best fellow, and this is his side of the story: "That girl just giggled all the time and I had to keep my face in a broad grin to pretend to be interested in what she said. I stood it until my face ached and my lips stretched and that I had to quit to rest them, and then she doesn't do a thing but giggle."

But his friends say it is a case of she-grin on the part of the young man.

Early Monday Morning.

From the Cincinnati Tribune.

Hubby: "Why are you dressed so early? And Monday morning, too."

Wifey: "The first one in the bargain counter has the pick of the 25-cent gloves."

Only From Nature.

From the Boston Budget.

"I hear so much about your beautiful pictures, Mr. Cadmium, do you think you could paint my portrait?"

"I don't think so. You see, I only paint from nature."

WHATITMEANS

The Vandalia's New Train Service East a Boon.

It Will Compel the Western Lines to Recognize It.

ASSISTANT GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT BRUNNER SPEAKS.

The Western Lines Now Have a Chance to Put on Trains West to Connect With the New Train Arriving in This City at 3 P. M.—A Railroad Revolution.

The announcement of a new afternoon train service east on the Vandalia was something of a surprise, not only to St. Louisans, but to the St. Louis railroads. It meant to them a new era in the railroad field—out of St. Louis.

For the past six months, or possibly more, the Big Four has been running a train which gave great satisfaction to the people residing in St. Louis. But they have said, It's just a little too early; we'd like it just a little later. And now comes the announcement that the Vandalia is going to put on a train which will leave an hour later than the Knickerbocker special.

And it is not the new train East which gives such immense satisfaction as the fact that there will be a train West corresponding to the east-bound train.

A PUBLIC DEMAND.

Assistant General Passenger Agent Brunner says that there will be a corresponding train West which will arrive in St. Louis at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. To the west-bound roads this means much.

Mr. Brunner says that this is done in compliance with the demand of the public; that this is simply the first step toward giving St. Louis a service which has been in vogue in Chicago for years. To a representative of the Post-Dispatch Mr. Brunner said:

"I have been for years in favor of a service similar to the one now about to be inaugurated. We need not only a first-class train service East, but one West. However, I have nothing to say in this connection, save that it now gives an opportunity to the Western lines to put on a train which shall connect with our west-bound train West. Suppose now, for instance, they put on a train West which will connect with this afternoon train in here from the East. It will necessitate a corresponding service East. Such a service would be of inestimable value to St. Louis. Our afternoon fast service simply means an addition to the train service of St. Louis.

"I think—in fact, I know—that the people—and I speak now of men who have taken the trouble to investigate the matter—mean this: A chance to put on a service which shall be not only a through service, but a service which shall be for the benefit of all.

A LATE SERVICE.

"Now, I will tell you what we want and what the people want. It is a service through from the West late at night. That means a through service East. If the roads west of St. Louis will start a train from Kansas City at an early enough hour in the afternoon to arrive in St. Louis even as late as 10:30 or 11:30 in the evening, we will hold our train for it. That means that St. Louis shall be made the gateway.

"It is not only the fact that St. Louis is a terminal point that helps St. Louis; but it is the fact that St. Louis is a gateway which helps St. Louis. The railway service of ten years ago was a great thing for St. Louis; it helped it amazingly; but now St. Louis must be known as a gateway. The fact that it is such will do it as much or more good than any one thing of which I can conceive. So I wish to say that the new train service which we are inaugurating is simply a feature in the great train service of which St. Louis has taken the initiative."

CULTIVATION OF RAMIE.

A Luxuriant Plant Whose Fiber Almost Equals Silk.

Written for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

Ramie is one of the most valuable textile plants in the world, and ramie culture and manufacture seemed destined to become one of the most important industries of the Southern States, where it grows. The greatest setback to its development has been the lack, so far, of perfect machinery to work it. Several manufacturers, however, have lately built ramie machines which are a great improvement over the old ones that have been in use. There are to-day in New Orleans two ramie machines which, according to the report made by Ch. R. Dodge of Washington, the special agent in charge of fiber investigation, while they are not economic successes, show decided progress in ramie machine construction. In 1892 not one of the machines tried ran over twenty minutes without stopping for repairs or readjustment; taking the best continuous run of the best machine as a basis, a record of only about two tons of stalks per day was made; six tons is the present record. The machines in their last trial ran continuously and worked the stalks, leaves and all, while in 1892 every stalk had to be stripped by hand.

St. Louis merchants are taking a deep interest in the matter. At their last monthly meeting the directors of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange adopted the following statement as an official explanation of their views:

"The easy cultivation and exuberant productiveness of Ramie in our Southern latitudes, the growth of two or three crops a season, the beauty, durability and world-wide usefulness of Ramie fabrics, the inadequacy of existing supplies to meet the large demand for this fibre, the adaptation of our semi-tropic climate and soil to the production of this textile, the lately improved methods of stripping the bark from the stalk and preparing the fiber for manufacture encourage the establishment of a new industry in our Gulf States. A domestic cultivation of Ramie would diversify Southern agriculture and enlarge the textile resources of the United States."

Prof. S. Waterhouse of the Washington University, who has devoted much time and labor to the Ramie industry, says:

"The great economic need of the South and Southwest is a diversification of their industries.

"Ramie is one of the most valuable textile plants in the world. It grows in our Southern States with rank luxuriance. Its fiber is stronger than silk and almost as lustrous. It is alike suited to the demands of utility and of luxury. It can be woven into the most useful or the most exquisitely ornamental fabrics. The plant needs a warm, moist soil. Under favorable conditions, it will produce three crops a season. In a semi-tropic climate, the equable and steady supplies of water which irrigation furnishes would foster its most luxuriant growth.

"The demand for this fine and beautiful fiber is vastly greater than the present supply.

"The only obstacle to the successful culture of ramie in the United States has been the difficulty of preparing the fiber for the loom. But the improvements in mechanical and chemical processes of treatment which have been made within the last year justify the belief that the domestic growth of ramie would now open a new source of wealth to our Southern States.

"It is in view of these facts that the cultivation of ramie is recommended to the planters of our Gulf States as a possible means of diversifying their industries and increasing their textile resources."

FALSE REPORTS.

The Newfoundland Government After American Correspondents.

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland, Jan. 12.—The Government has begun an investigation directed against correspondents of leading American papers, who are accused of sending abroad false reports of the colony's financial straits. The proceedings are being conducted in privacy. The reports on which the action is based are substantially true, but the Government complains, it is understood, that the dispatches telegraphed from here injured the colony's credit and made it difficult to borrow money. An effort will be made to stop the sending of further dispatches. The Government, acting on an obsolete law of newspaper libel unused in England for seventy years, is trying to compel the telegraph company to reveal the names of the correspondents and the contents of the dispatches. An operator of the Anglo-American company was summoned before Magistrate Prowse last night and the names of the correspondents and the papers demanded. He refused to give them, but when a warrant was issued for his committment, weakened and confessed. His lawyer had been refused admittance, and he was helpless. To-day A. M. Mackey, General superintendent of the company, was subpoenaed and directed to produce all books and papers. He went to the court, but refused to produce them, contending that only a Supreme Judge has the authority to compel him to do so. His counsel was refused admittance, and on insisting was expelled from court on the magistrate's order. He is a fighter, and has begun suit for damages. The local papers tell the Government it had better devote its energies to formulating measures for relieving the prevailing destitution than to prosecuting men on whose efforts they will mainly have to rely for stimulating outside assistance.

ASTONISHING FIGURES.

The Insane Soldiers and Sailors Confined in Alms-Houses.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Commander-in-Chief Lawler of the Grand Army of the Republic has asked the Post Commanders in this city as well as through the country to report the number of insane soldiers and sailors confined in charitable institutions. In general order No. 5 just issued he says:

"The Commander-in-Chief learns through private sources some very astonishing figures concerning the number of insane soldiers and sailors confined in the various county aims houses and State institutions throughout the country. In thirteen States from which incomplete returns have been received we find there are 1,268 veterans confined in these institutions."

The Commander says that a complete list of these unfortunates would lead to an interest in their care which does not now exist.

MUST PROSECUTE.

Mrs. Annie Metz Charged Her Husband With Bigamy.

Mrs. Annie Metz, who swore out a warrant against her husband, John Metz, charging him with bigamy, wanted to withdraw her warrant Saturday, but Judge Murphy would not let her do it and held her in $400 bonds to appear when her case against her husband is called.

Death of Mrs. Rosina Grampp.

CLAYTON, Mo., Jan. 12.—Mrs. Rosina Grampp, mother of George Grampp of Clayton, died this morning at 3 o'clock, after a lingering illness of about three weeks, from paralysis. Mrs. Grampp was 73 years of age when she died. She was born in Baden, Germany, and came to this country when she was 20 years of age. She leaves four children to mourn her untimely death—Mr. George Grampp, Mrs. J. H. Schaberg, Mrs. Jacobi and Miss Emma Grampp. The funeral will take place on Tuesday from her late residence in Clayton to the Salem Cemetery on the Natural Bridge Road.

Victim of Nervous Prostration.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Nathaniel Hazard, a retired business man, who lived with his wife and daughter on West Twenty-third street, was removed to his mother's house in Kirkwood, near St. Louis, Mo., about six weeks ago suffering from nervous prostration to such an extent that he is demented. He was one of the organizers of the Western Society of New York and up to last May was its Secretary. John B. Jaynes, acting secretary, said he had letters from Mr. Hazard that were perfectly rational.

Riedesser's Denial.

Charles Riedesser of 3620 Sheridan avenue flatly denied Saturday morning the statement made by Dr. Vordick in regard to his treatment of Theresa Doorer, the servant girl who died at the Protestant Hospital on Eighteenth street.

Hite's Letter.

Frank E. Hite has entered a complaint with the United States postal authorities to the effect that a letter addressed to him in care of the Alden Vinegar Co., 1000 North Main street, was opened by some officer or employe of the company.

East St. Louis Fire.

A fire broke out Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock in a two-story frame building at Winter avenue and Front street, East St. Louis, and threatened, for a time, the Union Elevator, but Chief Lindsay sent over two engines and saved the building.

Furniture Board of Trade.

The regular monthly meeting of the St. Louis Furniture Board of Trade will be held at the board rooms, southeast corner of Fourth and Morgan streets, Monday, Jan. 14, at 8 p. m.

Lobsinger Still Missing.

The report that Louis J. Lobsinger, the missing book-keeper of the Carondelet Milling Co., was on a protracted spree and had gone to Madison, Ill., was discovered to be a hoax. His whereabouts are still a mystery.

Cases Laid Over.

Habeas corpus proceedings in the cases of Officer Thomas Dewar, Martin O'Brien and Thomas Murphy, who were fined $50 each by Judge Murphy for assaulting William Wright, were continued until next Saturday.

Howard Goode's Arrest.

H. M. Goode, who was arrested Friday afternoon for threatening to beat his wife and calling her vile names, was examined by Dr. Priest Saturday morning, who declared that the young man's mind had been affected by alcoholic drinks.

Medal for Capt. Slattery.

Representative Bartholdt has introduced a bill authorizing the President to confer a medal on Capt. Dennis F. Slattery for meritorious service in the navy during the war.

Master Stonemasons.

Master stonemasons and contractors are organizing an association to embrace both the German Association and any and all others that desire to join.

Excursion to Mexico.

A select personally conducted party for Mexico, "The Egypt of the New World," will leave St. Louis, via the Iron Mountain Route, Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1895, at 8:30 p. m. An opportunity of this kind, under favorable auspices, is seldom offered for a visit to Mexico. For particulars address City Ticket Office, or Union Station.

THE PASSING SHOW.

E. H. Sothern in a New Play at the Olympic.

"ALADDIN, JR." RETURNS TO THE GRAND FROM ITS WESTERN TOUR.

Col. Hopkins' Trans-Oceanics at the Hagan—More Vaudeville at the Standard — Pope's Bill of Variety and Drama—Havlin's Again Has Melodrama—The "Black Patti's" Concert.

Mr. E. H. Sothern, who, in the past seven years, has grown to be one of the most attractive stars yearly visiting this city, is announced for his annual engagement at the Olympic Theater, to begin Monday evening. As has been his custom in the past, he again visits us with a new play, and the one which has recently had its successful run at the Lyceum Theater, New York, during his regular fall season at that house. There are but two attractions which ever appear at this theater, and both are under the management of Daniel Frohman, Mr. Sothern opens the house in August and remains until November. Meanwhile, the Lyceum Theater Stock Company makes a tour of a few of the larger cities, returning at Southern's departure, to remain until the approach of hot weather, the following summer. Mr. Sothern's present play is called "A Way to Win a Woman," and is by Jerome K. Jerome, the celebrated English humorist and dramatist. He is the author of "The Maister of Woodbarrow," which Mr. Sothern played four years ago. The play is said to be very strong and to present Mr. Sothern in the new role of a serious hero. He is said to have shown that he is able to do that line of characters as well as he has proven he can present the comedy roles in which he has previously been seen. He will also give a few performances of his well-known plays "Captain Letterblair," "Lord Chumley," and "The Highest Bidder," the order of their presentation being as follows: Monday and Tuesday evenings and Wednesday matinee, "A Way to Win a Woman;" Wednesday night, "Lord Chumley;" Thursday, "The Highest Bidder;" Friday night and Saturday matinee, "Captain Letterblair;" and Saturday night, "The Maister of Woodbarrow."

Hagenbeck's trained animal show will follow Sothern at this house.

"ALADDIN, JR.," AGAIN.

The American Extravaganza Company comes back to us this week at the Grand Opera-house. "Aladdin, Jr.," since last seen here, has made a tour of the Pacific Coast, visiting Denver, Los Angeles and San Francisco, and the trip is said to have been a remarkable one in the way of financial results. Theatrical affairs have been reported as at a very low ebb west of the Missouri River, and there is no question but these reports are in the main founded on fact; but the annual visit of David Henderson's big organization is looked upon as an event quite out of the ordinary. The result during the tour just closed was that "Aladdin, Jr." drew the largest houses in the cities just mentioned that have been known there in two years. The gross receipts of the American Extravaganza company during the past seven weeks is reported to aggregate over $75,000.

The present production of "Aladdin Jr.," is, as has been stated in these columns, the most ambitious and artistic effort Manager Henderson has yet made. It is not difficult to believe the statement that it is the most expensive of the series, for more gorgeous and artistically beautiful stage settings have never been seen in this country. There is a beautifully harmonious effect about the entire production that shows the artistic master mind that designed and consummated it. Never before in any stage presentation of the past two decades have the costumer, the designer, the scene painter, the musician and the stage manager come so close together.

"Aladdin, Jr.," comes back to us with the same splendid cast, including Anna Boyd, Ada Deaves, Frankie Raymond, Allene Crater, Irene Verona, Josie Shalders, Nellie Lynch, Bessie Pope, Henry Norman, John J. Burke, Albert Froom, John E. Cain, John E. Murphy, Charles Turner and David Abrahams. The well-known composer and musical director, Mr. Jesse Williams, now wields the baton of the orchestra and the ballet is still led by those two distinguished premiere danseuses, Fraulein Martha Irmler and Mlle. Catharine Bartho.

HOPKINS' TRANS-OCEANICS.

Hopkins' Trans-Oceanic Star Specialty Company, the only vaudeville organization in America playing high-class theaters, will be the attraction at the Hagan, commencing with a matinee to-day. The feature of this company was recently secured from Koster & Bial's, and is known as Unthan, the armless wonder, who with his feet accomplishes mostly everything the ordinary human being does with their hands. He is also said to be a very good cornet player, and a clever marksman. In addition to this novelty, there will be Melville and Stetson, in topical songs and dialect imitations; the three Donasetta Brothers, who throw innumerable somersaults; Fulgora, who impersonates the world's famous generals; the Bison City Quartette; Prof. De Berssell, the funny French modeler in clay; Bartlett and May, in a comedy sketch act; McBride and Flynn, Irish comedians; and Smith and Fuller, in their original musical novelty; introducing their South American marimbo and bamboo bells. In addition to this there is also a racing scene in which three thoroughbred race-horses are introduced.

AT THE STANDARD.

Manager Butler's house will be occupied this week by H. W. Williams' Own Company, a strong vaudeville organization. The bill is headed by J. W. Kelly, an old-timer famous as the "rolling mill man." Senator Frank Moran, the Ethiopian orator; Fred Maccart with a troupe of dogs and monkeys; Evans, McCale and Daniels, Irish tourists; Kays and Henry, "the belle and the tramp;" Imogene Comer, balladist; and Kerns and Cole, German comedians, are among the others who will strive to please the Standard's patrons.

THE BLACK PATTI.

Mme. Sissieretta Jones, who has been called the "Black Patti"—and rather aptly too—will appear at the Olympic this afternoon and this evening. The matinee will be at popular prices. This singer has been heard in St. Louis before, and has shown herself to be possessed of a very remarkable voice. She also has what so many of her nationality lack—voice culture. She is assisted in her concerts by Sig. Vincenzo Bielletto, tenor; M. Orme Darvall, bass; Miss Lily Vilora, violinist, and Mme. Vilora, pianist. An additional attraction is Little Ruby, the 4-year-old dancer, who is said to be a marvel.

THE CONTINUOUS BILL.

The special feature at Col. Hopkins' theater this week will be Gertie Cochran, the "mental wonder," as she has been called. She is a cute child, with a marvelous memory. Col. Hopkins expects to take her to England for an extended tour at the close of her engagement here. Another notable feature is Zamora, the Mexican dare-devil. He will be seen in a unique aerial act, concluding with the sensational head-foremost slide. Among the other artists of the olio are Clayton, Jenkins and Jasper in an act entitled "The Dark Town Circus;" Madeline Frank, vocalist; Burt Jordan, buck and wing dancer; Frank Clayton, comedian; James E. Black, Ben. Mowatt, jugglers; and Dale and Walker. The successful melodrama by Frederick Bryton, "Forgiven," will be the play presented by the stock company.

"LOST IN NEW YORK."

The popular "tank" drama, "Lost in New York," will commence a week's engagement at Havlin's Theater this afternoon, and the many admirers of realism and the thrilling in the drama will be given a treat. The play is one of the oldest and the best of its class. The managers, Colton & Ryno, promise an unusually elaborate production this season, and will use two car loads of new scenery, including the following settings: The East River by moonlight; Gramercy Square, showing the home of the late Samuel J. Tilden; Randall's Island Insane Asylum, Madison Square Garden illuminated and New York Harbor at night.

The cast is said to be strong, and includes Lilly B. Sinclair, who made such a hit last season as Jennie Wilson, and Mr. Charles E. Edwards, who is said to be one of the funniest tramps in the business.

"OUR NOBLE HEROES."

Ollie Hagan and Charles McCarthy's Brand New Play.

"Our Noble Heroes" is the title of a new play, to be given its initial production during the first week in February in New York. It will be under the personal management of Mr. O. L. Hagan, with Chas. McCarthy as a partner and, leading, supported by Miss Nellie Rosebud, Tim Cronin and fifteen other well-known people. Mr. Hagan has designed what is said to be the most artistic printing in use by any company. He has also had constructed two special cars, which his company owns absolutely. They will be used for the transportation of the horses, twelve pure Arabian whites; the fire boats, the engine and the hose reel, which enter into the action of the play. Mr. McCarthy some time ago opened negotiations with the trustees of the Newboys' Home, Chatham and the Bowery, New York, and succeeded in engaging twelve boys, to form a newsboys' band. One of the number performs on the piano a la Paderewski, while another is described as a "phenomenal" barytone. They all engage in the performance, particularly in a striking ball room scene, in which half of their number appear as girls.

Messrs. Hagan and McCarthy are very enthusiastic as to the success of the play, and, from all accounts, with the best of reason.

DARKY DIALECT HUMOR.

Polk Miller's Recital at Central Christian Church To-Morrow Night.

The old Virginia plantation negro will be heard at Central Christian Church tomorrow night when Mr. Polk Miller, the Southern humorist, will give a dialect recital and character sketches with this fast dying character in American life as his subject. The younger generation can never know the old darkey of the South as he was before the war freed him. With only now and then a rare exception, the negro of to-day is as different from the old slaves as the black man is from the white man, and it is only from such men as Mr. Miller, who have had the opportunity to acquire the peculiarities of that life in days gone by, that a thorough appreciation of it may be gained.

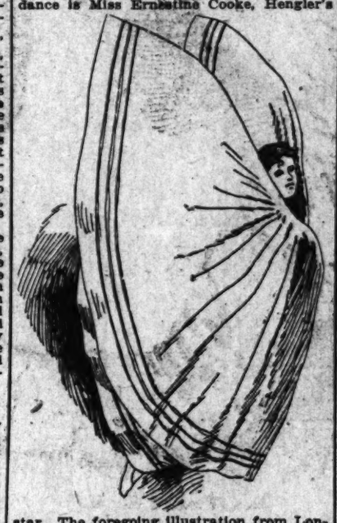
Mr. Miller is a native born Virginian, a representative Southern gentleman of the highest class. Born as he was with old slaves all around him, he unconsciously acquired a knowledge of all those humorous peculiarities which have made the negro the most imitated of races upon the stage. Combined with this opportunity, Mr. Miller had the powers of humor, mimicry and dialect necessary to portray these characteristics, and he has demonstrated his abilities ere now.

Such a man as Joel Chandler Harris says of him: "Polk Miller is the humorist the country has been looking for. I know of no one who can more aptly depict the real negro character or more faithfully render the true negro dialect."

The recital is given under the auspices of the Methodist Orphans' Home.

Miss Ernestine Cooke.

Skirt dancing on horseback is a Winter novelty in London. The originator of the dance is Miss Ernestine Cooke, Hengler's



star. The foregoing illustration from London Sketch depicts Miss Cooke at the moment of her "aerial flight" after leaving the horse's back.

Choral Symphony Society.

The chorus held its first rehearsal for the new cantata, "Editha" last Monday night. It is the work of Heinrich Hoffman, one of the most distinguished living German composers. It is very melodious and beautiful and has gained a great popularity already in Germany, where it has been frequently performed. The chorus has grown so rapidly that there was a shortage in books at the rehearsal. This deficiency, however, will be filled at the next meeting.

The first symphony concert—the third of the present season—will be given on Thursday, Jan. 31, and negotiations are pending to secure the services of an eminent pianist as the soloist of the occasion.

Performance of "Louis XI."

Mr. W. J. Kohler, tragedian, will give a production of Louis XI. at the Germania Theater Jan. 29 and 31.

Mr. Kohler has made a long and careful study of Louis, having closely devoted himself to this character since the death of Wm. E. Sheridan, with whose company he was identified as leading support for several seasons. Kohler recently gave a grand scenic production of Louis at the Grand Opera House, San Francisco, which was most successful, some of the critics declaring the mantle of Sheridan had fallen on his shoulders.

A number of scenic effects will be employed in the production, 100 people appearing upon the stage. A strong local cast has been engaged to support Mr. Kohler.

Coulisse Chat.

Raymon Moore has just published a new song, "Sunday Night at Nellie's Home."

The company for the new Jakobowski opera, "The Birth of Venus," is being engaged for ten weeks.

Louis Aldrich's tour closes in two weeks—the second attraction, Edward Abram, has given up this season.

John and Harry Dillon, the clever parodists, have a number of new songs which are making big hits with the Field and Hanson company.

Herbert Hall Winslow has written a new play for Gracie Emmett, which will be given a spring production. Miss Emmett closed "The Pulse of New York" in Cincinnati Jan. 5.

This is what it is to be a popular comic opera singer and a popular novelist: Jessie Bartlett Davis of the Bostonians received nine copies of de Maurier's "Trilby" for Christmas.

Nellie McHenry will shelve "A Night at the Circus" after the present season, and will present a new play, probably from the pen of H. Grattan Donnelly, who wrote her present comedy.

This is the last season of George W. Monroe as "My Aunt Bridget." Next year he is to have a new comedy in which he will appear in the role of an eccentric Irishman, who, for a purpose, disguises himself in feminine attire.

Canary and Lederer have canceled their time at the Chicago Opera-house, alleging that Mr. Henderson has copied some of the "business" of "The Passing Show" and incorporated it in his "Aladdin, Jr."

Nell Burgess has given a contract to Mellfatrick to build a new theater for him on Broadway and Thirty-fourth street. It will have a double stage that will move from side to side. The house is to open next fall with Burgess in a new play.

Mel Anderson of the Fountain Square Theater, Cincinnati, has been trying to secure Madeline Pollard to appear at his house. He has been in New York looking her up, but was unsuccessful in finding her.

Helen Dauvray has been engaged by Canary and Lederer to play the titular role in "A Twentieth Century Girl." This is the part which was to have been performed by Jennie Yeamans.

It is probable that Miss Virginia Harned will play Trilby, in the dramatized version of the celebrated novel, when it is produced at Palmer's Theater, E. M. Holland may be cast for the Laird and E. J. Henley for Svengali.

Mr. Sothern's matinee at the Olympic Theater on Wednesday will have an additional interest to ladies from the fact that pictures of Mr. Sothern in the character he plays in his new production, "A Way to Win a Woman," will be given out at that performance. Each picture will bear Mr. Sothern's autograph.

Della Fox, the popular St. Louis comic opera star, will follow "Aladdin, Jr.," at the Grand in "The Little Trooper." Della has made a great hit this season in her new piece, and now that she comes to us as a full-fledged star, her welcome deserves to be heartier than ever.

"The Isle of Champagne," by Charles Alfred Byrne, Louis Harrison and William Furst, will be produced shortly in London. It has been purchased for the British territory by a syndicate, the affairs of which will be managed by Mr. Lonnen, the well-known London comedian, who has played the principal characters in all the recent Gaiety Theater successes. Mr. Lonnen will be starred in the American opera, and will have the assistance of Letty Lind.

DAVID HENDERSON.

Something About the Foremost Producer of Big Spectacles.

David Henderson, the foremost producer of spectacular extravaganza in America, is an old-time newspaper man. He was formerly connected with the management of the Chicago Times and afterwards was on the Tribune as dramatic writer. In this manner he drifted into the theatrical business, and now stands head and shoulders above anyone through the gorgeousness of his spectacles. "The Crystal Slipper," "Sinbad," "Ali Baba" and "Aladdin Jr." are marvels in their field. They have packed houses from one end of the country to the other, breaking records in many places, and yet Henderson is by no means a rich man to-day.

He is one of those men who conceive an idea of how a piece should be put on, and he executes it regardless of cost. He is notoriously prodigal in his expenditures. Before the curtain goes up at all upon many of his pieces he has expended thousands upon thousands of dollars in rich costumes and scenery. Then his companies are enormous, he pays large salaries, and when on the road he carries with him every person who appears on the stage. He will not countenance for a moment the hiring of a lot of local "supes." All this costs money, and so it is that the man who brings into the box-office yearly probably more money than any other manager with a single attraction counts up at the end of the season and finds himself sometimes ahead, but more often behind.

However, there is no danger of Mr. Henderson going "broke," for the Chicago Opera-house and the Duquesne Theater at Pittsburg, of which he is manager, are both paying houses.

INSULTS TO JAMES.

How His Play, "Guy Domville," Was Hissed in London.

(Copyright 1895 by the Associated Press.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.—London is still discussing the sensationally hostile reception which Henry James' play, "Guy Domville," met on Saturday night last at the St. James Theater. In the much that has been written on the subject, those who should be best informed seem to agree that the hostility referred to was something in the nature of an organized ovation against Mr. James. It is noted as curious that there were signs of disapproval at the end of the first and second acts, but the storm broke out at the end of the play, which is in three acts, and the persistence with which the pit and gallery insisted that the author should appear, and the way in which they insulted him when he did reluctantly appear before the curtain, pointed to something beyond dislike of the play itself. The hooting, groaning, hissing and insults which greeted Mr. James when he was led before the footlights by Mr. Alexander were most bitter, and it seems impossible to believe that they were not the outcome of some prearranged plot. It is some years since Mr. James contributed anything to English dramatic art, and his absence from the London boards has been a matter of regret, as he has always been regarded as a dramatist of fine intellectual attainments, a keen analyst of the dwellers of the world where his time had been passed. His work hitherto somewhat lacked the rough theatrical fibre which may well be typified by the gas man and the stage carpenter. But the want of this, while shortening the life of his plays, did not detract from the enjoyment of the mimicking of nature he gave to play-goers weary of Ibsen, uninterested in melo-drama of the Drury Lane school and out of touch with the silk stockings, laces and soulless ribbons of the Gaiety girls.

The production of "Guy Domville" was therefore looked forward to by a large section of London playgoers with considerable zest not untinged with curiosity as to the fate the play would bestow on Mr. George Alexander, whose work in "The Masqueraders" and "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" has been so brilliant. It may be at once confessed that the play is, in short, Mr. Alexander's. It is really a one-part play, notwithstanding the five minutes permitted to the other characters. But the gallery and the pit would not blame him for the failure, it was the play itself that they pronounced to be "rotten." The piece belongs to the so-called romantic school. is a comedy of manners, with the airs and color of the period—the middle of the last century—kept well in view, and the three acts are in three scenes, the first in the garden at Porches, the second at Mrs. Domville's residence at Richmond, and the third in an interior at Porches. Porches is, Mr. James informs us, an out-of-the-way corner of Somersetshire. The play, as will be understood from the date, is of the Hogarth period, and the costumes were therefore of the style of that artist. "Guy Domville" was preceded by an attractive curtain-raiser, a comedietta called "Too Happy by Half," from the pen of Julian Field.

DECADENCE OF OPERA.

It is somewhat significant that the musical artists in London produced only "His Excellency" and the "Chieftain" with any success. This decadence of opera, both comic and serious, to a very large extent, can be referred to the absurb salaries demanded by the artists, a state of things bad enough for an ambitious impresario if the house is full at every performance.

George Edwards has engaged for his next production at Daly's Theater, "The Artist's Model," including in the staff the following up-to-date actors: Marie Tempest, Letty Lind, Lottie Venne, Kate Cutler, Alice Davis and Katie Adams and Messrs. Heyden Coffin, Eric Lewis, Farren-Soutar, Fisher-Farkoa, Gilbert Porteous, L. d'Orsay, W. Robson, York Stephens and Blakely. "The Artist's Model" is in two acts.

PATTI STILL SINGING.

Madame Patti left Craig-y-Nos Castle last Tuesday on her way to Berlin, where she is to sing on Jan. 18. Thence she goes to Vienna, Leipsic, and Dresden, her dates for those cities being the 23d, 26th and 29th, respectively. She will be supported by an orchestra and her repertoire will include both of the Wagners as sung by her in London. Mme. Patti sings at Nice on Feb. 4, and during her engagement there will appear in four of her well-known operatic roles.

Rumors are circulating that the Barnum and Bailey show is negotiating for a site in London. It has always been a source of surprise that the greatest city on earth was not provided with the "greatest show." In London, as understood by the Metropolitan police, namely, fifteen miles in any direction from Charing Cross, 6,000,000 people are permanently housed the year round. This population and the flood of strangers continually pouring through the metropolis furnishes the 400-odd play-houses of entertainment, nightly open, audiences each week which do not total less than 1,000,000 people. For these 50,000,000 pleasure hunters during the year there is practically nothing furnished in the circus show line, and yet there are people to whom horse flesh and what appertains to it is a first love.

MAY YOHE'S NEW PLAY.

A grand concert will be given on Feb. 25 at St. James' Hall as a memorial to the late Eugene Oudin, the proceeds of which will be held in trust for the benefit of the three young children of the late popular American singer.

"Little Dick Whittington," by George R. Sims and Ivan Caryll, will be the next production at the Avenue Theater, when the "Lady Slavey" shall have exhausted her usefulness. May Yohe and the former will leave and in the quartet will be found J. L. Sheridan. Wm. Greasy is now in sole possession of the Avenue. Fred Harris having withdrawn from the undertaking. The reason for the separation may be found in the historic French guide-post to trouble—"Cherchez la Femme"—and the former will probably prove to be Miss Yohe. She is reported to have had a quarrel with Blanche Barnett, a new member of the cast, and Mr. Harris' wife, and she ended the quarrel, as Miss Yohe usually does, with the threat to withdraw from the cast. In the end the Harrises withdrew, and Miss Yohe remains in Jemima victorious.

AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Opera-House.

TO-NIGHT RETURN OF DAVID HENDERSON'S

American Extravaganza Co.

In the Resplendent Success,

ALADDIN, JR.

DIRECT FROM ITS UNPRECEDENTED and RECORD-BREAKING TRANSCONTINENTAL TOUR,

Surpassing All Theatrical Achievements.

Same Stupendous Cast.	Same Unparalleled Production.	Same Gorgeous Ballets.

BUT NEW SONGS, NEW MUSIC, AND NEW SKITS, NEW LOCALISMS,

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The Only Vaudeville Company in America Playing High-Classed Theaters.

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2—PERFORANCES TO-DAY—2

Matinee at 2—Admission, 25c and 50c. Evening at 8—Regular prices.

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LITTLE RUBY,

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Monday, January 14, '95,

EIGHTH ANNUAL TOUR OF

Mr. E. H.

SOTHERN

(Under Management of Daniel Frohman).

Mon., Tues. Nights and Wed. Mat.,	First Time Here of Jerome K. Jerome's New Play, A WAY TO WIN A WOMAN
Wednesday Night,	LORD CHUMLEY
Thursday Night,	THE HIGHEST BIDDER
Friday Night and Sat. Mat.,	CAPT. LETTARBLAIR
Saturday Night,	THE MAISTER OF WOODBARROW

Sunday, Jan. 20.—Hagenbeck's Trained Animal Show.

HOPKINS' POPE'S THEATER.

Continuous Show.

WEEK Sunday Matinee JAN. 13

The Best Show We Ever Had!

60 Dramatic and Vaudeville Artists 60

DRAMATIC CO. In Fred Bryton's Great Play, FORGIVEN. Malcolm Williams, Arthur Hackley, Gus Weinberg, Chas. Barnham, Richard Baker, Maurice Brennan, Marc Robbins, Josephine Morse, Celia Alayerg, Mamie Conway, Camille D'Elma.

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FIRST OF THE YEAR.

The Parsifal Club Gives Its Opening Ball for 1895.

A CHAFING-DISH PARTY AT MRS. GEO. MARTIN'S RESIDENCE.

Mrs. H. Clay Pierce's Tea on Thursday Afternoon—Cotillion Given by Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Hart to Their Daughter, Miss Adele Hart—Doings of People in Society's Realm.

The opening ball of the 1895 season of the Parsifal Club, which took place last Wednesday evening, was a most pleasant affair. The management of the club has been intrusted for the year to a committee of six, composed of the following well-known gentlemen: Mr. H. F. Strasburger, Chairman; J. H. Conrades, Jr., Secretary; W. F. Werner, Treasurer; Charles C. Orthwein, Halcolm G. Ellis and B. E. Spickerman. Although the majority of the members reside on the South Side, it is customary to give one of the parties in the West End. The club Wednesday formally opened the new WestEnd Hall, corner Vandeventer and Finney avenues. At midnight, an elaborate banquet was served in the dining hall adjoining the ball-room.

A chafing dish party was held last week by Mrs. George Martin, of Westminster place. There were some sixteen ladies present, and Mrs. Martin's guest, Mrs. Christian Terhune Herrick—daughter of Marion Harlan—presided over the table.

Mrs. H. Clay Pierce gave a tea on Thursday afternoon, assisted by her sister, Miss Louise Finley.

Mrs. Houston T. Force gave the second of her series of teas on Friday afternoon, at her residence on West Morgan street. White and green were the color tinges of the decorations in the parlor and dining-room. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. Harrison Q. Drummond, Mrs. Archer Anderson, Mrs. Forest Ferguson and Mrs. Slack.

The cotillion given by Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Hart, in compliment to her daughter, Miss Adele Hart, was one of the functions of the week.

On the same evening Miss Ruth Beall gave a musicale at her home on the North Side.

A dinner party was given Thursday evening by Mrs. J. J. Broderick in compliment to Mr. A. C. Cassidy and Mrs. Julius Schotten.

Mrs. D. C. Jaccard of the South Side gave a luncheon in compliment to her guest, Mrs. Bishop of Kansas City.

Mrs. C. D. Garret gave a ladies' tea on Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. William Duncan, of Pine street, gave a luncheon on Wednesday in compliment to her guests, Mrs. Charles Sawyer of Virginia, and a young lady from California. Mrs. Joseph Jacob also gave a luncheon in compliment to these ladies.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Drey, on Saturday evening gave a large ball in compliment to their daughter, Miss Alice Drey, at their residence on Lincoln boulevard.

Mrs. F. W. Guerin entertained the Westminster Club on Friday evening.

Mrs. Udell of Westminster place gave a neighborhood card-party on Saturday evening.

Mrs. J. E. Liggett gave a luncheon on Wednesday, in compliment to Miss Lily Cole, of Virginia.

Mrs. Huntington Smith has issued invitations for a large reception, while she will give on the 22d of January, in compliment to Mrs. Wheeler of Terre Haute. She was assisted by a coterie of young married ladies.

Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Edith Scarritt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Scarritt, to Mr. Walter Manny, the wedding to take place at the home of the bride, on the 22d of this month.

Misses Anna and Sadie Meyberg entertained the Bon Amis Whist Club on Thursday evening.

Mrs. Andrew Warren gave a luncheon Tuesday in honor of Miss Lily Coles of Lexington, Va., thirty young ladies being present. The decorations were violets, bunches being laid at each plate and forming the center decoration of the table.

Misses Lillie and Laura Coale gave a musical on last Wednesday evening.

On last Thursday afternoon Mrs. W. W. Boyd, the wife of the pastor of the Second Baptist Church, gave a luncheon in honor of Miss Louise Gilbert and her birdemaids, Misses Maude Currie, Charlotte Pilcher, Mamie Mewby, Bessie Bryd and Pearlie Bevis.

The "1895 Euchre Club" has been organized and was entertained by Mrs. E. M. Schwartzkopf of 3901 Eads avenue on Tuesday, the prizes being won by Miss Boner of Kansas City, Mrs. Ben. Friedman and Mrs. Weil of St. Vincent avenue.

Miss Rosalie Dillenbery entertained the Columbian Euchre Club Monday afternoon.

The ladies' musical held its last meeting at the residence of Mrs. A. L. Day, 4541 Westminster place, the evening being devoted to the work of the German Empress.

Mrs. Claude Kilpatrick entertained the Tuesday Musicale at her home on Delmar avenue. The programme for the afternoon was made up of selections from the early classical period, and a short sketch of that time was read by Mrs. Woods. The paper touched upon the various composers of that period, their characteristic styles of composition and their influences on modern music. Those taking part in the programme were Misses Vieths Huse, Rose Smith, Helen Smith, Marion Ralston, Marie Jones, Mesdames True and Spencer. The guests of the club for the afternoon were Master Julius Simonet, who sang two solos from the "Mesiah," and Miss Purley of Alton, who sang an aria from the "Cid," by Massanet.

Mrs. Joseph Widen gave a small reception and dinner Tuesday evening at her home in Oakland. The hostess was attired in a Paris gown of white silk, covered with clouds of snowy tulle, and was assisted by Mesdames Spalding and Bower. The table was decorated with a cut-glass bowl of carnations and maiden hair ferns, and pink candles, with pale green Lisse shades. Covers were laid for eighteen.

A progressive lotto party was given Friday evening by Miss Belle Loader, at her home 4161 Lindell boulevard, in honor of her guest, Miss Lila Hulbert of Chicago. Unmarried ladies and gentlemen only were invited. The parlors were a perfect bower of American Beauty roses and Bermuda lilies. Among the guests were Misses Nellie Lee Hull, Miss Wilson of New York, Daisy Evill, Frances Elliott, Lucy Leonard, Adelaide Wadsworth, Bessie Kehlor, Nellie Willis, Mabel Ayres, Amy Apal and Messrs. Bert Lawrence, Joe Kenney, Eugene Handlan, Fred Leonard, Tom Haley, Frank Owen, Charles Mason, Charles McKeen, Henry Groffman, David Biggs and Dr. Boogher.

Mrs. Fits Guerin entertained her progressive euchre club at her home on Thirty-eighth street and Washington boulevard, on Thursday. Among those present were Mrs. Dr. J. T. Pirtle and her daughter, Mrs. Lulu Smith, Mrs. W. B. Doddridge, Mmes. Amos Bernd, Warren, Slossen, Lard, Bedell, Buckley and Hutchinson.

Mrs. John C. Moon of 3348 West Pine boulevard entertained her progressive euchre club on Monday evening, the drawing-room being decorated with la France roses and maiden hair ferns for the occasion. The first prize, a maple stool, with silk cushion, was won by Miss Mary Reid; the second, a marble statuette, to Miss Guhman, and to Mrs. Rufus Spalding fell the third, a half dozen hand-painted Haviland china plates. Mrs. R. W. Morris was the winner of the fourth, and to Mrs. Joseph Barr fell the booby prize. The gentlemen's prizes were won in order by Messrs. Joseph Barr, Chas. Sprague, Herbert Feldman, Valenbau and Harry Leach.

Miss Stella Bauman entertained her progressive euchre club at her home on Thirty-eighth street and Washington boulevard on Monday. The prizes were pretty.

Mrs. John E. McKinney entertained her progressive euchre club handsomely Tuesday afternoon at her home, 3311 Locust street. The first prize was won by Miss Feldman, the second by Miss Bertha Meissner, and the third by Miss Guhman.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Elliot of 2631 Washington boulevard and their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Will Eliot, and daughters, Mrs. Calvin Lightner and Miss Frankie Eliot, will leave next week for a California tour of six weeks.

Miss Stella McGonigle, who was the guest of Miss Katherine Duross of the North Side, has returned to her home in Leavenworth, Kan.

Miss Hall of Kansas City, who was visiting Miss Frankie Eliot of Washington boulevard, has returned home.

VISITORS.

Among the visitors to St. Louis friends are Mrs. Benjamin Smith of New Jersey visiting her niece, Mrs. Dr. Steedman; Mrs. Kittredge of Boston visiting Mrs. T. A. Meysenberg; Mrs. H. Leopold of Chicago visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Epstein; Miss Tilla Harris of Milwaukee visiting Mrs. L. Hess of Rutger street; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Crow of Gay Villa visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Fideler; Miss Mae Hopkins visiting Mrs. S. J. Edwards; Mrs. Leontine Newcom, formerly of St. Louis, now of Hamilton, Ontario, visiting her sister, Mrs. George Tracey; Miss Emma Harrison of Louisville, Ky. visiting Mrs. John W. Good; Mrs. Angus McDonald of Council Grove visiting her sister, Miss Millicent McDonald; Col. R. E. Anderson of Hannibal; Miss Jessie Prickett visiting Mrs. Christy Church; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Strecker of Boston visiting Mrs. Peckham; Mrs. Louis Prince of Cincinnati visiting her sister, Mrs. A. S. Aloe; Miss Hall of Kansas City visiting Miss Frankie Elliot.

Mr. and Mrs. Bonie are visiting their son, Mr. James Kennedy of 2330 Manchester road.

Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil of California are spending a few days in St. Louis, domiciled at the West End Hotel.

Mrs. James S. Michael of Sioux City, Io., is visiting the family of Mr. Willis N. Graves of 2813 Lafayette avenue.

Mrs. F. J. Lallemont has for her guests Mrs. S. M. Owens and son of Warrensburg.

Miss Jeannette Morgan of Springfield is the guest of St. Louis friends.

DEPARTURES.

Mrs. W. G. Haynes left Saturday for a six weeks visit to relatives in New Orleans; Mr. P. J. Cunningham for New York; Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Tilton for Florida, for the recuperation of her health; Mr. and Mrs. Lon V. Stephens for their home in Jefferson City; Mr. John H. Maxon for New York and Washington; Miss Vivia Daniel for her home in Sedalia after a visit to St. Louis friends; Miss Annie Jones for Lafayette, Ind., to visit relatives; Mrs. Houston Crittenden for Kansas City to spend the remainder of the winter; Mr. Albert Swazey to Chicago; Mr. Charles Gibson for a visit to Washington City; Mrs. Rebecca Sire and Miss Annie Green for Watkins Glen, N. Y.; Mrs. A. C. Orrick for a visit to her daughters in Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. J. Rothchild for Citronelle, Ala., to join her daughter, Mrs. Glaser, who is spending the winter there; Mr. W. H. McClain for New York and Boston; Mrs. Henry C. Weber for Florida; Miss Evelyn Peck for Monticello; Mr. Griswold Smith for Yale College; Miss Belle Brown for her home in Ontario; Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Kamp for a visit to Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Jenks to Chicago; Mr. F. N. Pope for the Eastern cities; Mrs. F. C. Brooks for a visit to Mrs. J. S. Barnum; Mrs. D. B. Lindsley to Chicago to meet her son, Mr. Guy Lindsley; Mr. Henry Rhorer of Westminster place to Chicago for a few days; Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Lathrop and Miss Lathrop to Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Freeman East for a bridal tour; Mr. S. L. Burlingham for Hot Springs; Miss Ozite Cox on Wednesday for school in New York; Miss Rose Leeper for Denison, Tex., after a Christmas visit to St. Louis friends.

Mrs. J. V. Thomas has returned to her home in Cleveland, O., after a visit to Mrs. J. Ritter, her mother.

Mr. L. V. B. Slade has gone to Brunswick, Mo., to spend several weeks.

Mr. William E. Foley leaves the last of this week for the Far West to remain a year.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hughes have gone to Philadelphia to reside permanently.

Miss Margaret Wells has gone to Chillicothe, Mo., to visit Mrs. Joseph Wolson.

Miss Betty Edgar wil leave shortly for a trip to New Orleans.

Miss Sarah Keith of Jerseyville, Ill., has returned home after a visit to St. Louis friends.

RETURNS.

Miss Mabel Hutchins has returned from a visit to Miss Bessie Clark at her home in Jefferson City.

Mrs. George B. Webster has returned from a visit to Mrs. Ridgely at Springfield, Ill. Miss Cora Talbot from Topeka, Kan. Mrs. R. C. Sneed from a visit to her sister, Mrs. John Montgomery. Mr. and Mrs. Primm, Mrs. Fogg from Chicago. Miss Ida Campbell from Hannibal, Mo. Mrs. Minerva Carr from Chicago. Mrs. William McLean from a visit to her father-in-law, Dr. Elijah McLean. Mrs. A. Blanke from a visit of a week to Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Frowein. Miss Nellie Willis from Chicago. Miss Ethel Fritsch from a visit to Miss Beth McLaughlin. Mrs. James Arguckle from a visit to her son in Chicago. Miss Celie Lorey from a visit to her grandmother, Mrs. Phillipena Lorey. Miss Lillie Busch from a holiday visit to Mrs. John B. Busch. Miss Ona McDonald from a visit to Mrs. J. D. Shadduck. Miss Josephine Good from Cairo, Ill. Miss Sallie Price from a visit to Miss Ella Barron. Mr. Fred Grubb and bride from their bridal journey through the South. Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hess from West Superior. Miss Maggie Prendegrast from the country. Mrs. Gustave Krug and Miss Augusta Danber from a visit to their parents. Miss Hattie Dean from a visit to Miss Priest of Moberly, Mo. Miss Ella M. Brockman from New Orleans. Mr. and Mrs. Seth Thayer from a visit to Mrs. Frank Leavenworth. Mrs. Edward P. Drew from St. Joe. Mr. and Mrs. George Lenz from a visit to Mr. and Mrs. A. Hertel. Mrs. Caroline A. Vaughn from the South. Mrs. W. L. Spinney from Springfield, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hill and little daughter, Marian, from a visit to her parents, at Beatrice, Neb. Mrs. J. C. Bashford from a visit to her son, Mr. H. S. Bashford. Miss Nonie Glenn from a visit of ten days to Mrs. E. B. Barie. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Siegrist from a visit to Mrs. Ridgely in Springfield, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Stevenson from the East. Mrs. George L. Ferris from the country. Mrs. William Chappell from a visit to Mrs. W.H. Crum. Mrs. Harry Horn from a visit to her mother during the holidays at her country home. Miss Annabelle Laflin from Kirksville, Mo. Mrs. Sarah Mills and daughter from Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Lemon from New York. Miss Emma Hunicke from Mascoutah, Ill. Miss Annie Frey from a visit to Miss Minnie Shields. Miss Emma Fischer from the country. Mrs. Isadore Weimer of 4060 McPherson avenue from the South. Mr. Wm. Duncan of Pine street from Cincinnati. Mrs. Vincourt Marmaduke from the East, and is at Hotel Beers. Mr. and Mrs. Sam Hughes from a visit to his parents in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Rowe from Chicago. Mrs. D. R. King from a visit to her daughter at Marshall, Mo. Miss Agnes Cooper from a holiday visit to friends in the East. Miss Mabel Thorne from a holiday visit to friends in Illinois. Misses Daisy Gunn and Gertrude Garvin from St. Charles. Mrs. H. Y. Sherwood from a Christmas visit to her father, Dr. John Bryan. Miss Hattie Clark from the South. Mr. and Mrs. H. Lorey from a visit to the family of Judge John Williams. Miss Daisy Walsh from a visit to Mrs. C. M. Williams.

Mrs. F. C. Brooks of 4109 Finney avenue has returned from Louisiana, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh L. Weber have returned from a three weeks' visit to New York. They are now located at No. 4102 Cook avenue, where they have gone to housekeeping.

Miss Hattie Deane has returned to her home in Webster after a visit to Moberly, Mo.

Miss Jessie Kehlor has returned from a visit to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Miss Mary Maupin has returned from St. Charles, Mo.

Mrs. E. Nahm of Chestnut street has returned from Louisville, Ky.

GOSSIP.

Mr. John Henshaw, who has been spending several weeks with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Chouteau, at their home, "Pierremont," returned on the 1st of January to his studies at Princeton.

Miss Annie Moss of Boonville, Mo., is still in the city visiting her sister, Mrs. Charles Warner of Delmar boulevard.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Wilson, after a little visit to Mrs. Wilson's mother, Mrs. Bissell, have returned to their home in Memphis, Tenn.

Mrs. Washington Todd did not return to St. Louis after her summer in Virginia, but has settled herself in New York City, where she has been joined by her son, Mr. Stanley Todd, who has been spending two or three years abroad prosecuting his art studies.

Mr. John Lee Green, who has been spending the holidays at home, left last Saturday to return to his college duties at Princeton.

Mrs. Mundy, wife of Capt. Mundy of the U. S. A., arrived recently to spend the winter with her parents, Maj. and Mrs. Forsythe.

Dr. Louis Tesson, who spent Christmas with his mother, Mrs. E. P. Tesson, has returned to his home in Chicago.

Mrs. Celeste Tracey has postponed her second trip to Europe until spring, when she will be joined by her sister, Mrs. Gen. Gilpin of Colorado, and together they will spend several months abroad.

Miss Emma Harrison is expected soon from Louisville, Ky., to spend several weeks with her aunt, Mrs. John Good of Kirkwood.

Mr. and Mrs. Buckner have been making a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Duncan, during their honeymoon, prior to going to their home at Mexico.

Mr. and Mrs. William McMillan spent last week in New York City, whence they sailed on Wednesday for Europe, where they will join their parents, who are now traveling abroad, and will make with them a cruise of the Mediterranean.

Miss Kate Fisher has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. McMillan at their home in Portland place.

Mrs. Edward A. Noonan, who, with her daughters, has been occupying her summer home near Normandy until recently, when it was destroyed by fire, is now with her sister, who resides on St. Louis avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Holmes of Locust street will leave this week to spend the remainder of the season in Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Simmons have closed their country place at Webster Groves and with their little son are domiciled at the West End Hotel for the remainder of the season. Their daughter, Mrs. Balmer, who, with her husband, spent the Christmas holidays with her parents, has returned to the Auditorium in Chicago.

Mrs. Jerome Karst is still in Paris, France, where she is cultivating her voice. She will not return home for several months yet. Mr. and Mrs. Emil Karst have recently moved from Laclede avenue to the West End.

Mrs. Mullanphy Cates has closed her country home at Normandy and with her children is spending the winter with her mother-in-law, Mrs. Frost, of Washington avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Walker, accompanied by their daughter, Mrs. Asa Pittman, with her little daughter Martha, will leave on Tuesday to make a tour of Southern California, to be absent two orthree months. Mr. Pittman will join his family a month later and bring them home with him.

home for the holiday season, is expected to return shortly to the city to spend several weeks.

Mrs. Thomas Shreve has been spending some time at Fort Scott, Kan., whither she was called by the illness of her sister.

Miss Lola Maverick, after a delightful midwinter holiday, spent with her parents at their home on Locust street, left on Monday to return to her school in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Grubb will return next week from the South, where they have spent their honeymoon.

Mrs. Fred Brooks has returned from Louisiana, Mo., where she spent Christmas with her parents.

Mr. Thomas C. Pardy and daughter, Miss Constance, sailed on the steamer Majestic last week for England.

Mr. Abe Pike is living with the family of his brother at Webster, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. Baker, the lady nee Miss Wainwright of the South Side, have gone abroad to visit the former's family.

Mrs. L. M. Hellman is spending a few weeks with her son, who resides in Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Ivon Maurice Johanson of Park avenue is still in New York, her former home, where she spent the holidays with friends.

Mrs. Fleming Wirt-Farris spent the holidays with the family of her son, Mr. James Waters of Ferguson, and will leave shortly for Detroit.

The engagement of Mr. George Bond Sterling of this city to Miss Nina Comstock of New York is announced.

A chafing dish class has been organized by Miss Wyman of Westminster place, among the members of which are Miss Markham, Miss Buckenridge, Mrs. W. V. Jones and Mrs. Lilburn McNair. Mrs. Terhune of Virginia, well-known as Marion Harland, the authoress, is the leader.

Mrs. Mary Bleu of the Grand Avenue Hotel is convalescent after a severe illness.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Van Blarcom will sail for Europe the first week in February and remain until their handsome residence in

Miss Waldheim, who is domiciled at Hotel Beers for the season, will give a handsome party there soon, in compliment to her sister.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Kroeger are rejoicing over the addition of a son to their family circle.

A cablegram has been received, announcing the safe arrival of Mrs. Charles Sawyer and her daughter, Bertha, at Harve. They will go direct to Paris, and expect to spend a year abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Ladd have taken apartments at Hotel Beers since the 1st of January.

Miss Julia Kroer has been visiting friends in Bunker Hill and has returned home.

Miss Delphine Love, after spending her midwinter vacation with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. I. N. Love, left on Tuesday evening to return to her school in New York.

Dr. and Mrs. Cave have been entertaining his nephew, Mr. William Moss, of Rochester, N. Y. They gave a handsome dinner in his honor at the Mercantile Club with sixteen guests.

Mrs. S. Knight of West Morgan street is expected home this week, after a visit of a month East. She was joined in New York by her daughter, Miss Winnifred Knight, who is attending Smith College, and together they spent the Christmas holidays with Mrs. Knight's mother in Utica, N. Y.

Mrs. Dwight Collier and family were prevented from going East for the Christmas holidays, as they had anticipated, by the illness of one of the children, who is now convalescent.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry V. Lucas have moved into the house they have recently purchased on Washington boulevard.

Miss Adele Harney left on Monday evening for Anapolis, Md., where she will spend several months visiting relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Harney will leave about the 1st of February to join Mr. and Mrs. Beauregard in Florida, where they will spend six weeks.

Miss Sadie Gauss entertained Le Mer-

A ST. LOUIS SOCIETY MATRON.

Mrs. Howard Elliott.

Master Stewart Stickney is now convalescent after quite a serious illness.

Mr. Arthur Forrester, who has been spending several weeks at Lebanon Springs for the benefit of his health, has returned home.

Mr. Howard Holmes left last week to return to his college in the East, after spending the holidays at home.

Miss Pearl Fisher will arrive on Monday from Rockford, Ill., where she is now residing, to spend several weeks with Misses Lucille Overstolz and Helen Sells.

Miss Louise Lambert of Virginia is spending the winter with her brother and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lambert, at their home on Bell avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Clark have returned to their home in Belleville, after a pleasant little visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Clark of Morgan street.

Lieut. Hughes of the United States Army has moved from Jefferson Barracks to the city and is located for the winter at the Franklin.

Mr. George Maverick, who has been spending the Christmas holidays with his parents, has returned to Virginia University, and Miss Lola Maverick, after a pleasant holiday visit home, has returned to her

Westmoreland place is ready for their reception.

Misses Adele and Blanche Rechtern, who came to St. Louis to attend the reception given by Miss Pauline Lubold, have returned to their home in St. Charles after a pleasant visit of several days.

Dr. Mary McLeon was called to Washington the last of this week by the serious illness of her father.

Miss Flora Strauss, who has been visiting Miss Blanche Frank of this city, was called home unexpectedly by the serious illness of her father, who resides in Milwaukee.

Mr. Benoist Cartan, who spent the midwinter vacation with his parents, on Laclede avenue, has returned to his college in the East.

Mr. Joseph Chambers has gone to New Mexico, sooner than he anticipated. Mrs. Chambers has decided not to go West this winter, but will remain with her children in Westminster place, during her husband's absence.

Miss Theodosia Holland is convalescent, after an illness of a few weeks.

Mrs. Rothemel of the Southern Hotel has been quite seriously ill for several weeks, but is now convalescent.

credi Club at their last meeting, Jan. 3. The club will give a large ball before the close of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Humes and children, who have been with her father, Dr. Elisha Gregory, for the past year, have returned to New York to reside.

Misses Sophie and Kate Johnson are in New York with their mother, Mrs. J. B. Johnson, who is in attendance upon her daughter, Mrs. Shoure, who continues seriously ill.

Mrs. Cohn, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Hirsch, of No. 4004 Washington boulevard, has returned to her home in Wichita, Kas.

Mr. Sanguinet Benoist and his two daughters, since their return to the city, have been residing at Hotel Beers.

Mrs. Whitney of Florence, Ala., is making a visit of several weeks to Mrs. Murray French.

Miss Eliza Edwards left on Saturday night to return to her school duties at Denison, Tex.

Misses Sallie and Nina O'Fallon are spending several weeks with friends in Memphis, Tenn.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Allen and their daughter, Miss Ethel Allen, will leave on Tuesday

SOCIETY CALENDAR.

	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
BALLS AND DANCES.		Mrs. J. C. Van Blarcom, West Pine boulevard.—Informal in compliment to Miss Annie Dowler.	The Rainwater Rifles' eleventh annual ball, at St. Nicholas Hotel.		
RECEPTIONS AND WEDDINGS.	Mr. and Mrs. Amadee Cole, a reception, from 8 to 12 p. m. The Polk Miller enmania Theater, for the benefit of the Methodist Orphans' Home.	Marriage of Mr. Moreton Newcomb and Miss Anna Hall. "Rembrandt Club," Miss Eustin, Tuesday, 11 a. m., Lindell boulevard. Mrs. Robinson of West Olive street, a card party Tuesday afternoon. Marriage of Miss Louise Gilbert to Mr. William Gregg Dunham—St. John's M. E. Church. Novel Club discusses Dame Care, by Henry Suderman; essayists, Mrs. W. F. Saunders and W. E. Breckenridge.	Mrs. Ralph McEwen, a reception, assisted by Mrs. Andrew Bromwell and Miss Bromwell, No. 2321 Albion place. Marriage of Mr. Frank Quinette Bayless to Miss Edith Stanley. Marriage of Miss Sophie Ettman and Mr. J. G. Mayer. Art Club, Mrs. Geo. S. McGrew, West End Hotel, 11 a. m.	The Myrtle and Maroon Dramatic Club, the comedy, "A Grain of Truth," Germania Hall, Jan. 17. Current Topic Club, Mrs. Rolla Wells, 11 a. m.; Mrs. Otto Forster, 3 o'clock p. m.	Mr. and Mrs. Geo. S. McGrew, ball in compliment to the McGrew Guards, Co. C, 1st Regiment, N. G. M., West End Hotel. "The Queens of England Club," Mrs. Leroy P. Valiant, Friday, 3 p. m. SATURDAY RECEPTIONS. "Current Topics," Mrs. H. A. Clover, Hotel Beers. Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey Hawes, the "Saturday Night Club," Westminster place.
TEAS, DINNERS AND LUNCHEONS.	Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Miller, a "Welsh Rarebit Party," in compliment to Mr. Polk Miller of Virginia.				

studies at Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

Col. Bates, who has been spending the holidays with his sister, Mrs. Eno, at her residence on Washington avenue, has returned to his home in Omaha.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clifford have closed their country home at Ferguson, and with their children are spending the winter with her mother, Mrs. Caroline Berthoud.

Mrs. Dr. Heusse and little daughter have returned from Europe, where they spent several months. She visited her sons, who are at school at Zurich, Switzerland.

Miss Mary Taylor will leave in a few days to join her mother, Mrs. Seneca Taylor, who is spending the winter in Colorado for the benefit of her health.

Mrs. McCreery of Appleton City, who went

Mr. Charles Paddock, who has ben visiting his mother, corner of Washington and Ware avenues, has returned to the East.

Capt. and Mrs. Kerr, who are now residing at Fort Leavenworth, where the Captain has been stationed, spent the Christmas holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gaius Paddock, and have now returned to his post.

Miss Nellie Fisher, who has been making a visit to her relatives in Wheeling, W. Va., is expected home in a few days.

Mrs. Wm. Bagnell of Portland place is entertaining her sisters, Miss Stephenson, and Mrs. Johnson of Boonville, Mo.

Miss Allie Choate, who has been spending a fortnight with friends in Chicago, has returned to her home on Washington avenue, near Spring.

for a Southern trip.

Master William Conrad, Jr., has been ill at his home on the Delmar boulevard.

Mrs. J. W. Sanford of 3744½ Olive street has returned from Washington, D.C., where she went to visit a sick friend.

Mrs. Ferdinand Gareschè, who has been ill at her home in the West End, is much improved.

Miss Lizzie O'Halloran will entertain the Eclat Euchre Club at her home on Page avenue.

Miss Emma Kern of Bailey avenue, after an illness of two weeks, is now convalescent.

The Misses Lily and Adda Brod entertained the Holly Euchre Club Thursday eve at their home, 4211 Lotus avenue, Euclid Park.

THINGS WOMEN WANT TO KNOW.

A novelty is a waist made entirely of perforated velveteen.

Felt hats with full velvet crowns are fashionable for young girls.

Dainty theater collets are embellished with ostrich feather trimming.

Chinchilla is used for edging and for collars on half-long ermine opera capes.

Among the opera wraps are seen deep capes of ermine lined with pink satin.

Sealskin sacques are modernized by putting in enormous sleeves of other material.

During the last thirty-five years more than 1,000 varieties of postal cards have been issued.

Tea gowns of white bengaline are trimmed with lace and fur, mink receiving the greatest favor.

The newest silk and satin sofa cushions are embroidered in Japanese patterns, with gold and silk.

Velvet in small plaids is effective in combination with creamy guipure lace on children's best dresses.

On white silk petticoats are lace ruffles with a heading of a twisted band of white satin ribbon, No. 9 or 7.

Haircloth bustles are advised by some dressmakers to give the fashionaible setout to the dress in the back.

Cherry velvet is extensively used for belts, cuffs, yokes and crush collars on black serge and crepon gowns.

Caracule is still considered the leading novelty of the season. Black grounds with close-colored lines are the prettiest.

Scalloped ruffles, perforated in a small design, are set over a ruffle of a bright color, and used as trimming on black or dark blue silk petticoats.

Waxed paper should be kept on hand to be wrapped about sandwiches and cakes carried for the school luncheon, both for the sake of daintiness and to keep it from drying.

A beautiful gown worn by a pretty young actress in a play recently produced was of pale blue bengaline, trimmed with butterflies of heavy black lace, appliqued in odd fashion.

The model housewife will renovate rattan chairs that have become discolored, by giving them a coat of white, black or golden brown paint, and finishing with a handsome cushion.

A dancing school frock of bluet crepon is made with a gathered skirt, short puffed sleeves and round low waist, having gathers at the center front outlined with a lengthwise row of lace insertion about 1½ inches wide.

A handsome high-trimmed cabriolet of black velvet, embroidered with jet, has two black ostrich plumes standing up erect over each ear; a bow of glycine satin ribbon at the back, and strings of the same to tie under the chin.

Serge sofa blankets are warm and comfortable for winter use. They may be ornamented with an outline or applique design, and have an ornamental edge in wool crochet. The lining may be of satine, silesia or lining silk.

A very pretty bodice of black, gray and crimson checked cheviot cloth has a slightly full front of red miroir velvet, ending in a point below the waist. The bodice is fastened with overlapped tabs and embossed buttons. The square collar has lapels of mink fur. The sleeves are slashed and have tabs over velvet cuffs.

THE TENEFLOS.

A Wire Device for the Display of Flowers.

Most women enjoy arranging flowers, and some have a special talent for displaying them to advantage, but all who have from time to time striven to place them in large bowls know the difficulties with which the

task is beset. The new invention of the Teneflos has made it an easy matter. Neither moss nor sand are required. The circle of domed or oval wire seen in the illustration is supplemented by a flat inner circle of the same wire meshes, set in about an inch from the edge of the dome. From the nature of its construction the flowers remain in the exact position in which they are placed, and the effect is very light and natural.

ANOTHER CHILD MUSICIAN.

She Is a Little Chicago Girl, Whose Powers Surprise Old Musicians.

Another musical prodigy has arisen. This time it is a girl 6 years old. She is Marie Edwards of Chicago, and the greater musicians and artists of that city unite in saying that she is a phenomenon. Her perception of tone and her sense of pitch are marvellous, especially to those who hold the theory that this talent cannot exist naturally.

At a recent meeting of musicians to test the powers of the little girl one of the company struck a high note on the piano where the tones are mere unmusical clinks.

"That is G sharp," said Marie, who was climbing upon a chair in a corner.

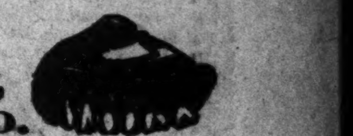
"And what are these?" said the musician, as he pressed down a number of keys at the lower end of the scale.

The little girl scarcely paused before calling out the names of each of the tones struck. Then followed a series of tests, which would have disconcerted 99 out of 100 of the adult musicians of the world. Intricate chords were struck—some of them were simply discords—and in every case the child picked out each of the tones buried in the puzzling mass of sounds. One of the party then whistled a few notes and she named them one by one, a reference to the piano verifying her judgment in each case. The same feat was repeated with a violin and with various musical instruments.

The extreme delicacy of her perception may be understood when it is known that if the same note is struck on two pianos varying but slightly in pitch she can tell which instrument is the more correct. Afterward she sung different tones of the scale as they were called for at random, responding instantly to each call, and in each case the piano proved that she was right. Then a violin was secured, and little Marie stood up before a blackboard with a piece of chalk clutched in her hand. A violinist played a melody slowly, and the child unhesitatingly wrote out the melody as it came from the violin.

Marie does not know that she is at all remarkable, and regards the tests of her powers rather amusing games. She has a wholesome fondness for playthings, and is an enthusiast romper. Her father first discovered her peculiar talent when she was about 4 years old. Theodore Thomas, Dr. Ziegfeld and many other prominent Chicago musicians have tested her powers, and they all agree that a remarkable career is open to her.

Gold Crowns, $5.00.



This is our permanent price for Crowns.

Filling, Extracting and Artificial Work at proportionately low prices.

BROOKLYN DENTAL CO., 608 Olive St.

DR. WILL O. CAMPBELL, Manager.

For a Girl.

This costume for a girl is made of pale green nun's veiling, prettily arranged with a draped

sash, a drawn yoke and very full sleeves of pale pink figured satin. The skirt is trimmed with puffings of green nun's veiling and a fold of the pale pink satin to correspond.

DRESS GOODS TERMS.

A Glossary of Some of the Words in Everyday Use.

A Jour—Open-work effect in embroidery, in which the tissue is left open and transparent.

Antique—Applied to some fabrics made in imitation of styles used in former centuries, or supposed to be so, such as satin antique. Moire antique is sometimes called by its second name alone.

Armure—Any fancy weave may be called an armure, the effect being one of weave and not of color.

Bayadere—Stripes running in the direction of the filling, so that when the skirt is made stripes run around the skirt, instead of from top to bottom. Color combination, each stripe being of a color different from the next following, are a peculiarity of the bayadere, although the color effect is not indispensable.

Bengaline—A common name for fabrics made with a silk warp and wool filling. When cheapened by the use of cotton in place of wool, they are sometimes called cotton bengalines, although cotton is in the filling only. The same weave is also found in all-silk bengaline. The bengaline weave is a plain, round, corded weave, small in size, of the poplin family, but wool-filled fabrics are seen in all kinds of cords, plain and fancy, and form the family of crystal weaves, crystals or crystallines.

Broche is a swivel effect. It looks like an embroidery on the goods, but is done on the loom.

Brode—Embroidered.

Boucle (from the French boucle)—A lock of hair, implying similar effects on a fabric's surface.

Bournous is the outside garment worn by Arabs, the fineness of the woolen cloth used in which has found an imitation in civilized life in a fabric that resembles camel's hair goods.

Changeant—Changeable effects, obtained by weaving two colors together in a plain weave.

Chine means that the warp is printed before weaving, being woven with a plain filling.

Crystals—See bengaline.

Damier—Checked pattern, the name coming from the checker board, of which it is the equivalent in French.

House Jacket.

Terra-cotta vicuna cloth, lined with [illegible]

[illegible]

$5.00 PLYMOUTH ROCK PANTS CO.'S $3.00

BIG CUT SALE

To Be Continued One More Week.

ALL PANTS—

Ranging in price from $6.25 to $10.25,
Made to Order during this sale for **$5.00**

All grades from $5.25 down
Made to order during this sale for **$3.00**

We Are Overstocked With Samples in Our Branch Stores. We Want to Turn These Into Money During the Next Six Days. 1,000 Patterns to Select From.

EVERY GARMENT CUT AND MADE TO ORDER.

$3.00 PLYMOUTH ROCK PANTS CO., $5.00

615 Pine Street.

OUT OF THE WORLD

The Life of an Island Colony in the South Pacific.

PITCAIRN ISLAND, WITH 136 PEOPLE, A WORLD TO ITSELF.

Rosalind A. Young, a Granddaughter of One of the Founders, Writes to the Sunday Post-Dispatch a Story of the Life of the Colony.

(More than a year ago the Sunday Post-Dispatch sent a letter to Miss Rosalind A. Young, teacher of the school on Pitcairn Island, asking some questions about the life, the religion and the loves of the queer colony which was founded by mutineers and discovered years later by an American ship Captain. The letter went astray and only reached its destination after months of travel. The answer has just been received and is given below.)

To the Editor of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

PITCAIRN ISLAND, in the South Pacific, Aug. 18, 1894.—It is probable that such a long time having elapsed before you receive any reply to your letter you have taken it for granted that it never reached its destination. The facts in the case are that it arrived here on the 3d of February last, having been sent on from San Francisco, thence to Tahiti, and from that place to Wellington, New Zealand, to the brigantine Pitcairn, our missionary ship, which brought it here, on the above-named date.

In answer to your questions I will say that I am Young (one of the descendants of the original settlers), but young no longer in years, having completed my 41st year five days ago, on the 13th inst. At the date when your letter was written, Oct. 24, I had just passed the crisis of a typhus fever that had taken as victims twelve of our number, my honored and beloved father among the number, and in addition to him, two brothers, a sister and a niece.

YEARNING TO SEE AMERICA.

My mother's father was an Englishman, who, at the age of 26, decided to cast his lot with the little handful of children of the mutineers who were in 1823 ruled over in a sort of patriarchal manner by the sole survivor of the mutineers, John Adams, nee Alexander Smith.

He, Adams himself, unlettered and unlearned, had, after all the rest of his companions had died, most of them having been murdered, wakened up to a sense of the great responsibility that rested upon him, with the growing young community on his hands, and when, in 1823, a whale ship, the Cynes, happened to call in here, he expressed the earnest wish that some one would feel sympathy enough for him and the worse than orphaned children he was striving to lead, according to the best light he had, upward to God and good, to remain and help him in the work.

My grand-father, John Buffett, remained, and ever since I can remember his father talking about his early boyhood in Bristol, England, it has been my wish one day to go there. That dear hope is abandoned. I had a sister who married, and took her two little boys away to Cardigan, Wales, to her husband's home, and she passed very near our grand-father's early home, but that was all.

My sister died in April, 1887, having been there only eleven months, and my earnest, longing wish to see my little nephews again will never be realized.

I have had frequent invitations from many dear, valued friends to visit America, but can see no way yet.

STARTING A SCHOOL.

In the years of 1857-1858, two families, not being altogether satisfied with the change of living on Norfolk Island, left that place and returned here, to their old home. Those families consisted of fifteen or sixteen persons, Moses Young and family and Mahew Young and family, which were mostly children by the wife's former husband, a McCoy. It may interest you to know that Mahew was so named for Capt. Mayhew Folger, the American captain who discovered, away back in 1808, that this island was inhabited by the children of the mutineers.

Well, to be brief, my own father, Simon Young (I cannot begin to tell you how good he was), feeling that the children of the two families that first returned needed some one to look after their educational and spiritual affairs, determined that he would make the effort to return also and do what he could for them. His own educational advantages had been very limited, but he had made the very best use he could of them and had taught the children, while on Norfolk Island, the art, at least, of reading, writing and the four principal rules in arithmetic. So, in December, 1858, our family and a few others besides, left Norfolk Island to come back here, arriving in the early part of February, 1864.

I began to help him by putting the youngest through the alphabet and first reading lessons. I have had no educational privileges and only do the best I can, with what success will be known in the great hereafter.

In February, 1893, Miss Hattie Andre, a young lady just graduated from a college in Michigan, arrived here to take charge of the school. She has a membership of about thirty-four of the young people, and twenty-one of the youngest children, from the age of 7 to 14, two of mine being Dano-Spanish boys from Mangareva, one of the Gambier Islands. Their sister attends Miss A.'s school.

RELIGIOUS BELIEF.

When John Adams took up the work of trying to fear in right ways the rising young community, his sole aids to education were a Bible and Book of Common Prayer, saved from the Bounty. He very naturally had the liturgy of the Church of England to pattern after.

This is what we had followed until October, 1886, when we, as a body, and after ten years' searching "whether those things were so," and battling against most unfounded and unreasonable prejudices, joined ourselves to that church known as the Seventh Day Adventists—seventh day because we believe in and preach the letter of the fourth commandment of the Decalogue, and adventists because we believe in the soon coming of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ in the clouds of heaven, to take his true followers to himself.

In our view of the case this is the explanation of so much that the world at large is at present undergoing, and which seems so mysterious to those who do not make the prophesies of God's word their duty.

We are kept pretty well posted by newspapers and friends, who now and then touch in here on their way to different ports, in regard to what the world is doing, but we have no regular means of correspondence. Our friends abroad take advantage of the occasional trips of our little missionary ship to send us letters and anything else, as she always comes direct to us after leaving California. She arrived on the 17th ult. and proposes to make a quick return to America (if she is not sold, as has been arranged), where she will be about the end of the present year.

MARRIAGES AT PITCAIRN.

Yes, marriage is—shall I say committed?—among our people, the different family names numbering seven. Young, McCoy and Christian are of the original families, and those who have come in later on are Buffett, Warren, Butler and Coffin, the three last being Americans, and only the very last, Coffin, still lives. I think away back in the long past there were some curious "love stories" which would prove quite interesting reading.

Since the time of John Adams until the last marriage ceremony took place here—that was in 1882—the form used has been that of the Church of England. In the 30s the young people seemed to think that the chief end of man and woman, rather of boy and girl, was marriage; and scarcely had they arrived at man's and woman's estate, certainly not to the estate of wisdom and prudence, when marriages were contracted. At present, and it gladdens my heart to see it, more efforts are made at getting some education than in getting married.

I am not exactly posted as to the number of inhabitants here at present, but think that after all the fourteen deaths that took place last year, the population is about 136 only, the largest part being children under the age of 16.

MONEY, FOOD AND CLOTHING.

It is quite universally accepted among people of the world outside our own little speck of earth that coined money is an almost unheard-of and, of course, unused article among us, but such are not the real facts in the case. Our circumstances make it possible to exist as far as the necessities of life are concerned, without the use of money, i. e., as far as food, fuel, water and our houses are concerned, but for clothing we depend upon the product of our island, which we sell, when the opportunity offers, to a trader who calls here and brings us our supplies in that line. In addition to this, many friends have contributed from time to time very largely to our comfort in gifts of clothing and other things that we cannot procure here.

Our "standard of value" is the American dollar and the English pound, shilling and pence, on which no discount is made here, as we are English subjects.

We have a Sabbath school of 125 members, varying in age from 3 years to 72.

Our amusements consist, I may say, in a change of occupation, a peculiar way in which to pleasure, you will think, but really, our time is too fully occupied in so many different ways to have time or inclination even for amusements that are amusements merely. If the boys can have enough powder for their guns to boom away at their own sweet will they ask for no greater pleasure, and the unwearying source of enjoyment for the young people here is to gather around an organ and spend the time in singing to the accompaniment of the instrument.

ROSALIND A. YOUNG.

About Pitcairn Island.

The very interesting letter published above is from one of the most outlandish spots on the face of the earth.

Pitcairn's is one of the smallest of the innumerable groups of little islands that crop out of the Southern Pacific. It was discovered by Carteret in the early part of the last century, and was named after Midshipman Pitcairn, who first descried it from the masthead.

It lies 4,000 miles distant from San Francisco on a line drawn straight from that port to a point 500 miles south of the Sandwich Islands, and at the intersection of a line running through Central Mexico parallel with the Equator.

STORY OF THE MUTINEERS.

In the month of April, 1789, a mutiny occurred on board the British ship Bounty, which had been employed by the English Government to convey young bread-fruit trees from Tahiti to the West Indies. The commander of the Bounty, Lieut. Bligh, together with the officers, and a number of the crew who proved faithful to the last, were set adrift in a launch. After suffering many hardships they reached Kupang, in the Dutch Indies, and eventually made their way back to England, where they gave information of the mutiny. As a result, six of the mutineers were subsequently apprehended, condemned to death by court martial, and three were executed in 1792.

The mutineers in the meantime had proceeded on to Tahiti, where they soon put themselves on terms of the utmost intimacy with the copper-colored natives.

The leader of the mutiny was Fletcher Christian. In 1790, a little more than 100 years ago, in company with six Polynesian women, eight Englishmen and a number of Polynesian men, he sailed over to Pitcairn, set fire to the bounty and took possession of the island.

Unrestrained by any [illegible] of law or government, robbery, de[illegible] and murder soon held full sway, and by the year 1800 only one able-bodied white man was left on the island.

This was Alexander Smith, better known to fame as John or "Jack" Adams. This remarkable person might reasonably have been expected to continue to lead a life of excesses and crime. But he did just the opposite. He at once began the task of educating and training the natives.

Among his possessions saved from the Bounty (the character of which shows that Adams was not a very bad sort of fellow after all), were a Bible and a prayerbook. From these he constructed a form of religion. He also established a brief code of law making crime punishable, and laying an embargo on tobacco and spirits. He died on March 20, 1829.

His successor was a half-breed of the name of George Hunn Hobbs. He continued the good work begun by Adams, and still further advanced the cause of education and religion. In 1808 an American vessel, the Topaze, in command of Mayhew Folger, on landing at the island for supplies of fruit and water, discovered the colony. It was reported that Capt. Folger was greatly surprised at finding a thriving community of English-speaking half-breeds where he had looked for the usual assortment of ignorant and wondering South Sea Islanders. He offered to transport the entire colony to the United States, but not one of the inhabitants availed himself of the opportunity. The island was also accidentally visited by English vessels in 1817, 1825 and 1830.

ARRIVAL OF A USURPER.

In 1831, owing to the failure of running water on Pitcairn, there was an exodus of the entire colony of Tahiti. Here, however, the climate and morals of the natives were found to be so uncongenial that they all returned in a few years. In 1839 a man named Joshua Hall was landed from a passing vessel. He announced that he had been officially delegated by the Government of Great Britain to take charge of the island's affairs. The unsuspecting inhabitants immediately installed him as Chief Magistrate. The man appears to have been demented, though this fact was not discovered until the following year in 1838. At that time the islanders succeeded in having him removed to a British man-of-war and transported back to England. His influence had been pernicious, and he left the moral tone of the community considerably impaired.

Wanted to Advertise.

From the Gaulois.

Abraham, the wine merchant, called at the advertising office of a leading paper and inquired if the big advertisement of Traubel, the liquor merchant, which that day figured in the columns of said paper, was going to appear again.

"Oh, yes," unthinkingly replied the clerk. "It has to be kept in for a month."

"In that case," said Abraham, "will you please insert immediately below it the following announcement: 'Abraham Isaac Jacob, wine and liquor merchant, supplies all the wines named in the above advertisement 10 per cent cheaper?'"

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" will relieve Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and Throat Diseases.

Proof Against Cold.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

"How's the editor making out this weather?"

"First-class. He has fifty poems and a box of matches."

Homeseekers' Excursion.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co. will sell tickets on Jan. 15 to all points in Texas, Eddy, New Mexico, and Lake Charles, La., at greatly reduced rates. For further information inquire at Ticket Office Broadway Station, or 102 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

SIBERIA OUTDONE.

The Penal Colony Where Capt. Dreyfus Is Banished.

THE TERRIBLE ISLE DE SALUT WHERE LIFE IS A TORTURE.

The Climate Is Killing Hot, the Labor Excessively Hard and the Atmosphere Breeds Disease—Insects Render Existence Hideous and Guards Shoot on the Least Provocation.

Special Correspondence Sunday Post-Dispatch.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—Graphically portrayed as the sufferings of Siberian exiles have been, they cannot surpass the horrors of banishment to the Isles de Salut, where France has begun to send her Anarchists and hardened felons. It is here that Capt. Dreyfus, the Frenchman convicted of treason in having revealed to German officers the plans of French fortifications, will be taken to spend the remainder of his life.

The fierce tropical sun and ever humid atmosphere would of themselves speedily kill any but the hardiest, but when to these is added cruel and unremitting toil, it is no wonder that the miserable exiles seek swifter death at the hands of their merciless guards, whose orders are to shoot and kill at the first sign of insubordination.

These "Islands of Safety" are three in number, and lie a few degrees north of the equator, off the coast of French Guiana, South America. They are small in area, and except for their narrow maritime selvage, are covered with dense tropical forests.

The climate is murderous. To stand bareheaded in the blazing sun for a moment's space is certain death. The wet season lasts eight months, from November to June, and the average rainfall during this time is 120 inches. The mercury never drops below 85 deg. Fahrenheit, and climbs to 115 deg. during the four dry months.

PRISONERS CAGED EN ROUTE.

The convict transports either sail from the Isle de Re, in the Bay of Biscay, or from the Isle d'Aix, in the Mediterranean, near Toulon. The voyage lasts a month, and its horrors are a fit preparation for those to come. The prisoners, already dressed in their infamous garb, are confined pell mell in companies of fifty in great iron cages on the spar deck, the upper deck of those extending from stem to stern. These cages are lined on their four sides by benches, and at night hammocks are slung. Day and night the guards stand beside loaded mitrailleuses, ready to fire at the first sign of rebellion.

Day by day, as the ship nears the tropics, the heat increases, and at last becomes intolerable. The foul air is sweetened only at midday, when the narrow port-holes are opened. Those prisoners who have been orderly are permitted to walk two hours each day upon the deck.

Sometimes there are outbreaks on these convict ships. Eight weeks ago the transport Ville de Saint Nazaire took from the Isle d'Aix 320 felons and 170 who had been condemned to banishment for political crimes. Among the number were several well-known Anarchists, named Lautier, Marpeaux, Cathieau and Colombat. As they neared Guiana an exile named Gaurier broke the rules, and when the guard ordered by the commandant, came to put him in irons, Gaurier sprang upon him and attempted to strangle him.

The guard, however, succeeded in drawing his revolver and firing, and Gaouyer fell mortally wounded. Seeing this, the other prisoners, incited by the Anarchists above named, attempted to break from their cages, but the officers drenched them with water and suffocated them with steam from pipes especially placed for such an emergency, and they were soon subdued.

On the arrival of the prisoners at the Iles de Salut they are taken to the "Camp," a clearing in which are strongly built ironbarred huts. In these are swung double rows of hammocks, and at night the fetid atmosphere within, combined with the noisome vapors of the outer air and the ever present swarms of stinging insects, render any but the sleep of exhaustion impossible.

From the moment of his arrival the convict has no name. He is known only by the number of his hammock. The work is excessively hard. The new arrivals are put at the most severe tasks—draining marshes and clearing ground—"to break their spirits," though it would seem they would have little inclination to rebel after the sufferings of the voyage.

They are conducted to their work by armed guards, who are ordered to fire at the least attempt at flight. Few try to escape, for they know if they evade the bullets of the guards and their pursuit, which seems impossible, it will be necessary to traverse the sea and the virgin forest. At every step will lie in wait for them death by hunger, by fatigue, by disease, or by the poisoned arrows of the natives, who receive a reward for every convict they bring back, dead or alive.

Meanwhile, with bodies broken by their awful toil in a climate where a walk of a hundred yards is a formidable task, they labor in the blazing sun with spades and picks. About their heads hang clouds of stinging insects, whose bites swell their faces and hands. Great red ants cover their bare legs, and sometimes poisonous serpents twist about their ankles and inflict mortal wounds. They stand in trenches up to their knees in water and mire, and the putrid exhalations rising from the earth consume them with fever or set their teeth chattering with cold, while the sweat rolls from their foreheads.

ESCAPED, BUT RECAPTURED.

Two years ago four felons, criminals of the most hardened type, succeeded in eluding the vigilance of their guards one night and escaped. They were Paul Parisot, Henri Helyot, Cahmuseau and one other who died upon the march through the forest. They had been banished to a settlement some distance from the coast on the Maroni River, which divides French from Dutch Guiana. By means of a raft they proceeded down this river for some distance and then struck into the dense tropical forest. There they wandered for twenty-three days, armed with nothing but clubs, and beset by dangers on every hand.

At night they lit fires to frighten away the savage beasts and monkeys and serpents with which the forests swarmed. When their provisions were exhausted they lived on herbs and fruits, and after unspeakable hardships the three above named succeeded in reaching Paramaribo, the capital of the Dutch possessions.

There they were arrested by the Dutch authorities, who set them to work in the gold mines. Cahmuseau was the first to escape, and reached the coast, where he embarked in a little boat and drifted out to sea. For many days he lived on raw fish and drank brackish water until, more dead than alive, he was picked up by an English tramp steamer which landed him in New York. He finally reached Antwerp, and, shortly afterwards, Paris, where he resumed his old profession of housebreaking, and, for a time, escaped arrest.

About 2 o'clock in the morning of the 7th of last July Attle. Dasse, a dramatic artist living in the Rue de la Pompe, was awakened by the sound of footsteps. She had scarcely lighted her candle when a man threw himself upon her, striking with his hand her cries, and demanding her money. Frightened out of her senses, the poor girl let him take it from the mantel. It contained 83 francs. By a happy chance she identified Cahmuseau as the thief and he received the maximum sentence of twenty years at hard labor in Guiana.

Cahmuseau's two companions also escaped from their Dutch captors, and Parizot reached Guatemala, where—the country being in full revolution—he took service on an insurgent vessel as engineer and later as a locomotive fireman. Having saved 1,200 francs, and being homesick for France and Paris, the scene of his former exploits, he returned to that city, arriving two months ago.

His savings were almost spent, when, one day, he met face to face on the Boulevard Montmartre his former comrade Helyot, whom he had believed dead. Together they resumed their old trade of thieving, and four weeks later, as they were going along the Rue Colbert they were stopped by two inquisitive detectives, whose curiosity had been excited by the bulky packages they were carrying and by their suspicious conduct. They were taken to the Prefecture of Police, and there recognized.

On hearing his sentence of deportation to French Guiana for twenty years, Parizot remarked nonchalantly: "Oh, I'll get away again. You can't keep me there."

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